LIFE AND TIMES
OF THE
CHOCTAW
ORIGINAL ENROLLEES

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COMPILED BY
WESLEY and CHARLEEN SAMUELS

FOR REFERENCE

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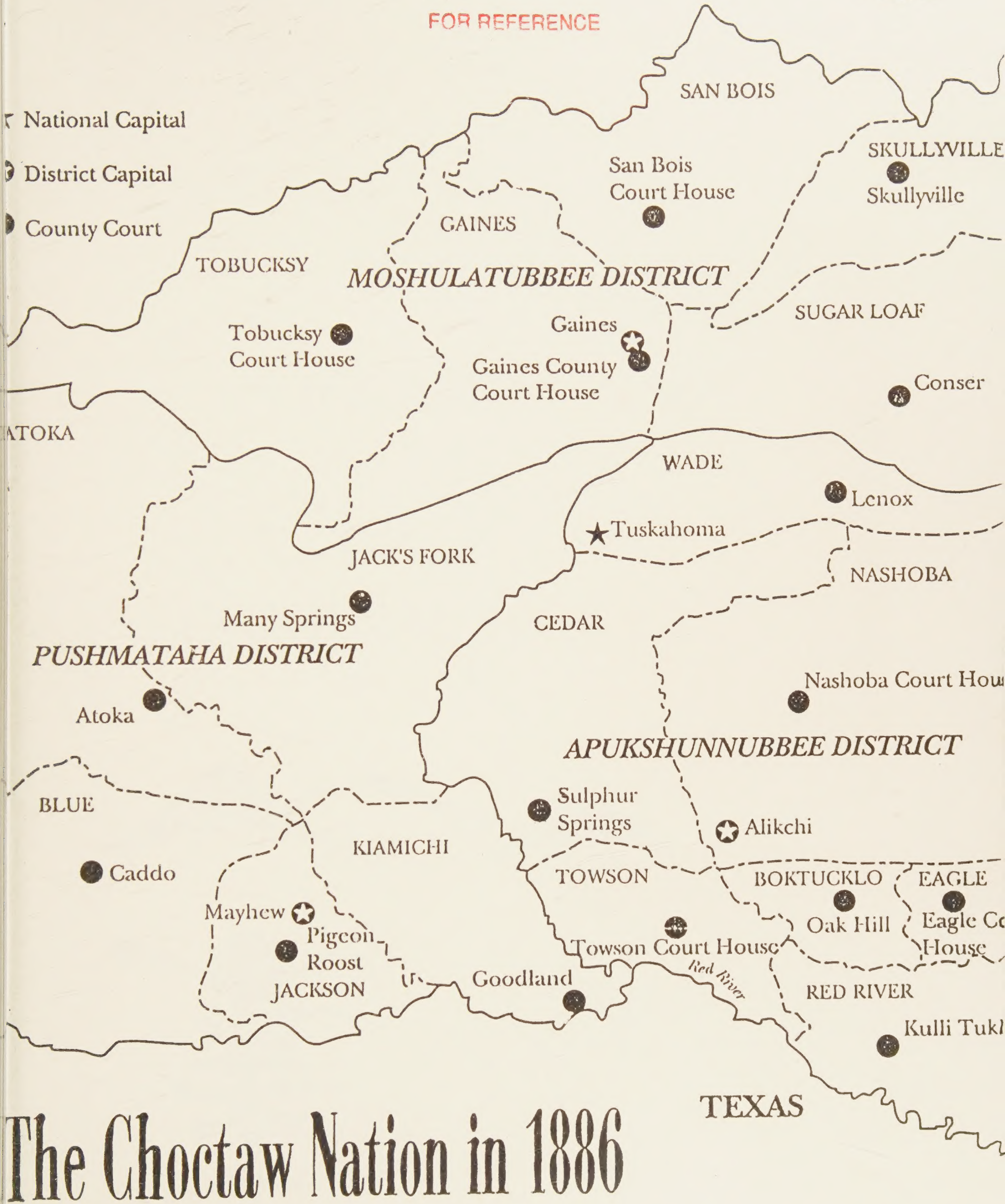
FOR REFERENCE



The Choctaw Nation in 1886

The Tulsa City-County Library System
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Janis Warda

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Given by: Janice M Warda

In Memory of: Lottie B. Tucker Norman

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Published and Distributed by
Wesley and Charleen Samuels

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Credits
Cover Art by Charleen Samuels
All photography and stories
have been submitted by family members
for publication by Wesley and Charleen Samuels.

Purpose
This book gives the opportunity
to Choctaw families to tell their family story
in their own words without substantive change.

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Samuels, Wesley.
Life and times of the Chocta

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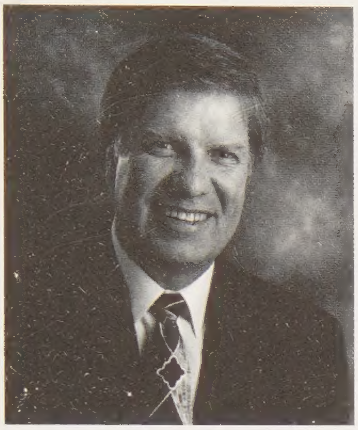
The staff of BISHINIK, the Official Publication of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, has been thrilled with the opportunity to work with Jones Academy and with Mr. and Mrs. Samuels on compiling information for this book. The stories sent in by the Original Enrollees and their families have contained fascinating information, and will be an important tool for research. This book is much more than a personal family history of those people who signed up on the Dawes Rolls. This book is a history of time and life in our nation.

There are stories of war, of travel, of food and of culture. So many questions about how our ancestors lived can be answered simply by reading the stories of our enrollees.

We here at BISHINIK feel that "LIFE AND TIMES OF OUR CHOCTAW ORIGINAL ENROLLEES" will be among the most important publications regarding Choctaw history in this century, since it contains the stories of our tribal ancestors, told by themselves, passed along to children and grandchildren. Now the stories continue to be passed on...our heritage lives on.

Judy Allen, Editor of BISHINIK
Glenda Perez, Assistant Editor of BISHINIK
Vonna Loper, Special Assistant of BISHINIK



FOREWORD

for Original Enrollee of Choctaw Nation book

The Choctaw Nation has provided our country many great things ... Choctaws were the Original Code-Talkers of WW I ... the Choctaw flag was the first Indian tribal flag to fly over our State Capitol (and only tribal flag there for many years) ... In the 1800's our tribal leaders wrote a constitution and bar exam that was copied and is still in use by the State of Oklahoma. Even the name "Oklahoma" was offered by a Choctaw man, Allen Wright, which in our native tongue means *People Red*. But *by far* the most important resource of the Choctaw Nation is our people.

At the turn of the century, the Choctaws were encouraged to list their names on the Dawes Commission Rolls. At that time, the land in southeastern Oklahoma ceased to be property held in common and became individual allotments. Those people enrolled on the Dawes Rolls are now referred to as Original Enrollees.

Due to the legacy of these Original Enrollees, the Choctaw people survived the continued infiltration of our non-tribal neighbors and survived numerous hardships. Due to their perserverance and a lot of just plain hard work, our tribe has grown to be the third largest tribe in the world - and our numbers are growing daily. From the 18,804 reported on the Dawes Rolls in 1907, we can now claim over 100,000 in 1997.

Our past leaders pondered for many years the difficult decision to treaty with the Dawes Commission. Former Chiefs and Governors of the tribe began to argue the pros and cons of allotment by severalty as early as 1866. Governor Allen Wright argued in favor of in 1867... ten years later, Governor Coleman Cole argued that division of land in severalty would lead to the destruction of Choctaw nationality... from 1890 to 1896 principal Chiefs Wilson Jones and Jefferson Gardner voiced opposition to allotment. But when Green McCurtain was elected principal Chief in 1896, he felt allotment was inevitable and he bargained for an eight year period to prepare Choctaws for "enrollment" on the Dawes Rolls.

McCurtain told his council in 1898, "If we are not going to turn our faces toward progress and nineteenth century ideas, we simply will be left." Now, as the generation of our enrollees is coming to a close, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma faces the 21st Century with our faces steadfastly turned toward progress and ideas that will benefit generations of Choctaws to come. Today's progress is a direct result of the dedication and determination of our Original Enrollees.

Chief Gregory E. Pyle
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Proud descendant of Original Choctaw Enrollee, Colberson Ishcomer #2300,
Maternal Grandfather.

Jerry Harris Samuel

DEDICATION

We wish to dedicate this book to Jerry Harris Samuel (Roll #5824). He was a great father to one and a wonderful father-in-law to the other.

He was born in the mountains in southeast Oklahoma and got a good education but preferred to stay in the mountains where he lived with his wife, Rosie Nell (Mayabb) Samuel and raised a family.

He taught his children many things about the ways, medicinal herbs and foods of the Choctaws.

We also wish to dedicate this book to all of the "ORIGINAL ENROLLEES" that blazed a trail for the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and all of those that will follow in years to come.

We hope we have been able to preserve much history, with the help of those that have sent us stories on themselves or their ancestors. Without their hard work and effort to provide these stories, this book would not have been possible.

Wesley & Charleen Samuels
1997

Wesley and Charleen Samuels

INTRODUCTION

We have received much pleasure and gratification in the work and time spent putting this book together and hope that it will be a source of pride and enjoyment to the Original Enrollees and their families.

We have heard from so many of the Choctaws and feel that we have made many friends during the time we spent working , making contacts, editing and preparing the stories for print. We have put the stories in alphabetical order and using the maiden names of the enrollees. You will find, in a very few instances, that the maiden name was not known because the person had been adopted or raised by a family with a different name so the family's name was used. Several of the stories have told of children being orphaned when they were very young then they lived with whoever could or would take them in.

As you read the life stores in this book, we hope you will feel like you are walking through their lives and experiences with them. It was not an easy life for many of them, struggling to eke out a living, being separated from their families in order to attend school elsewhere to get an education. There were illnesses that took many parents also children, sometimes two or more at a time, that could have been saved in this day and age. There are stories of Choctaw government officials, lawmen, farmers, business owners, school Academies and even an outlaw or two. Some of the stories will make you laugh while others will make you cry , but just remember that these are actual stories of our forefathers.

These many stories are to be treasured greatly as they have been told by the enrollees or their children and grandchildren as it was passed down to them. Several of the enrollees had their stories sent in by two or more so we decided to go ahead and use each of the stories because each person had different remembrances which gave more information. Some of the stories go back to Mississippi in order to give a background for their family. These stories are very happy, heart warming, sad and spiritual. These people are the backbone of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma as it is today. We feel that this is a great tribute to all of the Original Enrollees. There are many that we do not have their stories and we regret this but are very thankful for those that took the time to get the stories to us.

Co-Authors
Wesley and Charleen Samuels

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Johanna Ainsworth Fannin

Johnanna Ainsworth was two years old in 1860 when the Census of Indian Lands West of Arkansas was taken in October of that year. "Judie", as she was called, lived with her parents, John Garrett Ainsworth and Martha Ann Brashears, and her brothers, Tom, "Pete", "Dime" and baby Joseph. The family farm was in Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Nine slaves also lived there. Johnanna lost the sight of her left eye in a childhood accident involving one of the slave children.

Some of their neighbors were Nathaniel, Edmond and Peter Folsom, as well as Tandy Walker and Campbell LeFlore, names listed in the Census.

Johnanna's brother Joseph and her twin sisters Cebellea and Isabelle, who were born in December of 1862, all died within months of each other in 1864, possibly of a childhood disease for which there was no treatment.

When she was 19, Johnanna married Elijah Watson Fannin, a Canadian from Ontario. He was the son of Henry W. Fannin, physician at the New Hope Seminary for girls near Skullyville. Judie and Lige moved to a farm called Krebb's Place. Their first five children were born there. The first was Adaline, who only lived a few months, and is the only one of the family who is buried in the Skullyville Choctaw Burying Ground. The others were Henry, the only son, who died of TB at age 32, then Pauline, Fredrica and Georgina. After they moved into Skullyville in 1888, Kyle, Madeline, Faye and Alice were born.

Their house in Skullyville was typical of times being built with three rooms on either side of a wide hall that ran the full length of the building. Each side of the house had a fireplace for heat. There was a pump in the kitchen and a dug well in the yard near the road. Travelers on their way to and from Fort Smith were permitted to draw water for themselves and their horses at this well.

Johnanna and Elijah moved their family into Spiro in 1907. They had a two story home with silver maple trees in the front yard. The horses were hitched here and the cows slept under the trees at night. The house was lit by oil lamps until 1910 when Spiro got electricity. At night a crock of dough was often left to rise on the tile hearth of the dining room fireplace. The bread was baked in a huge iron kitchen stove that burned coal. Between the dining room and the kitchen was a swinging door. The coal bin was located next to the privy in the barn, along with the tack room, feed storage and the horse stalls for Old Bill and Bissie.

Johnanna was a dedicated worker in the Methodist Church. She was easy going and had a droll sense of humor. Lige would often read books to her in the evening. One of the characters in a book was called "Wilberforce", which she thought was amusing, so she called her husband "Wilber" after that. The Fannins had a series of cooks over the years that Judie always called "Jerush", regardless of what their real names were.

Two years after Elijah died, Johnanna passed away at age 62. They are buried side by side in the cemetery in Spiro, OK. Johnanna was Original Enrollee #8155 and Elijah's number was 128 IW. Compiled by Sarah Daniel Rinehart, granddaughter of Johnanna Fannin, from information received from her mother, Alice Fannin Daniel, other family members, census records and other historical sources.◆◆◆◆

Elizabeth Jane Arington Barett --"Lizzie"

by Anne-Lynne Keplar Samole, great great granddaughter

Elizabeth Jane Airington, "Lizzie," was born on April 7, 1854 in Lukfata, Nashoba County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Here parents were Mississippi Choctaw, Elizabeth Taylor Airington and white man, Drury "Drew" Airington. Lizzie's proud Choctaw heritage comes from her mother, Elizabeth "Betsy" Taylor. Betsy was the daughter of Mississippi Choctaw, Syllen (Cillen) Durant Taylor and white man, William Taylor. Syllen's parents were Canadian Frenchman, Chief Louis Durant and his Choctaw wife, known as a flower among the forest. The Durants and Taylors lived with other Choctaws east of the Big Black River on Bogue Pha le ah Creek, near what is today, Durant, Mississippi. The town was named after Chief Louis Durant, who because of his high toned principles and dedication to the Choctaws protection against the encroaching settlers was adopted into the tribe. He was a Chief in the LeFlore District of the Choctaw Nation. He was also a Captain, fighting with his sons in the War of 1812. They fought under Andrew Jackson against the British. As a result of his character and loyalty to the Americans, he was considered "particularly deserving" and allowed a reservation by Article II Supplement of the

Archibald Jackson Steele Barnett (1849-1923) and wife Elizabeth Jane Airington Barnett (1854-1937) (Choctaw Indian).

Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830. While clans of Choctaws moved west, the Durants desired to remain in Mississippi. Most of the family stayed as long as possible before harassment and strife forced them to give up their land and move west to Indian Territory. Many Durants and thousands of other Choctaws left in December of 1844, following the 'Trail of Tears' on foot, covered wagon and by flat bottom steam ships across the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. Syllen, called "Sylva," and her widowed daughter, Elizabeth Covey, called "Betsy," emigrated arriving in Lukfata December 10, 1852 under the escort of James Lucky. The following year in June, 1853, Betsy married widowed Drew Airington. They remained in Lukfata. Nine months later Elizabeth Jane Airington was born.

When Lizzie was thirteen years old, a young man came to live with her family, Archibald Jackson Steele Barnett. A.J.S. had run away from home to escape the evils in his home. His father had died and his mother married outlaw Drew McGrew. Lizzie's father, Drew Airington, taught A.J.S. to read from the family bible. This would later influence his life's career as a preacher. After living with the Airingtons two years, A.J.S. decided to leave and asked Lizzie to marry him. She said yes. Lizzie married on December 12, 1869, at the age of 15 years. Their marriage was quite an event. Out of convenience, they were married in Polk County near the Arkansas line on the roadside with two of her siblings. William Airington married Bellhina Labor and Virginia Airington married Thomas Lee Ashford. Presiding was Mr. Joseph Cartwright, Justice of the Peace. They were married on the side of the road because the high waters prevented them from reaching the Airington Place.

Once married, Lizzie and A.J.S. lived near Caddo in Blue County. A.J.S. became a missionary Baptist preacher, who took an active part in church work throughout the state. They lived near Allen, Valliant, Muskogee and finally near Dibble in McClain County. She bore 17 children. Grandson, Marvin Ratliff, says, "They were a big family and they all got allotments so you'd drive to Dibble and see very little land that didn't belong to the Barnetts. Then most of them lost it because they mortgaged the land to build a house, didn't pay the mortgage and lost it all." A.J.S. built the Barnett Prairie Baptist Church on one of the acres. He also built the Barnett School. Lizzie played the organ and sang for the church. A.J.S. knew the Choctaw language so, he became an interpreter for the Choctaw preachers. He transcribed the new testament into Choctaw. He was also a farmer and a chimney fireplace maker. When the Dawes Commission began compiling a roll that would list everyone entitled to an allotment, Lizzie applied August 30, 1899 at the age of 45. She applied as 1/8 blood on field No. 4159 at Dibble Post Office in Indian Territory, Chichasaw Nation. Her roll number is 11666. She listed eight children with her: Agnes Weeden, Maggie E.Weeden, Levi Barnett, James Barnett, Jesse Barnett, Viola Barnett, Liddie E. Barnett, and Bessie Barnett, a nephew, Robert Vice and grandson, Buddy Lee Weeden. Archibald J.S. Barnett is listed on the card at age 53 at her husband with IW #754 (interwed). The older children had already moved out on their own and applied separately.

Grandson, Paul Ratliff, talked about Lizzie saying, "Grandma Barnett could speak Choctaw pretty good. She was a very strong person--really a respected woman. She ruled over Grandpa Barnett and he kept the line. She was a wise woman." Paul's brother, Marvin, added, "Grandma was a stubborn person. They bought a big buggy with a top on it. She'd come by with that fancy buggy with the fringe on top. She'd never get tired showing off that team of horses. She thought that was grand."

Granddaughter, Elizabeth Lusk tells, "She was a huge woman. On a double bed you could spread out her dress and use it as a bedspread." Another grandson, Jansey Jones said, "Lizzie used to come and stay every summer a couple of weeks. We'd put her in a wagon and take her to the revivals. She'd get so happy she'd shout."

Elizabeth Jane Barnett died at 85 years of age. She was a well known resident of McClain County for 36 years. She passed away at the home of a daughter at Blanchard, Oklahoma. She was survived by 106 grandchildren and 92 great grandchildren. She is buried in Dibble Cemetery with her husband, A.J.S. Barnett.

Their children are: William Wyatt Barnett roll #9570 m. Sarah Ann Parks; Mary Elizabeth Barnett roll #11677 m. Tom W. Grant, Frank Pierce Jones, and Birdie Marandy Cranford; Georgia Ann Barnett roll #2950 m. David Carlton Crabtree; Ida J. Barnett m. Lee Boughton; Jackson Drury Barnett roll # 5981 m. Lara Ann Campbell; Adah B. Barnett roll #11688 m. John Thomas Hail and Lonnie B. Ward; Agnes B. Barnett roll # 11667 m. Hugh H. Weeden; Maggie Emeline Barnett roll #11668 m. Lee B. Weeden and James A. Ratliff; Levi Barnett roll #11669 m. Lottie C. Ratliff; James Barnett roll #11670 m. Maude Nix; Jesse Barnett roll # 11671 m. Callie Love; Viola Myrtle Barnett roll #11672 m. Charley Zeb Green; Lydia Ethel Barnett roll #11673 m. James R. McAnally; Johnie Barnett listed on Card Number 4159; Artie Bessie Barnett roll #11674 m. George Burnett and Dennis Gamble.◆◆◆◆

James (Jim) Dru Airington

Jim Airington & Ada Stanley Airington

Submitted by: Wanda Scribner, oldest granddaughter. James Dru Airington is an original enrollee. He was born 7-18-1886 and died 5-12-1976. He married Ada Stanley 3-8-1907. She was Cherokee, born 7-7-1892 and died 6-3-1973.

'Papa', everyone called him Papa, grandkids, in-laws and all others. He came to the Choctaw Nation of Indian Territory as a small child, later meeting and marrying my grandmother, Ada, who came to Indian Territory from Texas, also as a small child. She often told us how she and her family came through the Galveston flood in 1900.

Papa farmed cotton in his early years, on his 160 acres allotment. I remember as a young child, the hog killing days and grandma would can sausage in fruit jars. I remember the lye soap days, too.

Papa and grandma had 13 children but only raised 5. My mother Addie Arterbury, oldest of the five, died 12-24-1994. J.D. Airington; Stanley Airington; Vernie Airington and Lucille Pursley. These were the five that lived to adulthood. The other eight children died of the Bad Flu, called influenza, cholera and typhoid fever. There were two times they were left without any children at all. Papa finally had to sell his land to pay medical bills and to care of the rest of his family.

Later, grandma and Papa moved to Chickasha, OK, where he went to work for the Grady County Sheriff, DeArthur Wilson. He worked prisoners on road and bridge building gangs. Then, he later went to work for the electric high line and finally retired in Chickasha.◆◆◆◆

Lloyd Levi Allen

Lloyd Levi Allen

Lloyd Levi Allen was born January 14, 1903 at Creek, Oklahoma. His mother was Lou Ella Keefer Allen. His father was John Kidd Allen. They were originally from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Lloyd was the oldest of eight children. He had three sisters and four brothers, which none were original enrollees:

Ila Allen Randolph	1906-D
Irene Allen Allred	1907-D
Mark Allen	1908-D
Era Allen Cook	1911-L
Ira Allen	1911-D
Paul Allen	1913-D
James Allen	1914-L

Lloyd attended school through the fourth or sixth grade, but the location is not known. He quit school to help his family on the farm. He did not talk about his childhood at all. Both of his parents died when he was very young.

Lloyd met Ida when he visited his sister that lived on Catalina Island, California. A short time later, in 1936, they married in Yuma, Arizona. At that time, Lloyd was 33 years old and Ida was 23 years old.

Lloyd and Ida Williams had a hard time getting a marriage license in California because she was a white woman. They went to Yuma, Arizona, and had no problems getting married.

Lloyd opened his own mattress factory on Catalina Island. A few years later, he decided to give up his business and go into construction. Due to this, they moved every year to different towns in California, Arizona and Washington.

Lloyd retired in the 1970's from construction. He continued to work at a car wash in Casa Grande, Arizona. He later moved to Hemet, California and lived there for 15 years. While he lived there, he had to have his leg amputated due to medical problems.

They had two children, Lois Lorraine Allen Sanders, born May 19, 1938 and Loretta Lee Allen Wilson, born December 5, 1939.

Grandchildren (3):

Deanna Hess	09-15-60
Buddy Wilson	06-22-64
Jeff Sanders	09-11-62

Great grandchildren (7):

Trevor Hess	07-05-85
Kevin Hess	11-11-89
Jeffrey Hess	06-21-91
William Hess	06-06-93
Marcus Hess	02-22-94
Kimberly Sanders	12-06-86
Jackory Sanders	04-14-87

Lloyd worked as a mattress maker and a heavy duty mechanic. As a hobby, he loved to cook, can and make jams or jellies.

Information submitted by daughter of Lloyd Levi Allen, Lois Sanders of Casa Grande, Arizona. Lois said she loved her father very much and that he was a good father.
On December 18, 1988 Lloyd suffered blood clot to the brain and passed away at the age of 85. Lloyd and Ida had gone to visit their daughter, Lois in Phoenix, Arizona.◆◆◆◆

Lewis Ameahtubbee

Original Enrollee
Submitted by Ruthie Imes

MCR 2296

Lewis Ameahtubbee was born to Billy Ameahtubbee about 1844 in Newton County, Mississippi. His mother was probably one Oshtahoba, sister to Ahtokawa, Captain of the Sixtowns Choctaws.

Lewis married a woman named Amy and had two sons by her; Henry and Sidney.

Lewis was a widower by the time he came to Indian Territory. He and his sons settled in Durwood.◆◆◆◆

Alice Anderson

Married Name, First Husband: Alice Nix (Dates unknow)
Second Husband: Strother Lawrence Ferguson, from 1929 until his death in 1980.
Date of Birth: 1892
Place of Birth Probably Sardis, Oklahoma
Parents: Ellis and Susan Bohanan, Original Enrollees
Sisters: Emma Anderson James, Original Enrollee
Nona Anderson Saul, Original Enrollee
Half-brother: Wesley Bohanan, Original Enrollee - born 1895
Half-sister: Matilda Bohanan, Original Enrollee - born 1903

Attended Tuskahoma Academy, 1908 and Haskell Institute from August 13, 1910 to June 30, 1916.

Worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Muskogee, Oklahoma from 1919 to 1957.

Active in the Dacotah Indian Club in Muskogee as long as she was in good health.

(Raised her nephew, Wesley LeRoy Rampey, after the death of his mother, Matilda Bohanan Rampey.)◆◆◆◆

Andel Anderson

Submitted by: Dora Marie (Reed) Henderson

Andel Anderson (Roll #725) married Rhoda Folsom (Roll #13764). Dora Marie Anderson (Roll #13765) was their daughter. Dora was born April 22, 1892 and died December 27, 1932. She married Alfred H. Reed and 11 children were born to this union. They were; Mae Lorene (Reed) Shipley - born 7-25-1910; Dora Marie (Reed) Henderson - born 12-6-1913; Lillian Lucille (Reed) Slover - born 12-8-1912; Hazel (Reed) Martin - born 10-14-1917; Edward Harding Reed - born 12-29-1920; Helen Louise (Reed) Hefley - born 11-13-1922; Harlen Alfred Reed - born 9-11-1924; Oreta Jean (Reed) Perez - born 9-28-1926; Bob Junior Reed - born 12-16-1928; David Wayne Reed - born - 3-26-1931 and Hugh Reed born 10-13-1932.

Andel Anderson was a full blood Choctaw and Rhoda (Folsom) Anderson was Choctaw/Chickasaw full blood.

Dora Marie (Reed) Henderson has four children; R.H. Heskett - born 12-31-1931; Dora June (Heskett) Terry - born 4-29-1934; Ralph Heskett - born 8-4-1935; Karen Marie (Henderson) Roberts - born 6-2-1953. Grandchildren; Deborah Duncan, Brenda Elaine Forbes, Michael Heskett, Gary Heskett, Jason Eugene Roberts, Joshua Lloyd Roberts.◆◆◆◆

Bethel Eugene Anderson

Bethel Eugene Anderson

Submitted by: Kenneth G. Anderson

Bethel Eugene Anderson was born August 17, 1895 in Talihina Indian Territory and died November 17, 1945. He was the son of Crawford John Anderson (Roll #5489) and Serena Benton Anderson. He had one full sister, Alice M. Anderson (Roll #5491). She married Lee Elliott and divorced. Later she married Andy Lavender and had one daughter.

Bethel had one half-sister, Myrtle S. Anderson (Roll #5493). She married Lee Stafford and they had four sons and two daughters.

Bethel had one half-brother, John Gilbert Anderson (Roll #44) Minor Choctaw by Blood. He married Ruth Rambo and they had one son and one daughter. The Broken Bow Clinic is named after John G. Anderson. He, also, had one step-brother, Leslie James, who is on the Choctaw Council and lives east of Talihina.

Bethel is the grandson of Capt. John Anderson and Elizabeth Perry Anderson.

Bethel went to school some at Jones Academy and other schools. By trade, he was a brick and rock mason worker. He helped build the Indian Hospital at Talihina and was employed there at the time of his death.

Bethel married Gertie Lee Elliott on November 9, 1913 at Prairie Grove. They had ten children, eight which grew to adulthood.

Children of Bethel Eugene Anderson and Gertie Lee Elliott Anderson:

Everett.- born 6-20-1917 in Talihina and
died 8-28-1917 in Talihina;
Ethel Grace-born 9-10-1914 in Talihina and
died 5-19-1983 in Talihina;
Lois Maxine-born 2-28-1916 in Talihina and
died in 1996 in Weatherford, Texas;
Billy Ray-born 5-16-1920 in Talihina and
lives in Jefferson, Oklahoma;
Tommy-born 2-19-1922 in Talihina and
died 1-9-1930 in Hominy, Oklahoma;
Evelyn Lee and Edwin Gene (twins)-
born 10-15-25 in Talihina.
Evelyn lives in Talihina, Oklahoma /
Edwin lives in Spiro, Oklahoma;
Kenneth Grant-born 11-20-1928 in Hominy, Oklahoma and lives in Daisy, Oklahoma;
Bethel Jerry-born 4-15-1931 in Hominy and
lives in Mansfield, Texas;
Delta Lawrence-born 9-8-1933 in Hominy
and lives in Broken Bow, Oklahoma.

Grandchildren:
Ethel Grace and Pete Escue (both deceased)
1 son - Tommy
Lois Maxine and Bud Glenn (both deceased)
4 sons and 1 daughter
Billy Ray; Theresa; Shirley; Stephen; Bryan
Evelyn Lee and Jack Toumbs
2 sons and 2 daughters
Delta Elaine; Jack Gilbert; Eugenia Lee;
James Elliott

Edwin Gene and Joy Vineyard
  2 sons
  Blake; Joe
Kenneth Grant and Ruthie Bacon
  2 daughters
  Kenni Sue; Kathy Marie
Bethel Jerry and Vernie Mattoy
  2 sons
  Gary Don; Charles
Delta Lawrence and Susan
  3 sons
  Delta (Buddy); Morgan; Roger ◆◆◆◆

Elsie orElsey Anderson

Her family name is unknown
Her married name is Elsie Anderson

Elsie's date and birth place are unknown. Her father was Ay Ko Ches. Ay Ko Ches was listed on the Chickasaw Rolls. Her mother's name was not listed.

Elsie was originally registered as a full blood Chickasaw. Her name appears as Elsie Anderson on the 1893 Chickasaw Maytubby Pay Roll. However, she was transferred to the Choctaw Roll during the Dawes Commission because she was residing within the boundaries of the Choctaw Nation. She was registered in Jacks Fork, County.

Elsie married Bartlett Anderson, also a Chickasaw. Elsie and Bartlett had two children. On the Chickasaw Nation Roll of 1896, Bartlett is recorded dead. Elsie as 60 years of age. Norton as 25 and Missie as 17.

Elsie Anderson died on January 29, 1902. Norton Anderson was appointed the administrator of her estate. ◆◆◆◆

Francis Margaret Anderson "Maggie"

Francis Margaret Anderson. Maggie, was the first child of Mary Peter Jackson Anderson and Norton Joseph Anderson. Her birth place was Anderson Creek (Yanush), Indian Territory. Austin Moore, a neighbor, swore that he knew that Maggie was born to Mary and Norton on January 22nd of 1898. However, Maggie celebrated her birthday on January 27th with her family. Her application for enrollment to the Choctaw Nation was approved on May 22, 1899. Her application for enrollment was witnessed by Lillie Powers.

Maggie Anderson

Maggie's mother, Mary, was a full blood original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation, and her father Norton, a full blood Chickasaw was also an original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation because he resided within the Choctaw boundaries.

Maggie had six siblings:

Flora	12-13-1899	02-02-1902
Lejah Elljah	12-26-1901	04-22-1969
Bessie	03-01-1904	12-11-1918
Lou	?	12-11-1918
Gilbert J.	11-29-1907	12-16-1983
Baby Brother	(died in 1909, close to the date of his birth)	

Maggie, Flora, Lejah and Bessie were all original enrollees of the Choctaw Nation. Maggie attended the Tuskahoma Academy for girls and her brothers, Lejah and Gilbert, attended and graduated from the Jones Academy. Maggie enjoyed learning and was disappointed when she had to quit school after her mother's death in 1909 to tend to her younger siblings. Yet, she understood her responsibility to her family.

Maggie married Robert Lee Mitchell in 1917. Robert said he knew from the first time he saw Maggie, while he was riding with his Dad in a buckboard wagon, he would marry her. He had his sister, Ellen, introduce them.

After their marriage, Robert and Maggie rented a house from her father in Yanush, OK. Maggie continued to care for her brothers and sisters. In 1918, she tended to her two sisters in the flu epidemic. She said it was very difficult. Bessie and Lou died within hours of each other. They were buried in a double coffin at Cupco Cemetery.

Robert and Maggie had seven children:

  Bernice Beatrice Leota
  Irving Lee
  Euell Earl
  James William
  Robert Bernard

Ruby Louise
Junior

Maggie had many interests in her life. She spoke fluent Choctaw. She had a great respect for her native culture. She never denied or devalued her Indian ways.

She loved her family and friends very dearly. She had a great desire to learn. She attended classes any time she had the opportunity, from home economics through the Oklahoma Extension Courses in her early years too general education classes through a junior college in California in her later years.

Maggie was always guided by her strong faith in the Lord. She was baptized a Presbyterian as a child. However, she said she had worshipped in many houses of the Lord. She often would hum her favorite song, "What a Friend We Have In Jesus."

Maggie and Robert (Bob) relocated to California in 1944 for the hopes of better economic opportunities. Maggie visited Oklahoma whenever she was able, and always considered Yanush, Oklahoma her home. She died on May 4, 1987 and was buried at Sunrise Cemetery in Fortuna, California. ◆◆◆◆

Norton Joseph Anderson

Norton Anderson

Norton's date and place of birth are unknown. However, it is stated that in 1896 per the Chickasaw Nation Roll, that he was twenty-five years of age.

Norton was originally registered as a member of the Chickasaw Nation. However, he was transferred to the Choctaw Rolls, because he was residing within the boundaries of the Choctaw Nation. His transfer to the Choctaw Rolls was not uncommon, this was to ensure that families would remain intact through the allotment process.

Norton's parents were Bartlett and Elsie Anderson. They were listed on the Chickasaw Rolls. Bartlett was listed as dead in 1896. At some point, Elsie was also transferred from the Chickasaw Rolls to the Choctaw's, because she too resided within the Choctaw Nation's boundary.

Norton married twice. His first wife was Mary Peter Jackson, and his second wife was Lillie Potts Nowabbi.

Norton married Mary Peter Jackson on September 1, 1898 by Peter J. Hudson. The marriage was recorded in the office of the Clerk in the United States District. Norton and Mary resided in Anderson Creek area - Yanush, Indian Territory. Norton and Mary had seven children:

Frances Margaret,
Flora,
Lejah Elijah,
Bessie,
Lou,
Gilbert J.,
Infant that died at or around his birth.

Frances, Flora, Lejah and Bessie were original enrollees of the Choctaw Nation. Flora's enrollment was cancelled after her death in 1902. Bessie and Lou died in the flu epidemic of 1918 and were buried in a double coffin at the Cupco Cemetery. Lou's full name or age is not recorded

Mary died in 1909 from complications of childbirth. Mary and the baby, called baby brother, were buried on "the home place" at Anderson Creek. After Mary's death, Frances Margaret, known as Maggie, had to stop attending the Tuskahoma Female Academy in Tuskahoma, Oklahoma to attend to her younger siblings.

Norton owned, or was one of the owner(s) of the Yanush Store and Post Office.

Norton later remarried Lillie Potts Nowabbi and had a second family.

Norton died in the late 1920's ◆◆◆◆.

Osborne Anderson

Osborne Anderson was born August 1, 1882 at Sardis, Indian Territory.

His mother was Kizzie (Kissie) Burris and she probably originated from Oklahoma. His father was Robert Anderson who originated from Indian Territory.

Osborne had four brothers:

Odus Anderson	April 11, 1878
Freeman Anderson	October 7, 1885
Willie Anderson	September 20, 1889
Raynie Anderson	1891 or 1892

Freeman, Willie and Raynie were also original enrollees.

Osborne attended two schools, Lebanon of Chickasaw Nation and Chillicothe Business College.

Osborne married Iva Pearl Weathers in

McAlester, Oklahoma. They lived in Weathers, Blanco and Pittsburg, which are all in Oklahoma.

Children:

Ruby Mae	05-07-14
Osborne Lee	08-07-16
Otis Roy	07-24-19
Ben Barney	09-26-23
Rosetta Jean	03-03-26
Ruth Joan	04-30-29
Rowena Patsy	02-24-31
Rose Mary	11-17-33

Osborne and Iva had 21 grandchildren and 28 great grandchildren.

Osborne worked as a school teacher, coal miner, farmer and WWII goverment employee.

Information submitted by son of Osborn Anderson, Otis R. Anderson of Thousand Oaks, California.◆◆◆◆

Dorothy Arnote

Dorothy Arnote West, an original enrollee in Choctaw Nation membership was born August 2, 1902, at Antlers, Oklahoma, the daughter of Andrew and Annie Taaffee Arnote. She graduated from Antlers High School in May, 1919, then attended the University of Oklahoma. In 1923 she received her B A degree with a major in economics and mino.

Professional employment began as a reporter on the Anadarko Tribune in 1924-25; there she met and married Powell West, also a newspaper reporter. They established residence in Oklahoma City where Powell was employed by the OKLAHOMA NEWS and Dorothy was women's editor for the DAILY OKLAHOMAN 1925-33. Powell purchased the SHAWNEE AMERICAN newspaper in 1933 and Dorothy was part time reporter for their weekly until the family moved in 1944 to Antlers where Powell established the West Motor Company and Ford Dealership. Dorothy contributed as bookkeeper.

Dorothy took education classes at Southeastern State University to renew her teacher's certificate and taught at Moyers School. After the Antlers tornado of 1945 damaged the building that Powell had rented to house his garage, he purchased a lot and contracted for the construction of a new building. Powell's next venture in Antlers was in the timber and job printing businesses.

Children of Powell and Dorothy are Ann West Elms of Fullerton, California, Sally Swatek of Oklahoma City, and Robert Powell (Bob) West of Valliant.

Dorothy's mother, Annie Taaffe Arnote was an original Choctaw Nation enrollee. She was born December 27, 1871, the daughter of George and Fredonia Harris Taaffe who lived in the Tom-Harris area of what is now McCurtain County near the corner where Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma adjoin. Fredonia who was educated at Ward Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., taught Annie and the other Taaffe children at home. After Fredonia died January 1885, Annie was sent to St. Agnes Academy at Texarkana. Her father was murdered November 26, 1888, by cattle thieves who were attempting to steal his cattle. His horse galloped home, but his faithful dog remained by his side. Horse, but no rider, alerted the family. Choctaw friends followed the horse track, an effort made difficult because of the fallen leaves. They located the body and apprehended the guilty persons.

Annie at 16 assumed the care of her six siblings:

Brothers:
- Francis
- Joseph

Sisters:
- Gertrude
- May
- Virginia
- Maud

She was offered a job teaching at St. Agnes Academy in Texarkana, to fill in for a faculty member who was on a year's leave. She accepted with a provision that she could bring her sisters and brothers with her. In 1889, the little family moved to Antlers, Indian Territory, where Annie purchased a home and taught a neighborhood school. Annie married Robert McCulic, subquently divorced. They had one daughter, Vivienne Marie McCulic. Annie returned to teaching in Paris, Texas, and Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

On September 16, 1899 she married Andrew J. Arnote, young Antlers attorney and a graduate of Valparaiso, Indian Law School. Born to them were William, Dorothy, Laurence, who died at eleven months, Andrew J. Jr. and Suzanne. Andrew Arnote Sr. was first county attorney of Pushmataha County serving two terms , 1907 to 1913. He returned to private practice in 1913. He was a member of the Antlers School Board, 1913 to 1920. And he was attorney for the Pushmataha County Draft Board during World War I. Annie Arnote was one of the organizers of the Antlers Civic Improvement League. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Women's Auxiliary of the Antlers Presbyterian Church. During World War I she served as Pushmataha County chairman of the Women's Council of National Defense.◆◆◆◆

Ida Austin

Ida (Austin) Whitfield and niece Nell Austin Pruitt (Roll #1147I)

Original Choctaw Enrollee
written by Margaret Riley Santhanam, her great-granddaughter

Ida Austin original enrollee #1145 was born February 2, 1890 to Levicey Garland Austin and Henry Austin. Levicey was also an original enrollee # 1141 and the granddaughter of Thomas LeFlore, Apuckshanubbee district chief, who took his cousin Greenwood's place as chief after removal. Levicey lost her first husband, Richard Harkins, when he was shot during Independence Day festivities at Wheelock in 1877. They had 4 children, Salina, Frances, Brown and Isaac. Salina died without marrying. Frances married Julius Hampton. Brown was a mail carrier who died of pneumonia after swimming Little River to deliver mail. Isaac married Alice Romines. Around 1881, Levicey married Henry Austin. They had 5 children: Minerva, Phoebe who married Spencer Lucas, Narcissa who married John Luther O'Bannon, Ida, and Sam who married Margaret Elizabeth (Maggie) Dickerson. Levicey was widowed a second time and later married Tom Lucas. Levicey's land allotment was in and around Valliant and her home was near where the Valliant library stands today.

Ida attended Wheelock Academy. She married John Grover Whitfield in 1906. They had 9 children: Johnie Mae, Sam, Sue, Phoebe (Betty), John, Dell Marie, Guy, Mary and Gene. Ida lived in the Valliant Area her whole life. She raised her family through hard times and her children never went hungry. She and her family farmed and always had barnyard animals. Ida quilted, gathered turkey eggs, worked on the farm and in the home, and raised her children. Education was very important to her and she encouraged her children to become educated. They all grew to have successful lives.

Ida Austin is remembered as a kind and gentle person. Hummingbirds landed on her outstretched hands. She was a religious woman who worked hard and raised her children well. She has 7 children living, 19 grandchildren, over 30 great-grandchildren and several great-great-grandchildren. She died November 1, 1948 and is buried in the Valliant Cemetery.◆◆◆◆

George Baldwin

Submitted by: Gladys Constant, great granddaughter

George married Selina Perry, daughter of Harlin Perry and Fa-la-mah. George's parents were David and Jennie Baldwin. Both sets of parents were full blood Choctaw.

The Dawes Roll shows four children enrolled. They were: Samuel (Roll #4870) was 18 years old in 1893 but died before September 25, 1903. The next child was Mary (Roll #4781) and was 15 in 1893. She was my grandmother. The third child was Eliza (Roll #5412) and the fourth child was Jesse (Roll #4782). He was 7 years old in the 1893. They were enrolled at Arpelar, Indian Territory.

Mother, Katie (Roll #1332) was told that George Baldwin had two wives before Selina and both had died. He had children by all three wives, a total of 10 children. However, I was unable to verify this story.

I remember a great aunt Lucy and I believe she was the daughter of George by his second wife. Lucy had only one daughter, named Emma. I do not know Lucy's married name. I was about 5 years old when Lucy died (1940 or 1941). I remember her because she spoke broken English and wore knee high moccasins. She and Mama was very close.

One affidavit shows that John Hodges drew the money for David and Eliza. John kept the money so it's hard to tell if George ever got it. Another affidavit gave names of six different families that were not receiving the leased district payments. Two names, a mother and her daughter had already passed away.◆◆◆◆

Katie Barnhill (Roll #1332)

Robert and Katie (Barnhill) Moore

Submitted by: Gladys Constant, daughter

Katie Barnhill was born 5-9-1904 at Arpelar, Indian Territory, to Henry Franklin Barnhill and Mary (Baldwin) Barnhill. Her father was of German ancestry and her mother was full blood Choctaw.

Her Choctaw grandparents were: George W. and Selina (Perry) Baldwin. Her paternal great grandparents were; David and Jennie Baldwin; Her maternal great grandparents were; Harlin Perry and Fa-la-mah Perry.

Katie had 2 half brothers and 2 half sisters. None were Indian.

She married Robert Franklin Moore in 1919. Robert was born 12-3-1896. The newlyweds lived at Arpelar, Indian Territory for several years, moving to the area of McAlester and Savanna, OK until about 1948. They spent their remaining years in Prineville, Oregon. Both, Robert and Katie Moore are buried at Juniper Haven Cemetery in Prineville, OR.

Names and birthdates of their children:

Edna Moore Tugmon-Doggett, born 6-12-1921 and died 7-1995;
E. Troy Moore, born 6-10-1924 and died 7-1982;
Jewel M. Moore Mooney, born 2-6-1926;
Roy F. Moore, born 4-20-1928 and died 6-1972;
Gladys M. Moore Constant, born 5-24-1935;
H. Lloyd Moore, born 11-20-1938;
E. Ray Moore, born 2-28-1941.

The grandchildren are:

F. Ann Moore McKensie;
Homer L. Mooney, Jr.;
Jerry L. Mooney;
Phillip W. Mooney;
Randy C. Mooney;
Gregory N. Mooney;
Frankie R. Moore;
Debra R. Moore Fite;
Frederick E. Constant;
Jeanette M. Constant Lathrop;
Robert W. Constant;
Kathleen Moore;
Robert J. Moore.

Great grandchildren are:

Sam and Troy McKensie;
Todd;
Ryan;
Jessica;
Julee;
John;
Michael;
Trishia;
Randy and Christopher Mooney;
Shawna;
Aaron;
Jackie and Thomas Moore;
Sallie and David Constant;
Michael and Jeffrey Lathrop.

Note: Mary Baldwin Barnhill died when her only child, Katie Barnhill Moore, was seven months old. Katie knew very little about her mother except that TB was the cause of death.

Katie Barnhill Moore died 6-19-1982 and Robert Franklin Moore died in June 1963.

Katie was told that her grandfather, George Baldwin, had been married twice before and had children by them, totaling ten children. This was never verified, though. Gladys remembers an Aunt Lucy who was said to have been a daughter to George's second wife. Also, there was a son, David Baldwin, mentioned in an affidavit in the National Archives.◆◆◆◆

Daisy Lane Bartholomew

Submitted by: Charlotte Braly Schuepbach, granddaughter of Daisy Lane Williams.

Daisy Lane Williams was an amazing woman whose 94 years witnessed many wondrous events in the history of her people, state and country. She was the granddaughter of Jincy James who made the long difficult trip on the Trail of Tears from Mississippi to Skullyville, Indian Territory in the 1830's. Jincy married Impson Jones in 1847. His brother was Wilson N. Jones who became one of the wealthiest Choctaws and Principal Chief. Jincy taught school. She gave birth to Frances November 12, 1854 in Skullyville. When Frances was 20 she married a forty year old Irish immigrant named Bartholomew Lane who was a section foreman for the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (the "Katy") railroad. They lived north of Caddo.

Daisy, the ninth child of Frances and Bartholomew, was born in 1894. She bridged two different cultures, two different religions, two different ages in our country's development. She was born to a Choctaw mother who sang to her in her Indian tongue. In her later years Daisy would sing Choctaw hymns to her own grandchildren. Daisy resembled her father in looks with auburn hair and sky blue eyes and ivory skin. She learned Gaelic from her father. She learned of his homeland and of the hardships suffered there and of the beauty of the Emerald Isle. Daisy learned of the Methodist Church from her mother; Catholicism from her father. She learned tolerance and acceptance and understanding through love from both parents. She was born in an age that saw families homesteading in covered wagons; she lived to see Neil Armstrong walk on the moon. She was born in the agrarian age when families depended on the land for life; she died in the industrial age when almost no families relied on the land for its well being.

She saw the Choctaw Nation cease and the state of Oklahoma emerge. She received her allotment near her family's farm north of Caddo.

She received her education at Murray College in Tishomingo. She studied music, literature, Greek, and Latin. She lived with the family of William Murray who later became governor of Oklahoma. She also attended Oklahoma Presbyterian College in Durant. The pump organ that she played is still in the family. Daisy liked fashionable clothes so she would sew dresses copied from patterns taken from catalogs.

One afternoon as she was riding down the main street of Caddo, Douglas Williams, the owner of the furniture store, stopped Daisy. He said that he would trade his son James Pinckney for the horse that Daisy was riding. Daisy laughed and said that she would have to check James out first. She liked what she saw. He was a soft spoken man from South Carolina with blue eyes that danced as he talked. They married in 1912. They built a home on her Indian allotment north of Caddo. They had three children, Rose Elaine, Edward, and Robert.

In 1952, James Pinckney Williams (Cowboy Pink) was elected as Lieutenant Governor of Oklahoma. The couple moved to Oklahoma City. As wife of the Lt. Gov. Daisy entertained Eleanor Roosevelt, Bess Truman, Robert Kerr, Carl Albert, Sen. John F. Kennedy, John Wayne, among others. Cowboy Pink Williams also served as State Treasurer. They returned to their ranch in 1966 after retiring from politics.

Daisy enjoyed traveling. She and her husband visited most of the states, Canada and Mexico. She visited Ireland four times seeking her father's family in the River Kenmare area. She was a member of the Caddo Music and Literary Club and the Civic and Cemetery Club. She leased her ranch to Reba McEntire early in the singer's career.

Daisy Lane Williams died in 1986.◆◆◆◆

Erma Eva Lillian Battles

Submitted by: Lisa Spearman, granddaughter.

Erma Eva Lillian Battles (Roll #9194) was born 12-24-1888 in or around the Ashland, Indian Territory area. She attended school at Wardville, OK. I'm not sure how long she attended school but I know that she did not graduate from high school.

She was an original enrollee but what saddens me is that she was at least one half Choctaw, but because the Indians were treated so badly during this time she put down the least amount she could to be on the roll.

She married her first husband, Clarence Ivy and they had one child together. Her name was Merle (Ivy) Phelps. They later divorced, then at the age of 23 she married James Wilburn Carter. He was born 12-14-1888 in or around the Greenwood, AR area.

The only job I'm aware of Erma having besides picking cotton and raising her children was at the Navy Base in McAlester, OK.

She and James had five children together: They were:

Mattie (Carter) Glass, born 1913 and died 1996;

Willie George Carter, born around 1916 and died in 1994;

Benjamin (Bud) Franklin Carter, born 11-23-1918 and died 3-6-1956;

Clyde Elmer Carter, born 4-18-1927 and died 3-3-1989;

Harold Ray Carter, born 7-13-1930.

Her daughter, Merle had eight children:

Floyd Jackson Baxter, Sr.; Jean (Baxter) Reed; Francis (Phelps) Daugherty; David Phelps Sr.; George Phelps; Elsie (Phelps) Anderson; Jerry Phelps; and Wayne Phelps.

Their daughter Mattie had four children:

Cleo (Glass) Trenthen; Jimmy Glass; Maye (Glass) Simmons; and Judy (Glass) Uber.

Their son Willie had five children:

Benjamin Harley Carter; Gary Carter; Larry Carter; Donnie Carter; and Virginia (Carter) Edera.

Their son Clyde had four children:

Carol Ann (Carter) Shi; Patricia (Carter) Brown; Charles Eugene Carter; and Clyde Elmer (Butch) Carter, Jr.

Their son Ray had three children:

Lester Ray Carter; James (Jimmy) Wilburn Carter II; and Lisa Ann (Carter) Spearman.

Grandma was preceded in death by one son, Benjamin and her husband, James. He passed away 8-12-1971 at the age of 82 at the Latimer Nursing Home in Wilburton, OK. Grandma passed away 2-26-1975 at the age of 87, also, at the the Latimer Nursing Home in Wilburton, OK.◆◆◆◆

Henry Franklin Battles / Susan (Monks) Battles

Submitted by: Archie (Bud) and Doris Battles, grandson and wife.

The Henry Franklin Battles and Susan Monks families presumedly came from Alabama and settled around Cameron, Indian Territory. Henry Franklin Battles (Roll # IW L33) born 12-23-1851, enrolled at Doaksville, Indian Territory and died 2-6-1936 at Gowen, OK. His father was G.W. Battles. Susan (Monks) Battles (Roll #9190) born 12-23-1856 to F.M. and Susan Monks. She was enrolled in Garris County and died 7-25-1937 at Ashland, OK. It is presumed that around Cameron, Indian Territory is where Henry and Susan met, married and started raising their family of four boys. From there, they moved to Wilburton where they had one girl and two more boys. They farmed and the children went to a small school southwest of Wilburton. They named it the Battles School. Later, some of the boys went to Jones Academy.

Later on, they were enrolled on the Choctaw Rolls and was allotted land around Ashland, Indian Territory. They moved to their land where they farmed and horse raced. Their children had all met, married and had children by this time. All of the grandchildren moved, with most of them going to Salt Plains, Van Horne and Ashland.

Their children were:

1.William E. (Roll # unknown) born 12-28-1872 and died 1-2-1950. His first wife was named Martha then he married Emma Shaw; 2. Finis Marion (Roll # 9191) born 8-19-1878 and died 1-18-1958. He married Maggie Dunlap on 4-29-1906; 3. John Marim (Roll #9192) born 5-22-1881 and died 1-21-1970. His first wife was Cemie Patrick then Annie May Chester; 4. George Washington (Roll # 9193) born 8-21-1887 and died 4-5-1962. He married Ola Mae Christian, 10-20-1907; 5. Erma E.L. (Roll #9194) born 12-24-1888 and died 2-26-1975. She married Jim Carter; 6. James (Jimmie) Ernest (Roll # 9195) born 8-7-1893 and died 7-27-1974. He married Walsie Akin in 1912; 7. Lester (Roll #9196) born 12-24-1896 and died 12-19-1965. His first wife was Nellie Parnell then he married Mandy Owensby; 8. Pearl (Roll #9197); Clementine (Roll #IW 1320). Clemetine was married to #3 son, John.

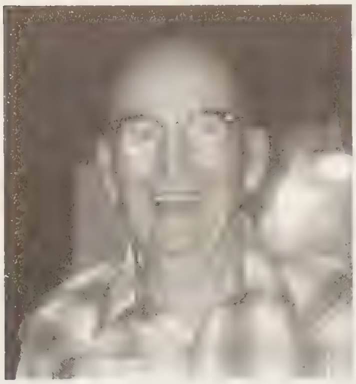
Children of George Washington Battles and Minnie Ola (Christian) Battles are: 1. Venita Jewell (Battles) Collie, born 11-13-1908 at Ashland. She married Jim Colie and there were no children; 2. Oran, born 8-13-1910 at Ashland. His first wife was Birtha ? and they had one son, Shirel, then he married Larene ? and they had one son, Charles; 3. Tollie (Dutch), born 6-20-1920 at Ashland and died 12-4-1953. He married Alice ? and they had four children: Mary Jo, Richard, Samuel and Linda; 4. Archie Monroe (Bud), born 7-14-1914 at Wardville. He married Willie Doris Lenox, 12-30-1937 and they had two sons, Kenneth Hoyt and Walter Roy. Kenneth was born 12-3-1939 and married Mary Alice Hogan. Walter Roy was born 11-24-1942. His first wife was Wilma Sturgeon then he married Gwen Pola Gormly. 5. Olen, born 11-22-1916 at Ashland. His wife was Joan; 6. Henry Franklin (Dink), born 8-4-1914 at Ashland and died 3-11-1942. He had no children; 7. Lucille, born 12-30-1920 at Ashland. She married Loyd Faris and they had two children, Shirley and Keith; 8. Jake, born 4-19-1923 at Gowen. His wife's name was Jean and they had two girls and one boy; 9. Pauline, born 6-23-1928 at Wardville. She married J.B. Dave and they had one child, Pamela; #10. George Washington, Jr. (Sam), born 7-15-1930 at Ashland. His wife's name was Wanda and they had two children, Machala and Rodney. All of the children were born in Oklahoma within a few miles of each other. ◆◆◆◆

James A. "Jim" Beal

James A. "Jim" Beal, original enrollee, was born on October 30, 1900 in Albany, Oklahoma to Thomas Turner Beal and Verdie (Webster) Beal. He passed away on March 3, 1996 at Calera Manor Nursing Home.

He married Yvonne "Vonnie" Brese in Durant in 1925.

He attended Albany Schools and was a member of Odd Fellows Lodge. He served in the U.S. Army Air Coorps during World War II and was of the Baptist faith.



James A. "Jim" Beal

He was retired from Civil Service Auto Maintenance and as a jailor for the Bryan County Sheriff's Department.

He was preceded in death by his parents; his wife on May 6, 1981; a brother, Earl Beal; six sisters, Anna Mae Woods, Myrtle Youree, Lillie Wright, Jane Witherspoon, Minnie Grant and Pauline Anderson.

He is survived by a son, Edward Guinn Beal of Victor, New York; a brother, Edward Lee Beal of La Luz, New Mexico; four grandchildren; 12 grandchildren, eight great-great-grandchildren and 18 nieces and nephews.◆◆◆◆

Myrtle Opal Beal

Myrtle Opal (Beal) Youree

Myrtle Opal Beal was born August 28, 1898 at Albany Oklahoma. She received her Choctaw lineage through her father, Thomas Turner Beal and her grandmother, Martha Ann (Marlow) Beal. Research in family history indicates Martha was a full blood Choctaw born in Alabama but when she came to Oklahoma, she claimed to only be one-half Choctaw in order to escape strict rules of the Indian agents.

Myrtle was raised on a farm and lived on the farm until later years. She married a man with the last name of Youree and she and her husband had six children. They were Juanita, Lucille, Eugene, Myrtle Faye, Patsy and Vonda Dean.

She passed away on April 17, 1987 at that time, she had fourteen grandchildren and twenty-eight great-grandchildren. Myrtle was housewife and worked on the farm with the family. Most of her housewife days were with little or no modern conveniences. Water had to be drawn from a well and carried to the house. Outside toilets were all they knew and they had no electricity. Most of their visitation was done by traveling in wagons. This was the lifestyle of many of our Choctaw original enrollees.◆◆◆◆

George Washington Beams

Submitted by: Grandson and wife, Richard and Linda Beams

George Washington Beams was born 3-24-1868 in Indian Territory to Isom Beams and Mary Johnson Beams. He died 10-26-1933 in McAlester, OK at the age of 65. He married Sally Rosalee (Holloway) Lewis. Sally was born 8-25-1877, in Louisiana to Jim Holloway and Matilda (Baskin) Holloway. She died in McAlester, OK 7-29-1974 at the age of 97.

Sally's first marriage was to Silan Lewis when she was seventeen years old and Silan was in his early sixties. Their marriage only lasted a very short time because he was sentenced and executed under the old Choctaw law and history states that his execution was the "Last Legal Choctaw Tribal Execution - 1894".

George W. Beams and Sally Rosalee Beams reared nine children:

1. Edna Mae Beams, born 7-27-1897 at Blanco, Indian Territory and died 2-3-1989 at the age of 92. She married Todd Godfrey, who died young, in 1919. They had one son, Todd Godfrey, Jr. who married Marcella Palmer. Their children were Todd Godfrey, III, Robert Godfrey, Mary Loy Godfrey adn Sharki Godfrey. George's second marriage was to Holmes Colbert. She was Chickasaw-Cherokee and also preceeded him in death.
2. Edgar A. Beams, born 1900 at Blanco, Indian Territory and died 9-6-1928 in McAlester, OK. He had no children.
3. Ada Olive Beams, born 10-26-1902 at Blanco, Indian Territory and died in McAlester, OK on 10-7-1961. She had no children.
4. George Washington Beams, born 9-27-1904 and died 7-13-1983. He married Margaret Lance and they had two daughters, Georgann and Jacquita Beams. Later, he married Bertha Bogner.
5. Hattie Loutisha Beams, born 5-8-1906 at Blanco, Indian Territory and died 9-19-1971. She married Mose Lewis and they had one daughter, Selah Rose Wright.

Her second marriage was to Abner Wright and they had one daughter, Kay Wright.

6. Richard Overton Beams, Sr., born 1-10-1908 in McAlester, OK and died in McAlester on 9-20-1958. He married Marietta Kendrick and they had two children:

1. Richard O. Beams, Jr., born 4-1-1935. He married Linda Coxey, born 1-26-1942. Their children are:

Richard O. Beams III, Born 4-13-1960;
Randall Colbert Beams, born 6-14-1961;
Marietta Joan Beams, born 11-29-1962;
Dawna Lynn Beams, born 5-27-1964.

2. Billie Saundra Beams, born 6-18-1936. They had four children:

Saundra Kay Smith;
Charles Lon Smith;
Judy Ann Smith;
Brenda Louis Smith.

Richard Sr's second marriage was to Hazel Muller and they had two daughters:

3. Carole Ann Beams, born 11-2-1939. She married Joseph Beene and they had four children:

Theresa Lee Pallan, born 3-19-1957;
Toni Elizabeth Allen, born 1-1-1960;
Laura Lee Stanton, born 11-22-1966;
Christina Louisa Stanton, born 1-16-1969.

4. Elizabeth Olive Beams, born 11-13-1943. She had two children:

Michael Howard Duff, born 9-8-1964;
Rachel Elizabeth Wagner, born 5-13-1970.

7. Sally Geneiva Beams, born 9-1-1911 in McAlester, OK. She married Earl Samuel Gibson and they had four children: Virginia Gibson, born 3-25-1944; Nancy Gibson, born 2-3-1947; Samuel Gibson, born 6-16-1950; and Tom Gibson, born 10-10-1953.

8. Audry Lucille Beams, born 4-17-1919. She married Alan Calahan and they had two children, Richard and Nile Calahan.

9. Mary Elizabeth Beams, born 4-17-1919. She married Jim Aufderheide and there were two children: Jimmy and Sally Aufderheide.◆◆◆◆

A.W. Bois d'arc" Beames

Submitted by: Robert Loyce Walker

One of the most famous Choctaw Indian athletic coaches of all time is "Bois d'Arc" Beames. His teaching and coaching career covered 45 years. When you hear Nahollos interested in sports talking about big time athletes and coaches, you will hear them bring up the name of the famous Bois d'Arc Beames and the outstanding things he and his athletes did.

Beames was born in Cliff, Indian Territory, Chickasaw Nation on July 8, 1902. He is half Choctaw. He married Hazel Willis who was born in Willis, Indian Territory, Chickasaw Nation on October 10, 1905. They have four children, Ben, Robert, Bettye and Calvin. His father was Arthur Greenwood Beames and his mother was Belle Daugherty Beames. His roll number is 10657.

A.W. "Bois d'Arc" Beames attended high school in Kingston and college at Southeastern State University at Durant. He started his teaching and coaching in 1922 at Willis. He also taught at Cliff, Kingston and Wilson before joining the faculty at Murray State College at Tishomingo in 1929.

From 1935 to 1941, he coached and taught at Northern Oklahoma College in Tonkawa. He returned to Murray State College in 1941 where he stayed until he retired in 1967. He and his wife, Hazel, make their home in Tishomingo.

For the past ten years, Beames has been a member of the Chickasaw Nation Housing Authority, serving more than six years as chairman of the board. In addition, he has served on the advisory board of the Tishomingo Service Unit of Indian Health for ten years and is a past chairman of the board.

He is a charter member of the Oklahoma Coaches Association and the Johnston County Historical Society. He is past president of the Rotary Club, past president and honorary member of the Johnston County Riding Club and a fifty year member of the Masonic Lodge. He is a member and deacon of the First Baptist Church.

And one of the most important things, A.W. "Bois d'Arc" Beames is a mighty fine Choctaw Indian.◆◆◆◆

Josiah Beames

Photo submitted by: Dorothy Severso

Josiah Beames

Submitted by: Billie Ruth Goar

Josiah Beames (Roll # 10891) born 1-10-1852 at Bokchito, Indian Territory and died 3-6-1926 at Bokchito, OK. He is buried in the Bokchito Cemetery next to his second wife. His first wife was Mrs. Mary Hildebrand, a Cherokee, on 11-12-1872. She died in July 1882, giving birth to twins. One twin, Lenora Ida, survived and was enrolled (#10892).

His second marriage was to Miss Minnie Elba Sauls, on 4-20-1894. Minnie was born to James Sauls and Elizabeth (Johnson) Sauls on 7-14-1880 in Springfield, Illinois. Minnie was enrolled as (IW352). Minne bore eleven children to Josiah. Six were original enrollees and five were born after the rolls closed. Minnie died 6-9-1953 in Oklahoma City, OK and is buried next to Josiah in the Bokchito Cemetery.

Both marriages were by Choctaw custom. G.W. Gardner, Blue County Probate Judge attended the marriage to Mary Hildebrand. W.J.B. Lloyd attended the marriage to Minnie Sauls. Josiah said Mr. Lloyd was a parson. Both marriages were recorded by C.W. Ames, Clerk of Blue County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

His father was James Beames, one half Choctaw, and was born in 1806 in Mississippi. His parents are unknown. He died at Bokchito, Indian Territory in 1876 and is buried in the Beames and Brackett Cemetery. He emigrated to Indian Territory in 1832-1833 and settled in Blue County, now Bryan County, southeast of Bokchito. James was listed in 1861 as a Blue County Warrior.

Josiah's mother was Amy (Folsom) Beames. She was one half Choctaw and was born in 1817 in Noshechia Creek, Mississippi. She died in 1897 at Bokchito, Indian Territory and is buried in the Beames and Brackett Cemetery. Amy emigrated to Indian Territory in 1832-1833. We do not know if Amy and James were married before or after the removal.

Josiah was said to be a good Choctaw. He was a farmer and family man. His allotted land was southeast of Bokchito, Indian Territory. This land became the site of the Beames School, located 2 miles east, 1 1/2 miles south, 1/2 mile west then 1/2 mile south of Bokchito, OK in Bryan County. The school was built when Josiah became angered at the physical abuse endured by his daughters Maudie and Thelma at the mission school in Durant.

Josiah's land was often called Beames Community. The Beames School was used as a church on Sunday and a Christmas program was held there for many years. The Beames children, grandchildren and some great great grandchildren attended the Beames School and any child was welcome to attend. Some of the teachers who taught at Beames over the years were Mary Rich, Gladys Rich, Emma Medell, Eskie Jackson, Lucy Mae Jenkins, Mr. Maddox and his sister, Alpha and Marcus Laney, Ottis Parrish, Dollye Tignor who married Josiah's son, Joe Haskell "Pete". Josiah's son, George Washington Beames was the school board for Beames School until it closed in early 1964. Josiah's wife, Minnie, cooked lunches at the school until the mid 1940's.

Josiah is related to all the Folsoms since his great grandfather, Nathaniel and his brothers Ebenezer and Edmund married Choctaw women. Offsprings of these marriages married into families with the notable surnames--Nail(e), Durant, Pitchlyn, Robinson, Wall, Harris, Campbell, Underwood, Ball, Mitchell, Harkins, and others we haven't been able to trace.

The most noted Folsoms were Col. David Folsom, a delegate and Chief of the Northeastern District after deposing Moshulatubbee and also commanded an emigration party to the west and Rev. Israel Folsom, a Presbyterian minister and Choctaw delegate. Both were brothers of Edmund Folsom, Josiah's grandfather. Josiah had 13 children, 55 grandchildren, 154 great grandchildren (accounted for) and 107 great great grandchildren (accounted for),

Children of Josiah Beames:

1. Only child by Mary Hildebrand was Lenora Ida Beames (Roll # 10892), born 7-22-1882 at Bokchito, Indian Territory. She was a surviving twin. She married Charles "Charley" Sparks. Their children were: Flora Sparks, Jimmy Sparks and Henry Sparks. The date of her death is unknown but presumed to be buried in the Bokchito Cemetery.
2. David William Beames (Roll #10893), born 6-2-1895 at Bokchito, Indian Territory. He married Hatti McCurley and they had a daughter, Naomi Francille

Photo submitted by Dorothy Severso

Josiah Beames family: Left to right - back row: David Beames, Levi Beames, Henry Beames. Front row: Minnie Beames holding Millie G. Beames Robinson, Jesse Beames, Joshiah Beames, Mandie Beames Parrish, George Beames.

Beames, born 9-23-1917 and died 3-30-1920. Later he married Thelma Uzell on 6-20-1948. He died 1-3-1982.

3. Henry Clay Beames (Roll #10894), born 4-19-1897 at Bokchito, Indian Territory. He married Ruth Michner LaMar on 2-19-1953. There were no children. He was a conductor on a train for about 33 years. He died 11-26-1963 and is buried in the Bokchito Cemetery.

4. Levi Lee Beames (Roll #10895), born 12-28-1898 at Bokchito, Indian Territory. Levi married Bill Adams and they had three children: Aurillo, J.B. and Georgia Beames. Then a second marriage was to Dollye Tignor and five children were born to them. They were Mary Virginia Beames, Jesse Beames, Janice (Beames) Crouch, Joe Beames and Lynn Beames. Levi died 4-11-1956 and is buried in the Bokchito Cemetery.

5. George Washington Beames (Roll # 10896), born 9-13-1900 at Bokchito, Indian Territory. He married Mary Ethel Rhoads on 3-23-1921 and their children were: Juanita Gwendolyn Beames Cox; George Alfred "Judge" Beames, James Prentiss "Jamey" Beames, Billy Gene Beames, Margie LaNell Beames Champion, Mary Evelyn Beames Bell, Glendell Wayne Beames and LaVita Faye Beames Keiling. He died of cancer on 5-6-1967 and is buried in the Bokchito Cemetery. George was a farmer and on the Beames School Board. He always wore overalls.

6. Jesse James Beames (Roll #NB153), born 10-18-1905 at Bokchito, Indian Territory and died 1-26-1923 at the age of 17 years, 3 months and 8 days. He is buried in the Bokchito Cemetery. Jesse was said to be a sickly child, a good student and faithful christian. After Jesse's death, a book was found in which Jesse had written these words, "From this day on I am not going to do anything that is against the will of my God." It was dated December 5, 1922.

7. Maudie Myrtle Beames (Roll #NB628), born 12-12-1902 at Bokchito, Indian Territory. She married Ernest Parrish on 6-8-1918. Their children were: Robert Eugene, born 6-26-1919 and died 11-5-1944, a World War II casualty in France; John M., born 6-29-1921; James Clyde "Choc", born 3-18-1923 and died 1-20-1965 as an undercover policeman when his car was blown up by a pipe bomb in Ft. Worth, Texas by parties unknown. Maud died in 1922 and is buried in the Lauraland Cemetery in Ft. Worth, Texas. Maudie was crippled after some sort of operation. She was on crutches a good part of her life.

8. Millie Gertrude Beames was born 4-6-1906 in Bokchito, Indian Territory after the roll books were closed. She married Lowell Lynn Roberson on 9-25-1924. Their children were: Dorothy Gene Roberson Mannings-Seiverson, James Lowell Roberson, Bobby Lee Roberson, Betty Jo Roberson, Reggy Sue Roberson Ethrington-Wher, Minnie Geraldine Roberson Welch and Jerry Lynn Roberson. Millie is living in California.

9. Joe Haskell "Pete" Beames, born, 6-12-1909 at Bokchito, OK. He married Eula Massey, a teacher at the Beames school. They had one child, Bobby Joe Beames. A second marriage was to Louise Rush and their children were: Patsy Beames, Joe Beames, Sharon Kay Beames and Wetannah June Beames who died at age 17 or 18 of leukemia. Pete died 6-11-1961 and is buried in the Resthaven Cemetery in Oklahoma City, OK. He was a truck driver for 15 years with Trans Con Trucking. His route was from Oklahoma City to all over California.

10. Floy Belle Beames, born 7-27-1912 at Bokchito, OK. She married Clifford Morton on 2-17-1929 and their children were: Orville Gene Morton, LaVeda Nell Morton Herman-Charmoisis, Barbara Ann Morton Michels and Steven Anthony Morton. Floy died 1-3-1990 and is buried in the Green Hill Memorial Cemetery at San Pedro, California. She married again to a Mr. Lynch. Floy was a nurse, played the piano and did beautiful crochet.

11. Thelma Beames, born 7-15-1915 at Bokchito, OK. She married Charlie Jefferson Layman in November of 1932. Their children were: Wilma LaTrelle Layman Loveless-Boudreau, born 12-28-1933; Phyllis Charline Layman Goar, born 8-20-1936; Charles David Layman,

born 6-2-1940 and died 10-21-1987; Jo Ann Layman, born 7-5-1944, widow of Chester Wallace; James Edward "Toppy" Layman, born 8-27-1946; Jackie Louise Layman Heinz, born 3-15-1949; Shirley LaVonna Layman Wallace, born 7-15-1951; Gary Lynn Layman, born 11-29-1953; Michael Leroy Layman, born stillborn in 1954 and Kenneth Eugene Layman, born 2-6-1957. Thelma was a homemaker and bore 4 of her 10 children on the Josiah Beames homeplace.

She died 11-23-1987 in a hospital at Sherman, Texas just 1 month and 2 days after her son, David died of heart disease. Then two years later, her husband, Charlie Layman died 8-20-1990. Both are buried in the Bokchito Cemetery. Thelma was buried near her parents, Josiah and Minnie. Charlie was buried near his mother Myrtle Lee and French Layman.

12. Mildred Beames, born 9-22-1917 at Bokchito, OK. She married Claud James Cleveland on 12-27-1931. Their children were: Mildred Marie Cleveland Brown, Claud James "Buzzy" Cleveland, Jr., Shirley C. Cleveland Hackett-Miller, Jerry William Cleveland and Robert Lee "Bobby" Cleveland. Mildred and husband, Claud "Buster" now live on the Josiah Beames homeplace.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF JOSHIA BEAMES:

1. David Beames, no date available of birthdate. He married Eliza Houston and died around the year of 1873.

2. Calvin Beames, no date available of birthdate. He married Carolina Foreman and they had two children: Susan Frances Beames Laushner and Fadelia Beames. Calvin married the second time to Eliza Ann Houston (Roll #13136). She was full blood and the widow of David. Their children were:

Julius Beames, died before enrolled;

Calvin Samuel Beames (Roll # 10424), born 5-20-1881 and died in 1953. He married Lucy Ann Russey; Arthur Greenwood Beames (Roll # 10656), born 3-15-1883 at Bokchito, Indian Territory. He married Belle C. Daugherty (Roll # IW747), born 7-28-1901. He died 6-18-1955 and he was a sheriff. Their children were: Arthur W. "Bois d'Arch" Beames (Roll #10657), born 7-8-1902 at Kingston, Indian Territory and died 12-10-1978. He married Hazel Willis. He was an educator and coach for 32 years at Murray State (1929 thru 1934 and 1941 thru 1967). He coached at Northern from 1935 thru 1940. Prior to Murray, Bois d'Arc coached at Cliff, Willis, Kingston, and Wilson High Schools. He died in Tishomingo, OK and his funeral was held at Murray's Fletcher Auditorium. His children were: Ben, Robert Bettye and Calvin Beames.

Photo submitted by: Billie Ruth Goar

Charles (Charley) Beames

Benjamin Emanuel Beames (Roll #NB467), born 3-3-1905 at Kingston, Indian Territory. He died in 1910. The family story is that Benjamin was accidently shot and killed by Bois d'Arc.

Ephraim W. Beames (Roll #13137), born 11-15-1888 at Bokchito, Indian Territory and died 8-19-1912. He married Alice Owens.

Eliza Ann Beames married the third time, to Thomas J. Lauderdale (Roll #IW1033). They had one child, William Thomas Lauderdale (Roll #13138). He was one half Choctaw and died early in childhood, possibly at Wade or Jackson, Indian Territory.

Note: The blood quantums for Calvin and Eliza's children differ. Calvin Samuel, Julius and Arthur Greenwood are listed as full bloods. Ephrain W. is listed as three fourths. All should be three fourths because Eliza was full blood and Calvin was one half.

3. Charles (Charley) Beames (Roll #9762), in information on his birthdate. He married Nancy Hilderbrand (a Cherokee) on 5-6-1873. Their children were: James A. Beames (Roll #9762) and was born in 1868. He married Jettie Smith (Roll #IW668). They had two children:

1. Myrtle Emma Beames (Roll #9765), born in 1893.

2. Joe Emerson Beames (New Born Roll), born 7-26-1905.

Lucy Ann Beames (Roll #11039), born in 1869. She married Levi Beard. Roll #IW367. They had five children.

1. Luther C. Beard (Roll #11032), born around 1891;

2. Claude Beard (Roll #11033), born around 1894;

3. Ruthie M. Beard (Roll #11034), born around 1895;

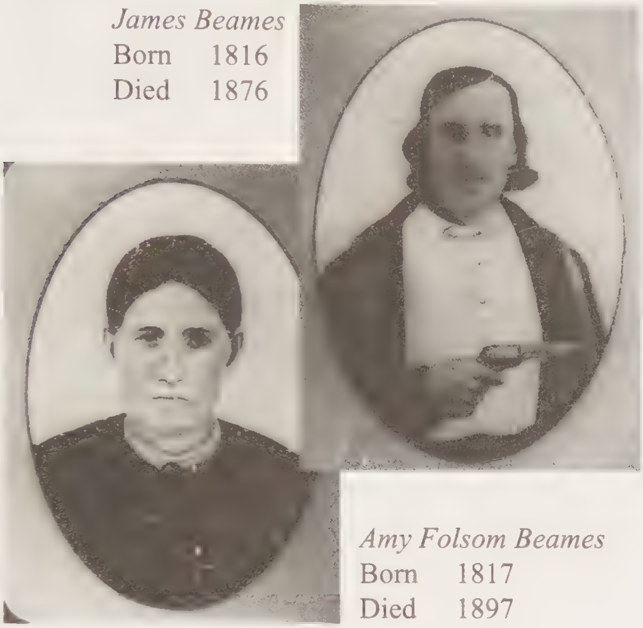
4. Levi Lee Beard (Roll #11035), born around 1896;

5. Pearl Angeline Beard (Roll #632) and may have died as a child.

Isham Beames (Roll #9763), born around 1873. He married Maggie Tyree (Roll #IW4002) and there was one child: Miley Siloan Beames (Roll #NB1172), born 8-31-1904 at Armstrong, Indian Territory.

Edmond Beames (Roll #9764), born around 1874 and died in 1918. He married a woman with the maiden name of Lark. There were three children: Eunice Beames

Clifford, Venus Beames and Edmond Elwyn Beames.
4. Emily Beames with no information on her birthdate or when she died. She married Benjamin Frazier and their children were: Ross Frazier (Roll #9913), born around 1875 at Bennington, Indian Territory. He married Leola Russell 11-2-1905 and died 1950; Cordelia Frazier (Roll #2581), born around 1879 at Bennington, Indian Territory. She married a Mr. Hawley. No other information available.


James Beames
Born 1816
Died 1876

Amy Folsom Beames
Born 1817
Died 1897

Photos submitted by Dorothy Severso

APPRAISAL PRICES FROM THE ESTATE OF JAMES BEAMES DATED 10-1-1877

3 cows with calves	13.00 each	39.00
1 cow without	12.00	12.00
1 steer- 2 year old	11.00	11.00
1 heifer - 2 year old	9.00	9.00
2 yearlings-1 year old	6.00	12.00
1 brown horse - stud	65.00	65.00
1 bay mare	40.00	40.00
1 bay yearling colt	15.00	15.00
1 spaid sow	2.00	2.00
1 shoat	2.00	2.00
1 rifle	10.00	10.00
1 brown mule	45.00	45.00
1 black mare	30.00	30.00
1 sorrel pony	25.00	25.00
1 mare with colt	35.00	35.00
1 barrow	6.00	6.00
1 boar hog	1.00	1.00
1 wagon and harness	3.00	3.00
1 wagon and harness	30.00	30.00
1 jack mule	10.00	10.00
1 black work horse	80.00	80.00
1 2-year old mule	50.00	50.00

Amy (Folsom) Beames, James' wife, was left the house, all the furnishings and kitchen goods so there is no price for any of those items. The appraisal was done by Samuel Gardner, County Probate Judge, Blue County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

James and Amy Beames are buried in the Beames and Brackett Cemetery near Bennington, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Josiah Beames

Submitted by: Dorothy Severson

Josiah Beames (Roll # 10891) was married twice. His first wife was Mary Hildebrand and the second one was Minnie E. Sauls (Roll #352). He attended the Beames school through the 8th grade, then went to school at Bokchito where he graduated from high school. He worked as a nurse, business administrator buyer and owned a Christian Book Store.

Like living around my Grandpa and Grandma Beames, great people. Calvin said this about Josiah, my grandpa, that I should always remind them about the great deeds that grandpa did. He said your grandpa was a GREAT OLD INDIAN CHRISTIAN MAN. He was always there when a person was in need. Calvin said he never said no. He would do what he could do first and then send to others. He said if there was a need for sharp words, he could do that, too. He held official title with Indian Affairs in the U.S. Government. It could be said of him, he never complained unless there was something to complain about.

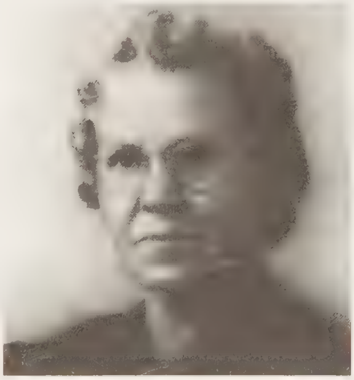


Photo submitted by Dorothy Severso

Minnie Beames

He said Aunt Minnie was there to help anyway she could to get things ready for grandpa. Calvin said, "I never heard no complaining from either of them." He said, "Dorothy, don't ever let anyone put your grandpa or your grandma down. They were two good people." Mom and her sisters

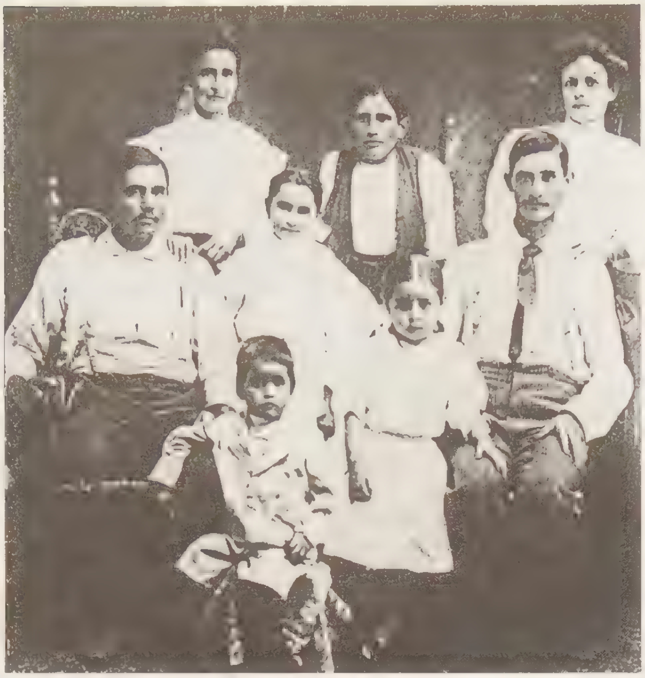


Photo submitted by Dorothy Severso

James A. Beames to the left, Jetti Beames behind James James' two brothers: Isham & Edmond Beames Oldest girl is James' oldest daughter, small girl belongs to Isham. Little boy is Joe Beames. Older girl is Emma

and brothers was told this. We are living in a "white people's land and we will talk their language", but I wish we had learned the language young. I am trying now and it is hard.

I always told grandma she was a great helper because she helped me with my homework. I always made good grades. What I see is that my grandparents were caring, loving, and there for those people who needed help. They made you feel needed and wanted. We all need to have those feelings. Grandpa gave land for the Beames School. He cared for children's needs. The school served as a church, place to vote, for pie suppers and other ways to raise money for school needs. He had a big cellar for the community and we went there every time there was a storm. Another dad who cared about his children, we had good times when other children would come to visit.

Photo submitted by Dorothy Severso

Thelma Beames Layman

I will say this to my grandparents, Josiah and Minnie have served your community well. I love you both and thank you for teaching us "love is doing." I say this to all the Beames; Josiah, A.W. Beames, Calvin and many others. There's not enough room to put all their names but BEAMES, we have been blessed.

Their children; Marjory Lynn "Mannings" Boles; Linda Jean "Seiverson" Boose and Terry Jeanette "Seiverson" Quolos. The grandchildren; Ronald Joe and Robert Eugene "Dela Cruz" Boose and Randy Boose/ Mindi Lynn Boles, Kari Leianne Boles, Robin Jeanette and Gina Rene Quolos. Great grandchildren: Christle Nicole Boose, Nicolos, Isabella, Eleona Spence and Aron Quolos.◆◆◆◆

William Beames

Submitted by: Billie Ruth Goar

William Beames (Roll #10145), 1/2 Choctaw and was born in 1861. He died in 1915 in Bennington or Jackson, Indian Territory. No information available on his parents. He married Mary Taylor Johnson (Roll #IW335). There were eight children and they were: John D. Beames (Roll #10146), born approximately 1883; Susan Elizabeth Beames (Roll #10147), born 1885, married F.M. Dodd 5-8-1903; Charles C. Beames (Roll #10148), born 1887; Annie M. Beames (Roll #10149), born 1889 and married an Andrews. They had three children: Roy Andrews, Williams Andrews, May Andrews Snow; Samuel S. Beames (Roll #10150), born 1890; Thomas J. Beames (Roll #10151), born 1891; Fredie Beames (died before the final rolls), born 1894 and died 4-7-1900; Amy Beames (Roll #10152), born 1896. She married William O. Madell with one child (William Mitchell Madell) listed.◆◆◆◆

Myrtle Beaver

Myrtle Beaver Lovin, daughter of Calvin and Gertrude Howard Beaver, granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson and Caroline Ford Howard, was born in Wapanucka, Indian Territory on September 20, 1899.

She was enrolled with three brothers and two sisters in Atoka in 1903. An older sister, Nellie Beaver Milam, was born on February 8, 1898 and lives in Loma Linda, California.

Three brothers and two sisters are deceased but a younger sister, Lennie Flechtner resides in Harrah, Oklahoma at Summich Ridge Retirement Center.

Myrtle Beaver Lovin

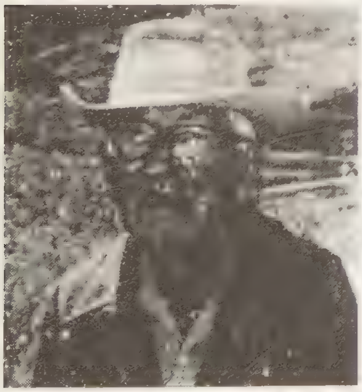
The family lived a few years in Springer, Indian Territory, then as statehood was being declared they were enroute to their Choctaw Indian allotment at Claypool, between Ringling and Waurika.

Myrtle was married on August 27, 1917. She had five children, one son, Lowell died on November 4, 1995.

She resides in Ardmore with her son, Herbert Lovin. Another son, Wayne Lovin lives in Ada and is employed at Carl Albert Indian Health Center. One daughter, Meola Lovin Berman resides in Ardmore, another daughter, Dean Lovin LeMay resides in Hurricane, West Virginia. There are nine grandchildren and many great and great-great grandchildren.

Myrtle was baptized into the Seventh Day Adventist Church at age 14. Currently she is a member of the Ardmore Seventh Day Adventist Church where she is a senior member.◆◆◆◆

Lee O. Bench, Sr.


Lee O. Bench, Sr.

Lee O. Bench, Sr., 93, of Moody, Texas passed away on July 2, 1996. He was born in Indian Territory, which later became Oklahoma. He was an original enrollee of the Choctaw tribe. He was a direct descendant of Chief David Folsom. He attended Jones Academy Indian School and was a member of Liberty Hill Baptist Church in Moody.

He is survived by three sons, Lee O. Bench, Jr. of Moody, Mervin Jennings Bench of Granite Shoals, Texas and Kenneth Lee Bench of Dallas, Texas; two daughters, Martha Bee Shivery of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma and Neva Nadine Bench of Waco, Texas; 22 grandchildren, three great-grandchildren and six great-great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Charlie Walker Betts

Submitted by: Evelyn Estelle (Betts) Hinson

Charlie Walker Betts was born in Atoka, OK rural area on January 22, 1901. He attended school in Oklahoma City as a young man and did well in auto mechanics. He attended Wards Chapel School but did not go to high school. His father, David C. Betts died when Charlie was 18. This left a heavy load on such a young man. He was married to Thelma M. Miles on December 20, 1923. She was the local school teacher. They married and worked to improve his Indian land allotment which his children still retain a portion of. He spent his time farming here in Atoka County until 1941. We moved to Santa Maria, California since his oldest was ready for college and we lived to far to attend SE Teachers and we were poor. My dad worked for Hancock Oil Company until his retirement in 1972. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church and led the singing much of the time. He was a giant of a man in his spirit. From five children, three sons and two daughters came three college graduates. Two others attended college and became very successful in the business world. None of his children or grandchildren have ever put him to shame by behavior not becoming mankind. We are all Christian and have good names. One son is a retired Lt. Col from the Army (chaplain), one a business man in California, one retired from the oil industry. One daughter is a retired business woman (me) and one a retired teacher who is married to an engineer. So far he has 14-grandchildren (10 grandsons and 4 granddaughters), of that number five are already college graduates. He died in 1974 and is buried in Des Palos, California.

All I know about David C. Betts was that he was a wonderful father, Baptist deacon, singer and good farmer, and store owner for the rural area of Wards Chapel. He and his wife had 13 children but more than half died as infants. We assume that she had a RH-factor. They raised two boys and five girls. One girl is still alive.

Granma and Granpa (great) Betts were moved here from the community of Blue. She was born on the Trail of Tears. Her mother died in birth and she was raised by Granpa's family. They married when they became of age. They and their children and grandchildren settled in this area around Wards Chapel and many of their descendents still live here and hold land that was deeded to them in the very early 1900's. Granpa was a preacher. He traveled around in a buggy and preached in this area. When the spirit of the Lord needed urging, Granma was brought to the meeting and started praying. Then the revival started being a revival.

My father, Charlie Walker Betts was one fourth Choctaw with Roll #12267. His father was David C. Betts, one half Choctaw and Roll #12264. Charlie's grandfather was Ramsy Douglas Betts, one half Choctaw with Roll #12191 and his grandmother's name was Emmaline. She was one half Choctaw, also, Roll #12192.◆◆◆◆

Alice Gertrude Billy

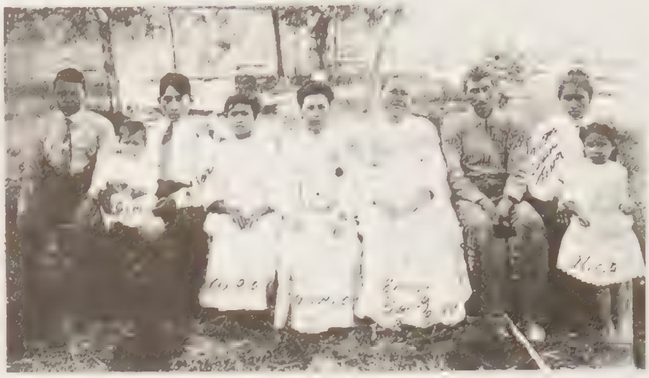
Submitted by: Ruthie Bacon Anderson

Alice Gertrude (Billy) Bacon

Alice Gertrude Billy (Bacon) was born January 27, 1903, the third from the youngest, of a large family of Isaac A. Billy and Emily Mashaya Billy. Alice was born after the original rolls had closed and reopened, so her roll number was NB 67 signifying the Newborn status. In an effort to have her placed on the roll as soon as possible, she was taken to Atoka at an early age. Driving from Daisy to Atoka was a two-day round trip. She always enjoyed telling in her latter years how she had made her first trip to Atoka in a buggy at less than two weeks of age.

The Billy ranch was located east of Daisy and Alice lived there with her parents and brothers and sisters. Of the thirteen children born to this family, only seven lived to adulthood, with the others dying in infancy. The children were in order of age: Annie (1885); Susan (1887); William Lee (1891); Anganora (1894); Alice Gertrude (1903); James Frances (1905); and Dollie May (1908).

Alice attended school at an Indian Church and later the Goss School during her elementary years. However, school attendance was irregular due to helping with cooking and other household chores for a large family.



Issac Billy Family: Left to right: William Lee, James Frances, Silas Byington, Anganora, Annie Emily and Isaac, Susan Tina, Alice Gertrude.

She attended Stringtown High School for one year. After planning to go to Southeastern Normal School in Durant, and even having her bags packed, when her mother said, "You can't go!" She never questioned the authority and resigned herself to staying home.

A young widower, Clyo Bacon, began to court Alice and on May 5, 1929, they were married. To them were born three children, Billy Joe, Jackie Donald, and Ruthie Mae. Their children were all born and raised within a three mile radius of where Alice was born. Clyo died in 1962.

Alice began working in the lunchroom at the Goss School and continued this for many years. Even today, adults who attended this school as children remark about "Aunt Al's" delicious homemade rolls. Alice died January 27, 1971 and is buried beside her husband in the Mountain Home Cemetery at Daisy. Her friendly outgoing spirit and pleasant smile are still remembered today, by those who knew her.

Grandchildren: Billy Keith Bacon, Michael Neal Bacon, Bobby Brian Bacon, Gary Donald Bacon, Jackie Dennis Bacon, Bruce Dale Bacon, Terry Dean Bacon, Kennie Sue Anderson (Lane) and Kathy Marie Anderson.◆◆◆◆

Louisa/Louvisa (Billy) Stanley

Submitted by: Bernice Wade, daughter

Louisa/Louvisa Billy (Roll #1436) was born to Edmund Billy and Susan Billy. She was born in Atoka, Indian Territory and her birthdate is unavailable but it was in the area of 1885/1891 time. I was only 5 when my mother died so I don't know very much about my family. My sisters don't either. We feel that our grandparents must have originated from Mississippi. She had 2 brothers: Wesley who died at the age of 16 and Simon (Roll #1437).

We are not sure where she attended school but feel that it must have been Wheelock Academy. She married William Lee Stanley at Duncan, OK and lived in Duncan.

They had six children: Joseph F. Stanley, born 5-15-19??; Lillie Mae (Stanley) Bradley; Virgie (Virginia Stanley) Brown, born 1-9-1917; Birdie (Bernice Stanley) Wade, born 5-5-1919; Lester Lee (Johnny) Stanley, born 7-22-1922. The author does not have information on the sixth child.

Grandchildren: Johnson Lee and Billy Lee Owl; Raymond, Wahlela, Fred, Rebecca, Mona and Shon Bradley; Mary Pauline (Wade) Schimmels; Virginia Ann Gore: Patricia Piercy; Charles Stanley Wade; Frances Elizabeth Gray; Nancy June Artre, Louvisa, Maureen, Bill, Cheryl and Johnny Lee Stanley.

Great grandchildren: Bruce and Matthew Bradley; Diedre and Lee Anderson; Shon, David and Marion Moynihan; Paula Hampton; Larry and Kristina Schimmels; Teresa Dawn and Michael Gore; Suzie Gray Folger, Sandi Elaine and Stanley Gray; Monica Dee and Erin Artre; Jim, Karen, Steve and Meliss Piercy; Rochelle Gore Cordove.

My great grandmother, Edmund Billy's mother was born in Cedar County, Indian Territory. Her name Hota-ona. Her husband was Simon Billy (Roll #1740).◆◆◆◆

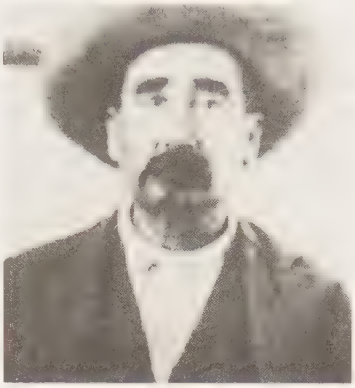
Susan Tena Billy

Susan Tena Billy (Roll #5242) married Silas Byington (Roll #11294). They had three children: Myrtle Emily (Byington) Williams; Alexander Lee Byington (deceased) and Marie May Byington (deceased). Susan's second husband was A.G. Brummett and they had one daughter, Hilda Alice (Brummett) Youngblood Buss.

The grandchildren are: Minerva L. (Williams) Thompson; Ruth A. (Williams) Castor; Tommy B. Williams; Bobby R. Williams; Susan M. (Williams) Roberts; Jessie R. Youngblood; Marvin Youngblood and Mamie Sue Youngblood.

Susan attended schools at Many Springs Neighborhood School and Jacks Fork, Indian Territory.◆◆◆◆

Ellis Bohanon



Ellis Bohanan

Submitted by: Darlene Bohanon Fields

Ellis Bohanan was an original enrollee #5511 on the Choctaw Roll. He was listed as 1/2 Choctaw. Ellis was born in 1844 and died March 26, 1910. Ellis is buried at Sardis Cemetery, Sardis, Oklahoma. Most of the Bohanan's are buried there. Ellis' epitaph reads "Death is eternal life, Why should we weep."

Ellis was first married to Patsey Bohanon who was 1/2 Choctaw. She was the daughter of Dixon Anderson. Ellis and Patsey had many children. They were: Jane Bohanon, Robert Lee Bohanon (b. 1869, d. 10-24-1918), Jackson Bohanon (b. 1873, d. 10-19-1897), Simpson Bohanon (b. 1-25-1877, d. 11-26-1927), Nicholas Bohanon (b. 1878, d. 1-16-1906), Sorena Bohanon (b. 1880), Greenwood Bohanon (b. 2-22-1882, d. 3-23-1952), Dora Bohanon (b. 1880, d. 11-01-1903), Kitty Bohanon (b. 1884, d. 5-15-1907), Wilson Bohanon (b. 1887), and Joanna Bohanon who died before enrollment. All of Ellis and Patsey's children are original enrollees also.

On the 1885 census of Wade County, Choctaw Nation, Ellis was listed as a 38 year old farmer and his wife was 30 years old. Ellis had 28 acres cultivated, 4 horses, 20 cattle, 15 sheep, 4 goats, 25 hogs and 40 bushels of corn.

Ellis's parents were Betsy Anderson and William Bohanon, Jr. His grandparents were William Bohanon, Sr., and a full blood Choctaw woman. William married in Mississippi. All came over on the Trail of Tears. William Bohanon, Sr.'s children were: William J. Jr., Silas, John, Joshua, Mary, Susan and a female Bohanon who married a Pulsey.

William Bohanan Jr. and Betsy Anderson's children were Lina, Judah, Washington, Ellis and Joslin Jones.

Ellis was a Choctaw Lighthorseman and also served on the Last Choctaw Senate. A small picture and article about the senate was featured in the book "Story of Oklahoma" by David Baird.

Ellis had two half brothers--Samuel Bohanon and Thompson Bohanon. Samuel was a preacher. Samuel married Margaret Woods. Their daughter, Amanda, married Peter J. Hudson. Their other children are: William J. Bohanon, Levi Bohanan, Phoebe Bohanan, Minnie Bohanan, Julius Bohanan and Florence Bohanan. Samuel's grandson, Bud Goodson, was featured in 1975 "True West" magazine. He told about his "Choctaw Boyhood."

Ellis' son, Green Bohanon, was interviewed in 1938 by the WPA. Green talked about his parents and all of his kinfolk being raised around Sardis, Oklahoma. Green said "Mother used to tell us that the Choctaws had a pretty hard time during the Civil War; they nearly starved to death but they got by some way and after he (Green) was born and grew up the Choctaws had plenty to eat such as it was."

Green went on to describe the beauty of Sardis. "Sardis is in a valley with mountains all around this valley and there is some prairie there. When I was small, there were no fences and the land was not in cultivation much, only small patches and there were not many Choctaws who lived in this valley which was called the Anderson Settlement." (Ellis and Patsey and children lived in the Anderson Settlement named after Wesley Anderson and Reuben Anderson. They are both kin to the Bohanon's. Wesley Anderson's mother was Mary Bohanon. Mary was daughter of William Bohanon Sr. Mary was married to Captain John Anderson. Reuben was a brother to Captain John Anderson. Ellis' mother, Betsey Anderson, is supposed to be a daughter of Mary Bohanon and Captain John Anderson. It is not for certain whether she was a daughter of Captain John or Daniel Anderson, who was Captain John's father. Wesley Anderson was Captain Lighthorseman under Jack McCurtain. Representative of Wade Co. six terms. Six years Senator. Appointed Supreme Judge of Third District by Chief Jukes in May, 1900. Appointed a member of Choctaw Commission to negotiate with Dawes Commission: went to Washington as Choctaw Delegate in 1900. In 1939, A "Chronicles of Oklahoma" story about "A Story of Choctaw Chiefs," said that..."In August, 1906 Wesley Anderson of Tuskahoma was elected Principal Chief but was not confirmed from the fact that the tribal government was supposed to be expired March 4, 1906. He had no opponent. So Green McCurtain was the last elected chief and continued to serve until his death on December 28, 1910.")

..."It was a fine country with grass that grew as high as the head of a man on horseback and on Anderson Creek there was fine cane for the stock to graze on; the stock didn't have to be fed at that time, they just ran out on the range and got fat, in fact they stayed fat all year around."

In the WPA Green Bohanon goes on to tell about his mother Patsey Bohanon. She owned a spinning wheel and weaver. Patsey would spin cotton and wool and knit them into mittens and socks. The socks were real thick and lasted all winter. Patsey would sell some of these socks to the other Indians in the neighborhood. Patsey died sometime before 1898 and Ellis went on to marry Susan Benton Anderson Bohanon, a full blood Choctaw (1862/ Oct. 4, 1918). Ellis and Susan had 2 children, Wesley Anderson (d. 1-26-1913) and John Bohanon (b. 8-16-1899. and d. 2-26-1900) and they might have had 2 other children, Matilda Bohanon (b. 11-23-1903) and Morgan Bohanon. Susan's daughters and Ellis' stepdaughters were Anna Bell Anderson, Emma Anderson, Nona Anderson, and Alice Anderson. Susan's stepdaughter Liney Anderson Bohanon married Robert Lee Bohanon, Ellis' son.

Our ancestors married into many prominent families which include: MCCURTAINS, CONSER, ANDERSON, WALLS, SPRINGS, CHRISTY, BELL, PUSLEY, HUDSON, BATTIEST, FOLSOM, PITCHLYNN, TURNBULL, WOODS.
All of this information I received from all my Bohanon cousins. Many thanks to all of them.◆◆◆◆

Lilie A. Bohanan (Roll #4464)

Submitted by: Joy Marie Houston Rinehart, daughter

Lilie A. Bohanan was born 9-19-1896 near Shoals, Indian Territory. One brother, James Bohanan (Roll #4463), born in 1888. Her father was Harmon Bohanan (Roll #4462) born in 1868 or 69. Her grandfather was Joshua Bohanan (according to records of an interview with Emma Jane Bohanan Wilson). He was full blood Choctaw. The mother of Lilie and James was Julia Ann (Wood) Bohanan.

Lilie's mother died when Lilie was barely 5 years old. Lilie attended school at Wheelock Academy and said she stayed there as an orphan, the length of time unknown. She spoke often of Aunt Emma Wilson. She spoke of Granny Wilson (Emma Jane Wilson's mother-in-law). She met our father, Charles Orise Houston, full blood Irish, son of James and Kizar Sales Houston. He and his parents came from Tennessee.

Lilie (Bohanan) and Oris Houston on steps of the little church at Wheelock Academy.

She said she and our father had known each other ess than a month when they were married 9-6-1911. She was 14 and said she had to lie and say she was 16. She told the following story. Orise was dating her cousin, a Wood girl, who was white. He had been talking about her to his mother. When they got married in Woodstown, Indian Territory, he took her home and his mother said, "So this the Wood girl. You didn't say she was Indian." My mother had long, very black hair, very brown eyes and Indian skin. She said she was very shy and wanted to run away.

She was allotted land and said she never saw it, then soon after she married, it was sold. In 1950 or 1951, she received some royalty money from some kind of mineral in it. She said she didn't receive it because she was underage when she signed the papers. They lived around Valliant and Hugo.

There were 12 children, 6 boys and 6 girls. I was born at Frogville, OK. Eairless was the oldest, born 11-13-1912 when mother was barely 16; Edith, born 10-11-1914; Delbert (Sam), born 6-13-1917; When Sam was almost 5, he went with our father to the grist mill to have some corn ground for meal. He stuck his left hand in the grinder and the hand had to be amputated. Loftis was born 5-4-1920; Rudolph Dick was born 9-19-1922. Then on 9-5-1922, her father was shot and killed. They story she told follows:

He had been drinking when he arrived home. Lilie's step mother, Lula, had been in a dispute with a man over her daughters. She nagged her father to go out and confront the man. He was standing outside the gate to the yard. The man came to the porch and her father reached in his breast pocket for a tin of tobacco. The man shot him, thinking he was reaching for a gun. Her father had nothing but the tobacco tin in his hand. My mother always blamed Lula for her father's death. We never called her grandma and I only saw her briefly once. All of my grandparents were dead before I was born so I felt I missed a lot. I was born 5-25-1925 and was the last to be born in Choctaw County.

We moved to Kenefic in 1926 and my parents said everything was a failure, crops, garden, chickens and not much live stock. In late 1927 or 28, we moved about 3 miles east of Kemp, OK. My brother, Sam, said we almost starved that winter. He said that Papa, Eairless and himself cut wood and sold it to buy some food.

Norma Wanda was born 1-30-1929 and we called her Tine Sis. I remember our father made her a swing from an old orange crate and hung it from the rafters. I would push her and she would laugh.

On 10-26-1930, my sister Edith eloped in the night with Clarence Sitton. They were married by a Justice of the Peace on the banks of the Red River. She was barely 16 and in the eight grade. I'm not sure if my mother ever forgave Clarence or not. They were married 56 years before her death in 1986. They lived near Liberty with his father. Some time they would come to our house on Saturday night and stay all night. Edith had a beautiful singing voice. Some times, the neighbors would come and we would make ice cream, then she would sing. In 1940, they moved to Binger.

Little sister (Tine Sis) died of pneumonia 1-24-1930. The house we lived in was four room and I remember the cracks were stuffed with paper or rags to keep out the cold. On 12-23-1930, Sister Vivian was born. I remember I didn't like her very well because it was Christmas. Although we never got much, we would hang up our socks and Christmas morning there would be a few nuts, an orange and a piece or two of candy before they could afford to buy me a rag doll. That Christmas morning, I got up and Mama was in bed with a new baby sister. However, my good brother, Eairless had walked all the way to Hendrix and got me a little box of toy knives, forks and spoons. He had it hanging on the wall. Now, I call that brotherly love. I love my sister, Vivian, very much.

When I was suppose to start to school, our parents couldn't afford to buy me shoes. After it got cold enough to wear them, I didn't get to go. For something to wear at home, Mama made me some moccasins out of old felt hats. Then, I got whooping cough and couldn't stop coughing. An old black lady, named Carrie, who with her husband John lived in one of the houses on the place Papa had rented. She would come and visit and I loved to see her come. She would play with me. Anyway, she told my parents to feed me some Crow Soup for my cough. I can't remember if they did or not.

When I did get to start to school, my coat was a hand-me-down. At that time, Kemp School did not have a school bus so we had to walk. It was very cold and my coat had a big hole in the left side of it so I would pull the right side over to cover the hole. I think it was my sister Edith's old coat. Any way, Mama took some old pants and sewed a false pocket over the hole. She made me some gloves out of old socks and for Christmas that year, I got a red stocking cap.

Mama saved all our clothes, including Papa and the boy's shirts. The girls dresses were made from flour sacks which were saved until there was enough alike for a dress. Sometimes, she made them from feed sacks. They could buy them cheaper than cloth. Besides what she saved, she could dye them and we would have a brightly colored dress. She made our under skirts and bloomers as they were called then from flour sacks or feed sacks. She would wash and boil them and get them as white in the sun as she could. She had an old Singer treadle type sewing machine which was handed down from Papa's family. She would sew well into the night by the light of the coal oil lamp.

In 1931 she said she was tired of trying to sew and put up with her long hair. She was 5 foot tall and it hung almost to the floor. It was thick and black which she would have to brush and brush. Sometimes, she wore it in two braids and sometimes in a bun. One day while Papa was gone to the field or some place, she took the sewing scissors and cut it off to shoulder length. When Papa come in, there was a big fuss. He was so mad and I remember her saying that her hair was so heavy that it hurt her neck sitting there sewing. My sister, Edith, kept that reem of black hair wrapped in cellophone in a trunk for years and years.

My little sister, Vivian, slept in the same room as Mama and Papa. One night I hadn't gone to sleep and she was sewing baby clothes. The clothes were passed down from one to the other but as they were born, they got something new. I asked her who she was making baby clothes for and she said, "Now you go to sleep. They are for one of our neighbors." In those days we were not told there was a new one expected. Before long, my brothers were moved out of their bed to a pallet on the floor in another room. Vivian and I were put in their bed. Next morning there was Maud Hall, Mahala Williams and a new baby sister, Mahala, born 3-29-1933. When she was old enough to walk, she would hide behind the wood burning cook stove sitting across the corner in the kitchen and suck her fingers. James was born 6-23-1935 and was the last one born at Kemp. As I previously mentioned, Mama was 5 foot tall and James weighed 13 pounds.

We would start canning as soon as the Poke Salad greens started coming up and ready. It was fun to go hunt for it. I usually watched the little ones while Mama picked. We always had a big garden and grew and canned most everything we ate. We butchered hogs in the fall and rendered the lard. The cracklins were really good but made soap from most of them. We picked wild berries, plums and usually had a seedling peach tree and a pear tree. We picked wild grapes and made jelly. A lot of the time Mama would just can the juice and make jelly in the winter. Us kids would take some of the juice and put a little soda in it and make a 'soda pop'.

We took peanut butter and crackers, usually would make some of the beanut butter, for our school lunch. Also, fried pies, baked sweet potatoes and biscuits with ham or sausage if we had it.

We took our lunch in a lard bucket and 2 or 3 of us kids would have to share the same bucket. Sometimes we would wrap it in newspaper if we had it and tie a string around it.

They made lye soap and when the floors needed scrubbing (they were wood floors--no linoleum), we would save the cleanest wash water and scrub with it. One year we had a big cucumber patch and sold cucumbers to the pickle factory in Dennison. One time Papa let us all go and see the big vats with the pickles floating in the brine.

We always were so glad when Papa would start taking the cotton to the gin at Colbert. He would bring back a big, long stick of bologna and Mama would slice it off and fry it for breakfast and make gravy. We thought biscuits, bologna, and gravy was a treat. While we had gravy and biscuits just about every morning for breakfast, it was better with fried bologna. Sometimes he would bring us a whole stalk of bananas. He seldom went to town, which wasn't very often, but what he would bring us was peanuts, stick candy, or banana caramels.

Before we left Kemp, brother Eairless married Margie Sinor. They eloped, also. She was barely 16 and they lived with us for awhile. I was happy because I had gained a new big sister and a good help mate. She has since been like a sister to me.

I remember one time Mama was making hominy and I was drawing the water as she rinsed and rinsed it. I kept eating it and she kept telling me that I was going to get sick, and I did. For years I couldn't stand hominy.

In late 1935 or early 1936 we moved to Mead. Even though we were closer to Platter, our address was Mead. Papa had rented several hundred acres of land which is under Lake Texoma He and my brothers built a fence and had a huge corner post and for a long time the post was visible in the lake. The land was pretty in the Washita River bottom and ran to the edge of the river. Papa had bought his first tractor, a John Deere. My brother Eairless had always plowed with mules. He was learning to use the tractor and was plowing near the river. Papa and my brother Sam laughed for years because Eairless was getting too close to the river and forgot how to stop the tractor. He was used to saying, "Whoa" and stop the mules and he was yelling "Whoa" to the top of his lungs at the tractor. While there, we raised cotton, corn, peanuts and hy-gear. Papa had a contract with G.C. Atkins for popcorn.

My brother, C.O., was born 10-14-1932 and when he was bout 14 months old, he got diphtheria. He was very small and one time, Papa and Mama went to town and left me with the kids. C.O. crawled inside a big milk can. I couldn't get him out, but finally (to this day I don't know how I did it), I picked up the milk can and kept shaking it until he fell out on his head. I was about 14. Sister Vivian still laughs about it.

Wynette was born 5-12-1941 and was the last of the twelve children. But before the last of the twelve children was born Mama got here first washing machine, a Maytag. It sat on the back porch and had a big, long exhaust pipe with a ball on the end and would pop when the washer was running. One day a black man came down the road and she had it running. He was so fascinated that he stood there and asked my mother what the goozel sticking out was for.

We milked about 20 head of cows, separated the milk and washed the separater disc, then every disc had to be put back in its right place or it wouldn't work.

When we first moved there we went to school at Mead, then we transferred to Platter. The bus came by the house and the road was a dead end. The bus would go down and pick up 3 or 4 kids there and we would catch it on the way back. We had to get up at four o'clock every morning. I had to help Mama fix breakfast and fix our lunches before the bus came. We just had oil burning lamps. I remember one morning I was running late or something and Mama made us wear the same dress for at least two days before we could change. I was on the bus and when it was it light enough to see, one of my class mates said, "Did you know you had your dress on wrong side out?"

When I was ready to start to high school we all transferred back to Mead. The Platter and Mead school districts were in a dispute over who should get us. Platter district wouldn't let the Mead bus come and pick us up. We had to walk about two and one half miles to catch the bus. When the creek wasn't high we could cut across and cut off quite a distanc. It was so cold on the bus corner and there was a very kind old man that lived alone and when it was very cold he would have us come in by the heater until the bus came.

At the end of school in 1942 I was promoted to a junior. Everybody had moved out and work was in full progress on the Texoma dam. I never knew how he managed to do it, but Papa leased everybody's land that had already left. There were several hundred acres which he put into corn, popcorn, cotton, hy-gear, and most of it into peanuts. That fall when harvest time came, my brothers Dick and Loftis had gone into the service and Sam had gone to Tulsa to work in the aircraft plant. Eairless remained to help Papa. There was a family who had several children, girls my age. So it was all of us who worked long hours to get the crops in. I didn't get to start my Junior year until 1943 when we moved to Bokchito. I really hated leaving the place by the Washita. I loved living there better than any place I can remember in Oklahoma.

We worked very hard during the week but usually took Sundays off. For Papa and some friends it was a day for squirrel hunting. For Mama, myself, and women visitors, we cooked fried chicken and all the trimmings. Sunday afternoons my girl friend would visit or I would go visit her. Our favorite thing to do was go walking along the Washita and swing on grape vines, also look for different plants and flowers.

We still lived there when work was being done on the construction of the bridge that crosses the lake west of Mead. The planes from Perrin Field would fly over and some would fly between the girders, for training we thought. But one day a plane came over and knocked the top off the hay stack. In the fall we moved to Bokchito after the crops were out and Papa bought 320 acres 2 miles south. He bought another large John Deere tractor.

It was there they bought their first gas burning refrigerator, but we still had to buy ice because it didn't keep up with our needs. We still had our old 37 Ford pickup so when Mama had to cook for the thrasher crew and needed extra ice, we would take the pickup to Bokchito. I knew how to steer well and she knew how to shift so I would steer, work the gas pedal, brake and clutch, and she would shift it to the right gear. We would laugh all the way to town and back.

In September of 1971 our father had to have his leg amputated. It was hard to think of this man who had been so strong, endured so many hardships and provided for all of us, to be with just one leg. He died in February of 1972.

Our mother suffered a stroke after the death of our father. She seemed restless and had lost part of her vision from diabetes. She couldn't do the beautiful hand work she loved so much. She went from one child to the other, visiting her children in Idaho, California, Utah, besides the children in Oklahoma. Each of us tried to keep her and made special arrangements for her comfort, but she was like a soul wondering from place to place. She was living in a rest home in Durant and died in the hospital there 11-14-1980 at the age of 84.

She was very proud of her Indian blood but was never sure of how much she was. Since she was orphaned at such a young age, losing her mother when she was 5 and then her father being killed, I don't suppose she was told a lot. Our mother was such a remarkable woman, starting her family at such a young and innocent age. Yet, she shouldered the responsibilities day after day with very little complaining from her. She was a beautiful seamstress, self taught, and was a wonderful cook. All twelve of her children were born at home, some with no doctor in attendance. All were breast fed except Wynette which was #12 and she was put on a bottle. Mama was almost 45 years old when Wynette was born. I consider our Indian blood a great gift passed on down to me and my children.

This poem written by our mother which is very, very old.

"My Dream"

Written by: Lillie A. Bohanan Houston

One night as I slept, I dreamed
of another world it seemed.
There were meadows so green and still
and in the distance, a tree covered hill.

There were beautiful wild flowers
that covered the ground.
The world seemed good
and peaceful all around.

Little children with smiles so bright
made all the world seem pure and right,
then suddenly I awoke from my wonderful dream.
I went to my window and saw the same lovely scene.

The meadows, the hills, the children so gay,
at once I knew it was the first Spring day.
The flowers were in bloom and everything was new.
At once I knew, my dream had come true.◆◆◆◆

Emma Jane Bohannon

Taken from an interview with Emma Jane Bohannon and Hazel B. Greene, 12-29-1937 and submitted by Joy Marie Houston Rinehart, niece.

Emma Jane Bohannon was born 01-29-1877 in Eagletown, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Her partents were Joshua Bohannon and Serena Chastain Bohannon. Her father was born in the Choctaw Nation in Mississippi on 08-24-1819 and died 11-24-1891 in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Her mother was born in Georgia in 1858 and died 05-27-1887. Both are buried south of Hugo, Oklahoma, in the Spring Chapel Cemetery.

Joshua was a grown man when he came over the 'Trail of Tears' with many other Choctaws from Mississippi. He never would talk about or discuss this horrible experience. He was full blood Choctaw and spoke very little English and not very well when he did. With him being full blood and my mother was white, somehow, I was only enrolled as one quarter Choctaw.

I married Raphael Wilson who was born 06-09-1870 and died 03-26-1925. I had a half sister, same age of my mother and she married Wash Hudson at Eagletown. Her son, Peter W. Hudson was born 08-

29-1877. He was a land appraiser for the Indians at Hugo.

My father had a sister by the name of Susan Bohannon Spring. She was the mother of Billie, Levi, and Tom Spring. Her husband was a German whom she married in Mississippi and migrated to Indian Territory with the Choctaws.

When we lived around Hugo and Grant, an old black woman came up to our house, walking, and was hunting 'Ole Marsa'. She was old Aunt Cilla Cole and she walked all the way from Eagletown to see us. She had been a servant for my parents after I was born and said she had nursed me. I was sent to school at Wheelock so she came there and did laundry for the school. She called me her baby and treated me as her child.

I was told that when we were living some where around Spring Chapel, three of us girls were rocking in a rocking chair in front of a fireplace. All of us fell out and one fell into the fireplace and burned to death. She was Selma Sanguin and was a daughter of Charlie and Susan Spring Sanguin. She was only five years old.

My husband, Raphael was the last District Judge of the Eastern District of the Choctaw Nation before Statehood. He was a representative in the Choctaw Council and Sheriff to Towson County.◆◆◆◆

Matilda Bohanan Rampey Original Enrollee

Submitted by: W. LeRoy Rampey

Maiden Name: Matilda Bohanan
Married Name: Matilda Bohanan Rampey
Birthdate: November 23, 1903
Place of birth: Near Yanish (or Sardis) Oklahoma
Parents: Ellis Bohanan, Father
Susan Bohanan, Mother

Matilda Bohanan had one brother, Wesley Bohanan, who was also an original enrollee.

Matilda Bohanan attended Tuskahoma Female Academy until the eighth grade, and Murray State School until the tenth grade. She then attended Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas from January, 1922 through December, 1923.

Matilda Bohanan married Roland Lester Rampey in Muskogee, Oklahoma. They lived in Porter, Oklahoma and McAlester, Oklahoma until her death (of tuberculosis) on June 8, 1931 at the hospital in Talihina.

Matilda Bohanan Rampey had one son, Wesley LeRoy Rampey, born February 24, 1927 and two grandchildren:

Clifton Dean Rampey, born June 21, 1960
Laura Leigh Rampey, born December 14, 1963

Matilda Bohanan's first job was as clerk (No. 1A) at $1,320 a year, at the Leupp Agency, Arizona. She then worked for a time at Fort Defiance, Arizona.◆◆◆◆

Wesley Bohanan Original Enrollee

Submitted by: W. LeRoy Rampey

Name: Wesley Bohanan
Birthdate: August, 1895
Birthplace: Yanish (near Sardis) Oklahoma
Parents' names: Ellis Bohanan, Father
Susan Bohanan, Mother
Sister: Matilda Bohanan, born November 23, 1903; original enrollee.

Wesley attended Jones Academy beginning in 1908 (or perhaps completed the 4th grade there). He entered Haskell Institute on August 31, 1910. He died of pneumonia on January 26, 1913 at Haskell Institute.

He was the uncle of Wesley LeRoy Rampey, who is the son of Wesley Bohanan's sister, Matilda Bohanan Rampey.◆◆◆◆

John Henry (Hank) Boheer

Submitted by: Rita Bohreer, daughter

John Henry Bohreer was born 01-23-1876 near Chunn Creek, Gaither Community, Gaines County, Moshlatubbe District, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

His parents were John Jeremiah Bohreer, who was born in Washington, D.C., and Susan Blackburn, born at Blackburn's Station, Pine Top, Indian Territory. John Henry had three sisters and two brothers. They were: Lelia (Bohreer) Hewitt, born 11-01-1878; Nettie (Bohreer) Thompson, born 02-18-1881; Addison Bohreer, born 12-23-1884; Alfred Bohreer, born 06-29-1891; Ursula (Bohreer) Hightower, born January, 1894. They were all original enrollees.

John Henry attended school at Gaither Prairie,Indian Territory and later married Mattie Louise Moon at Atoka, Oklahoma on 06-15-1917.

They made their home at 219 West Washington in McAlester, Oklahoma and had three children: Martin David Bohreer, born 05-23-1918; Roy Edwin Bohreer, born 01-10-1922; Rita Bohreer, born 12-05-1924.

There were four grandchildren: Virginia Bohreer, born 09-19-1938; Melinda Troy, born 08-08-1943; Thomas Allen Hood, born 03-03-1948; and Kathleen Murphy, born 07-06-1954.

Great grandchildren: Stacy Poynter, born 07-27-1961; Gregory Poynter, born 10-09-1962; Troy Mackie, born 02-18-1963; Leslie Mackie, born 06-03-1965; Tammie Hood, born 04-01-1969; Todd Hood, born 10-08-1971; Steven Jean, born 02-05-1972; Sara Hood, born 01-17-1975. There were four great-great grandchildren: Tabitha Mackie, Chelsea Wheeler, Nicholas Wheeler, and Alexander Wheeler.

John Henry (Hank) Bohreer

Through his maternal grandmother, Mary Walker (Watts)(Blackburn) was a cousin to Governor Tandy Walker of the Choctaw Nation. This was the same grandmother with her husband, operated the Blackburn's Station on the Butterfield Stage Route at Pine Top, Indian Territory.

Survival training in the wild was started for John Henry when he was a young boy. His mentor was his mother's brother, Uncle Isreal Watts, as was the Choctaw custom.

Uncle Isreal taught him to hunt, fish and to live off of the land for weeks at a time, if necessary.

These are a few of his learning experiences.

To fish with bow and arrow, the bow was made with Boid D'Arc because of it's durabillity and strength. The arrow was made of cane, with a sharp point cut across the grain, and fired to harden the tip. John Henry was taught to always aim a bit below the fish because when the arrow hit the water it would be forced up.

When wading in water,if a snake was spotted nearby, he was told to simply stop and stay perfectly still, as the snake was frightened too, and would swim away, and that they don't bite under water.

The first deer he killed, he jumped on it and killed it with his knife. His dogs had chased it into a creek and it was caught in some tangled vines.

Uncle Isreal taught John Henry that deer have very poor eyesight, but an excellent sense of smell. He could stand in the open as long as he was downwind and silhouetted by a tree trunk.

To get a squirrel in sight in a tree, he would throw a rock to the opposite side and the squirrel would come right around.

When camping overnight with a campfire John Henry was cautious about snakes. The next morning he always stirred the warm ashes with a long stick before renewing the fire. Snakes love to curl up in the warm ashes to sleep.

Their gun safety rules were to cock the barrel open and carry over their shoulder pointed up.

Walking single file was a safety precaution. The person in the lead always cleared, or avoided hazards.

These are only a few excerpts he told from his own life experiences. By the time he was a teenager he was an accomplished hunter and outdoorsman. He provided food for the family, and made a comfortable living selling and bartering hides and furs.

He told of helping to drive a herd of horses to market in Tulsa, when he was 16 years old. They left from Gaither Prairie and forded the Canadian River. He shuddered in telling it, to think of avoiding the quick sand. But the country was so wild and open they only had to cut three fences to get through to Tulsa.

As a teenager he attended an Indian funeral. A spot was chosen deep in the woods, the service was held at the grave site.

Everyone sat around on rocks, or logs, or tree stumps or whatever nature provided. A preacher made the appropriate remarks. The grave was outlined with rocks with a mound of rocks on top.

Afterward, the deceased's name was never spoken aloud again. They were thereafter referred to as "sister", "brother", "uncle", etc. I only learned after that was a very old superstition that the spoken name disturbed the spirit.

As good as his outdoor life was, he still found time for a happy social life. He taught himself to play the violin and joined a dance band. Outside of church, country dances and picnics were very popular "get acquainted" activities.

In 1896 John Henry, his parents and all of his brothers and sisters were enrolled at Kiowa, Tobucksy County, Indian Territory. He and one sister took their land allotment in the Chickasaw Nation near Ardmore.

In 1900, he made his first trip out of Indian Territory, to the St. Louis World's Fair.

In 1903 his mother died, and he dedicated the next ten years of his life helping his father raise two brothers and a sister who were still quite young.

He sold his land in the Chickasaw Nation and put in a store at Kiowa, Indian Territory.

Kiowa was a prosperous frontier town boasting the railroad and three banks. His store was "New State Furniture and Hardware Co." Besides the furniture and hardware, he had musical instruments and photography equipment (his two great lifetime hobbies). The store also handled undertaking and embalming.

Around 1905 he sold the store and came to Krebs as a barber, but within a year he was back in Kiowa. He then opened a store called "Racket Store". Advertised to sell, "notions, Queensware, sheet music, fruits, candies, etc."

Around 1912 he sold out and moved to McAlester working as a barber, a profession he continued the rest of his life.◆◆◆◆

Frank Alfred Bolling
Roll#NB198

Frank Alfred Bolling

Submitted by: Wiliam F. Bolling, son.

Frank Alfred Bolling was born to John Franklin Bolling and Nancy Isabel (Denton) Bolling on March 1, 1903, at Indianola, Indian Territory. He married Nona Pearl Thrasher on January 25, 1925. She was the daughter of Ellen Tucker (Roll #13196).

They had two children: William Franklin Bolling, born 11-19-1926 at Crowder, Oklahoma and Margie Louise Bolling, born 08-08-1928 at Crowder, Oklahoma, also.

Frank A. Bolling was a businessman, farmer and rancher. He died 10-16-1988 at McAlester, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

John Franklin Bolling
Roll #11466

John Franklin Bolling

Submitted by: William F. Bolling, grandson

John Franklin Bolling was born to George F. Bolling (Roll #1130) and Octavia (Toole) Bolling (Roll #dead). He was born March 22, 1872, east of Indianola, Tobusky County, Indian Territory.

He married Nancy Isabel Denton (Roll #8290) on May 1, 1902. They married in Canadian, Tobusky County, Indian Territory.

Nancy Isabel Denton

Nancy Isabel (Denton) Bolling was born to John Denton and Johnie Chapin (Roll #dead). She was born May 17, 1878, 7 miles south of Wilburton on Denton Creek near Mountain Station, Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. She attended New Hope Academy at Tuskahoma. She was a housewife and raised their seven children. She died November 6, 1956. John was a merchant, having stores in Crowder and Canadian but he was primarily a farmer and cattleman on his allotment south and west of Crowder. This is where he died May 28, 1960.

Their children were: Frank Alfred Bolling (Roll #NB198); Louis Lafayett Bolling (Roll #NB199); Okla Vivian Bolling, born 07-16-1906; Lyndale O'Nita Bolling, born 11-11-1908; Sudie Ruth Bolling, born 10-08-1910; Helen Elizabeth Bolling, born 08-28-1912 and Mattie Lucille Bolling, born 08-29-1915.◆◆◆◆

Louis LaFayette Bolling
Roll #NB199

Louis L. Bolling

Submitted by: William F. Bolling, nephew

Louis LaFayette Bolling was born to John Franklin Bolling (Roll #11466) and Nancy Isabel (Denton) Bolling (Roll #8290). He was born September 16, 1904 at Indianola, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Louis had polio when he was a small child and as an adult, he became an investor. He died 04-15-1992 in McAlester, Oklahoma. ◆◆◆◆

Edward Spencer Bowman

Submitted by George P. Bowman

Edward Spencer Bowman (7522) was my grandfather and he was named after his grandfather who was born November 10, 1815, near Burksville, Kentucky. His father Dallas W. Bowman was also born in Kentucky on march 28, 1844 and moved to Panola Co., Texas in the early 1850's. When Dallas was almost seventeen in 1861 he joined a volunteer Company of Confederate Mounted Riflemen who were assigned to the 1st Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Riflemen, and served all during the Civil War in the Choctaw Nation, with his older brother, Granville Bowman.

Dallas met his future wife, Catherine McKinney while convalescing at her mother's house near Doaksville, C.N. He wrote his mother telling her what a kind Indian girl she was. They were married shortly thereafter and Edward Spencer was born in Kiamichi Co., C.N. on September 9, 1865. Unfortunately both Dallas and Catherine died within a month of each other in 1868 when Edward Spencer was about three. He lived with his mother's sister Lucinda J. Thompson, wife of Judge James Thompson in Skullyville until his aunt died in 1874. Evidently his father's mother Letha Jane (Alexander) Blair moved to Skullyville when he was about nine and made a home for him until he married.

My grandmother Gertrude (Moore) Bowman (7523) was the daughter of Lyman Moore, Sr., of Creek descent who moved to the territory in 1837 from Washington Co., Alabama and Frances Eugenia (McClain) Moore of Choctaw descent who moved with her family to the Skullyville area in the early 1850's from Sumter Co., Alabama just West of the Tombigbee River.

At various times Edward Spencer farmed, raised cattle, operated a ferry at Old Fort Coffee and was storekeeper in Skullyville (Oak Lodge). He served as a police officer for the Indian Service and as an Inspector for the Choctaw Nation and also, as a U.S. Deputy Marshal for Judge Parker. On one occasion Tandy Walker, another Deputy Marshal sent for him to help in the pursuit of three robbers. During the day they captured one robber and trailed the other two until they went into a house about sunset. They waited until it got dark and moved up to the house and broke in with guns drawn. Upon entering one of the robbers started darting about the room to avoid being shot, also, he was drawing a pistol out from under his blouse/shirt and shot my grandfather in the arm, whereupon both discharged their weapons killing the robber. In the meantime the other robber escaped, but was captured later.

I have a peace pipe given to my grandfather by Green McCurtain reported to have been used at the Dancing Rabbit Treaty signing. I believe Edward Spencer's grandmother, Mrs McKinney was a McCurtain, and would greatly appreciate confirmation of her maiden name and the location of Dallas/Catherine's graves.

Edward Spencer died December 31, 1906 in Skullyville (Oak Lodge) leaving my grandmother, Gertrude Bowman with four small children, Euwela (Pratt) 8, Edward Granville, 4, Lois Annie (Manke) 2, and Lucille (Holloway) unborn. She raised her family and managed their joint property and her children's allotments until they came of age. She died at age 89 in 1961, leaving three children, five grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Buster Brashears

Buster Brashears was born January 8, 1903 at Spiro, Indian Territory to Tobias and Bessie (Howard) Brashears. It is not known where his father came from to Indian Territory but his mother came from Poplar, Missouri. Buster had one brother and two sisters. They were: William Jennings - born January 27 1901; Viola - born October 29, 1904 and Bertie - born

August 10, 1915. William and Viola both were original enrollees. Buster attended school at Lona, near Quinton.

Later, he married Jimmie Vaught at Stigler and they lived at Kinta, OK. They had two children: Bettye Jo - born December 20, 1924 and Jack Thomas - born December 20, 1928.

Buster was a farmer-stockman until retirement. He started farming with two grey mules and they served him well, having lived to about twenty seven years old. They also pulled a wagon when the family went to church, singings and visiting until the great day when a new FORD was purchased in 1940.

A highlight of his youth was when he and a cousin took a train from Quinton to Muskogee, Oklahoma, to attend the State Fair in Muskogee. They stayed all night in a hotel and returned home the next day. What a thrill for a couple of sixteen year olds and the excitement of two boys traveling alone.

Buster enjoyed being with people and would stop and visit at every opportunity. Back when it was safe to do so, he would pick up hitch hikers and give them a ride, but also visit with them because he was interested in their life story.

In his later years, he did several latch hook rugs. He also became proud of his cooking ability after the death of his wife. He loved to share recipes, goodies, etc. It became a tradition for him to make fruitcake at Christmas to share with his friends, even the last Christmas when he was in the rest home and insisted that a friend make them for him so he could still share. He died May 13, 1993.

Grandchildren: James Clark Haggar - born 04-20-1945; Barbara Jo Haggard - born 06-15-1946; Jerald David Haggard - born 10-09-1960; Linda Brashears - born 03-14-1955; Michelle Brashears - born 11-08-1961; John Carl Brashears - born 08-31-1965.

There were twelve great grandchildren and one great-great grandchild.◆◆◆◆

Viola Brashears

Submitted by: Bertie Brashears Mitchell

Viola Brashears was born October 29, 1904 at Spiro, Indian Territory. She was born to Tobias and Bessie (Howard) Brashears. When she was five weeks old, the family moved to Lona, now called Lona Valley. Tobias Brashears allotted land in Lona for all the family, including Mary Jane, his mother.

Viola married Henry Lourimore on July 11, 1924. A few years later, they bought the land that was the original allotment of Mary Jane Brashears, the grandmother of Viola. Henry and Viola moved into the same house in 1927. After Henry died in 1988, Viola continues to live there. She is now 92 years old and still in very good health. She still crochets, peices quilts and quilts them.

This is a list of Brashears Original Enrollees. All of them have died except one, Viola. Some of them died before I was born but I did know some of the younger ones. Most of the allotted land was kept by the enrollees until the 40's when some of it was sold. Buster and Viola's allotment is still in the family.

George Brashears died December 31, 1930 at age 85 years. He was an only child of Wiliam Brashears and his first wife. His second wife was Mary Jane Collins. She was born in 1841 and died May 25, 1908. Their children were:

Tobia Brashears
born 01-03-1861 and died 11-08-1922;
Letha Ann Brashears
born 07-04-1842 and died 07-12-1842;
Emma Jane Brashears
born 07-11-11-1867 and died 11-19-1956;
Francis Brashears
born 02-08-1869 and 12-01-1958;
Benjamin Brashears
born 04-21-1872 and died 05-17-1919;
Mary Brashears
born 01-19-1877 and died 09-21-1967;
Anna Lourinda Brashears
born 10-01-1881 and died 12-02-1956.

Tobias married Bessie Howard. She was an Inter-Married White. She was born 08-19-1880 and died 10-25-1957.

Children of Tobias and Bessie (Howard) Brashears:

William Jenning Brashears
born 01-27-1901 and died 06-09-1982;
Buster Brashears
born 01-08-1903 and died 05-13-1993;
Viola Brashears
born 10-29-0904.

Buster and Viola were New Born Enrollees.◆◆◆◆

Abel Newton Brown #9302

Submitted by: Winnie Cook, daughter of James E. Brown

Grandfather - George Brown
Father - Newton Perry Brown
born 1857 and died 01-04-1901
Abel Newton Brown #9302
born 12-14-1882 and died 11-11-1964
Birthplace - unknown
Mother - Elizabeth Brown
Schooling - Jones Academy
Married #1 - Jenny Wilcox 1888-1917
Children: Melonee V;Mary M; James E.
Married #2 - Elizabeth Cordary
Children: Paul; Otto; Larry; L.J.,; Ozella; Ona; Mabel; Wanda; Betty; and Pauline.◆◆◆◆

Bessie Lee Buckholts

Bessie Lee Buckholts

Submitted by: Don Zellner

Bessie Lee Buckholts was born at Ardmore, Indian Territory on May 4, 1904 to George Washington Buckholts and Martha Elizabeth Buckholts. George Buckholts (Roll #15188); Martha Buckholts (Roll #868); Bessie Lee (Roll #NB51).

Bessie's father built the first hotel in Ardmore, Indian Territory in 1887. The town of Buckholts, Texas was named after Bessie's great-great-grandfather.

Bessie married Bert Zellner in Ardmore, Oklahoma on June 5, 1921. They had 12 children. Bessie loved her family and loved to cook and sew.

Bessie passed away March 22, 1992 and is buried at Gage, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Elizabeth Buckholts

Submitted by: Ray O. Moran

Charles Moran married Elizabeth Buckholts in the late 1830's or early 1840's in Texas. Elizabeth was of Choctaw Indian descent and later enrolled with No. 10445.

Charles and Elizabeth had nine children while living in Texas. They were Henry Moran, Sarah Izard (nee Moran), Celina Harrell (nee Moran), Marmaduke Moran, R.T. Moran, Charles H. Moran, John B. Moran, Carrie Holt (nee Moran), and Daniel S. Moran.

After the death of Charles, Elizabeth and all of her children except Henry came to the Indian Territory and settled in the Choctaw Nation near Ego. She continued to live in Ego until her death in 1906.

Daniel (known as Van) lived with his mother until he married Willie Melton in 1891. He farmed and worked in several businesses including a drugstore. He was also the Postmaster.

Daniel and Willie had seven children. Three of the children were original enrollees: Marmaduke, Liffie, Emet B., and Ova.

Liffie attended school at Ego and also at an Indian boarding school in Tecumseh, Indian Territory. He later attended both Southeastern and East Central normal schools.

When the town of Coleman was established, several Ego merchants built store buildings there. Liffie and his father built a two story, concrete block building and moved the business and post office into it. Liffie worked in his father's business until he started attending school, and later taught school.

While teaching, he met and married Margie Weems in 1917. He bought a small farm near Coleman. Liffie continued to teach at Coleman and numerous rural schools in Johnston and Atoka counties, while farming part time.

Liffie and Margie had four children: Ray O. Moran, (this writer) born in 1918; Laine, born in 1919; Pat, born in 1921; and Camelia, born in 1925. Pat died in 1957. Laine and I live in Coleman. Camalia lives in Beaumont, Texas.

In 1926, Liffie quit teaching and purchased a restaurant located in his store building in Coleman. He added a line of groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware, and caskets to the business. He also established a burial association. Liffie continued to operate his business throughout the depression, World War II, and postwar years. In 1961, he sold his business and retired to his farm and ranch. He died in 1972 and was buried in Tishomingo beside his wife and son, Pat.◆◆◆◆

George Washington Buckholts

Submitted by: Don Zellner, grandson

George Buckholts was father to 18 children. He and his first wife had 5 children. Together, they built and ran the first hotel in Ardmore, Indian Territory in 1888. He and his second wife had 13 children but he had no child with this third or fourth wives.

My Choctaw line comes from Buckholts, Brashears, Vaughn and Turnbull families. Buckholts is a well known name around Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Bessie Lee Buckholts, fifth child of George Washington and Elizabeth Buckholts, married Bert Zellner in Ardmore, Oklahoma on 06-05-1921. They had 12 children: Eula May, Herman D., Joyce Lee, Willliam Arnold, Margie Lou, Billie Don, Donald Wayne, Raymond Earl, Bobby Leon, Gerald D., Shirley Ann and Ruth.

George Washington, Roll #15188; Martha Elizabeth Buckholts, Roll #868; My mother, Bessie Lee (Buckholts) Zellner, Roll #NB-51.◆◆◆◆

Gladys Buell

Gladys Buell Roberts, age 95, of Oklahoma City passed away on January 16, 1996 in Oklahoma City.

She was born on December 25, 1900 in Kansas City, Missouri to Ward D. and Rosa Lee Buell. Gladys was a decendent of Dixon Durant, the founder of Durant, Oklahoma and she was on the rolls of the Choctaw tribe.

She worked as a secretary until her retirement. She was preceded in death by her husband and two sisters.

She is survived by two daughters, Estella Francis Patterson of Oklahoma City and Homa Buell Holland of Canadian, Oklahoma; nine grandchildren, Carol Webster, Marilyn Conyer and Bryan Holland of Oklahoma City, Patty Bystrom of Atlanta, Georgia, David Holland and Randy Holland, both of California and Susan Holland, Lisa Peurrung and Pamela Harley, all of Oklahoma and 14 great-grandchildren.

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Sibbie (Byington) McClure Milam

Choctaw-Native American Original Enrollee #3323

Submitted by daughters: Florence, Isabel, Pauline, Betty and Virginia

Our mother was born to Moody and Annie (Wade) Byington on August 23, 1898 in Bokhoma County, Indian Territory near the present day town of Haworth, Oklahoma. Her parents were also born in the same general area. Both were members of the Choctaw Tribe and were original enrollees. Mother was the eldest of their children. Others, in chronological order were: Francis, Lilly, Lonzo, Benjamin, James and Irene. With the exception of James and Irene, all her brothers and sisters died in childhood.

Mother went to school at a one-room schoolhouse in Goodwater community, but completed the third grade only, not by choice, but because her father asked her quit school and help her mother at home. Apparently, schooling for girls was not a priority with her father, and she always regretted she was not given a chance to finish school. However, we feel she made up for her lack of a formal education by learning skills very useful in daily living. Besides being an excellent cook, she canned, quilted, sewed, crocheted, knitted, tatted, gardened (both flowers and vegetables) and kept a tidy house. By watching others, she taught herself to play piano by ear. She loved horses and was an excellent rider. Being an eager learner, she appreciated seeing and learning new things. In addition to being a homemaker, wife and mother, she was active in the community and her church, visiting the sick and helping when and where she could. Mother had deep faith and that is what sustained her in the setbacks and heartaches she experienced in life.

In September, 1916, mother was united in marriage to our father, Alex McClure. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Daniel Jefferson at the home of her uncle, Simeon Byington. The drums of World War I were beating at this time, but our father was spared. By the time he was called for duty, the war was over. They had six children born to them, the first being a boy (Grayson) who died at the tender age of four. The other five children were girls: Florence, Isabel, Pauline, Betty, and Virginia. All are surviving at the time of this writing.

During the Depression years of the thirties, our father was employed with the WPA Project but was injured at work and was confined to bed for several weeks under doctors orders, thus losing his much needed job. At this critical time, mother sought employment. She soon became employed as assistant Recreation Director for Youth at Haworth community. Later, she was employed as assistant Librarian there. Afterward, she worked as a seamstress for a sewing project for about a year until she was hired as head cook for Redland school. She remained there until the school closed some years later. Some years before she accepted regular employment, she assisted the "Indian Agent" in training Choctaw women in the correct use of pressure cookers which was replacing the old method of water-bath canning. Her payment was a small portion of the canned goods. We are so honored to have such a sweet, precious Choctaw mother who so lovingly and willingly gave of herself.

The United States had entered World War II and many people's lives became topsy-turvy. Families were separated, some because of the war and some transferring to other location for employment reasons. It was during this time after a period of separation our parents divorced. Some years later, each remarried; Mother to O.L. Milam, and our father to Irene Byington. After her husband's death in 1963, Mother lived alone in Midwest City, Oklahoma. In 1984, she moved to Idabel to live with a daughter, Florence Spalding. At the time she was 86 years old, but still energetic and spry. She never quite adapted to the move and yearned for her friends and church she had left behind. Her last days were spent at Memorial Heights Nursing Home. We lost our darling mother on January 19, 1994.

Submitted by: Dawn Wilcox

My great-grandmother was born Sibby Byington in 1898. She was an original enrollee. She told me stories about seeing the world wars, the adventures of the Wright Brothers, Oklahoma becoming a state and things closer to home like how it would take my great grandfather McClure, her husband, a whole day to ride from Haworth to Hugo and back on a horse. My great grandfather was an original enrollee also.

She raised five beautiful daughters who all went to school at Wheelock. She believed strongly in and stressed education. One of her daughters, Betty Lou Spencer, became a college teacher and helped Betty Jacobs co-author the book "Introduction to Choctaw". She personally never received higher education, but she had a lot of creative intelligence. When she got excited she would lapse between English and Choctaw, without realizing it.

After her husband had an adulterous affair with a younger woman she left him and went to Oklahoma City where she met and married a wonderful man named Milam. They spent his remaining years happy together. I remember visiting her small duplex in Midwest City where she would entertain my mother and I with her vigorous piano playing and singing of Choctaw devotional hymns.

In 1982 Grandma Milam and I went to the mall in Texarkana with one of my friends. I asked her to let me know if she got tired but she gave me a smile that lied about her 85 years and challenged me to keep up with her! I learned that it required considerable energy to keep up with her when she decided to go shopping.

Her daughter, Florence Spalding bought a house in Idabel when she retired from her position in the Pentagon. Flo asked grandma to come live with her. Grandma hated to leave her mature roses and gardens but she was happy to come live near all of us again.

Sibbie (Byington) McClure Milam

Even in her later years when she became slower and began to lose her eyesight she always loved to fix up with powder and perfume. I never saw her without her hair done up in some way, especially with braids and combs. She also loved to wear pearls.

I am honored to be descended from such a proud and beautiful Choctaw woman. ◆◆◆◆

Jesse Marshall (Smith) Baskin (Roll #12513)

Submitted by: Tommie Sue (Baskin) Shaw, daughter

Jessie Marshall Smith was born to Hill T. Smith, Sr. and Myrtle (Stubblefield) Smith on 02-01-1899 in Indian Territory. He had one brother, Willie V.L. Smith (birthdate unknown) and died during World War I.

His father's Roll number was #12514, his brother's number was #12512. His mother was enrolled #IW1135. She was born 09-26-1879 in Indian Territory and died 01-15-1963 and is buried at Blanco, Oklahoma along with her two sons, Willie V.L. Smith, Jesse Marshall (Smith) Baskin and his wife, Addie M. (Godfrey) Baskin.

Myrtle Smith divorced Hill T. Smith and married Thomas M. Baskin and on 12-19-1919, Jesse Marshall at the age of 20, was adopted by Thomas M. Baskin. Myrtle P. (Smith) Baskin later divorced Thomas M. Baskin.

Jesse Marshall (Smith) Baskin married Addie M. Godfrey on 03-20-1921 and they had four children.

1. Loyce Jean Baskin, born 11-30-1923, married Ralph Weimer and they had four children. One died at birth. The others are Tommy Weimer and has three children; Linda Weimer has three children; and Daryl, who has three children.

2. Tommie Sue Baskin, born 10-06-1926. She married Earnest B. Shaw on 03-02-1944 and they have three children; Dale E. Shaw, born 02-23-1945, Patti J. (Shaw) McCullar, born 06-19-1947 and Terry G. Shaw, born 07-18-1948. There are nine grandchildren and thirteen great grandchildren.

3. J.D. Baskin, born 10-10-1939 and married Elosie Melton on 08-16-1959. They have three children; Kevin J. Baskin, Karla R. Baskin, and Kristy K. Baskin. All three are married and have two children each.

4. Jerry M. Baskin, born 05-16-1944 and married Marie Warren on 11-03-1984 (second marriage for each). Between the two of them, there are three children. Jeff M. Baskin has two children and Joy M. (Baskin) Beach has two children. Darren Warren is married but has no children.

Jesse Marshall Smith Baskin died on 11-27-1985 at the age of 86. Addie M. (Godfrey) Baskin died on 08-18-1993 at the age of 91.◆◆◆◆

Gelia Cacy

Submitted by: Mary McWaters, daughter

Gelia Cacy (Roll #12403) was born 03-22-1901 in Brooken, Indian Territory. Her mother was Elsie Frazier (Roll #12400) a widow of Henry Rogers and she married William Otis Sirmans who was the father of Gelia. Both had lived around Brooken. Elsie's father, Daniel Frazier, had come from Mississippi. Elsie's grandfather was Kelley Frazier. Elsie was orphaned when she was around 8 years old and lived in the Green McCurtain home until she married.

Her brothers were Daniel Wills (was enrolled) born 02-28-1903; Eugene, born 02-11-1911; Ollie James, born 02-23-1917; William O. Sirmans, Jr. died at 3 months and Cecil, born 02-19-1922, died in about a week.

Her sisters were Alice Roges, born 04-24-1896 (enrolled) and was a half sister; Linnie, born 09-06-1899 (enrolled); Elva Etavee, born 02-23-1905 (enrolled); Annie B., born 10-06-1908; Grace, born 03-17-1913.

Gelia and Everett Cacy
50th Wedding Anniversary

Gelia went to school at Brooken and later married Homer Everett Cacy in Brooken, Oklahoma on 08-09-1919. They moved to McAlester the following year. They had 3 boys and 5 girls. Daniel Wills, born 06-11-1920; Frieda Lavada, born 03-05-1922; Betty Jean, born 08-22-1925; Mary Jane, born 03-15-1927; Homer Everett, Jr., born 07-12-1930 and died in 1980; Annie Marie, born 08-31-1933; Eva Sue, born 10-09-1939; Jerry Don, born 03-02-1943.

Gelia's husband was a Baptist preacher. He also worked as a fireman and later was Fire Chief for the City of McAlester, Oklahoma. As of March 22, 1996, Gelia turned 95 and was living in the Colonial Lodge Rest Home in McAlester, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Willie J. Caldwell

Submitted by: Coleman S. Caldwell, son.

My father, Willie J. Caldwell was an original enrollee. He was one half Choctaw and one half Irish. He was born 12-26-1871 near Doaksville, Indian Territory, now Ft. Towson, Oklahoma. His parents were Philean W. and Eliza (Payne) Caldwell.

When he was about 9 nears old, his father left and went to his parents' in the state of Texas. His mother took him to Spencer Academy, a boarding school for boys. He went to this school for 6 years. He quit the school and went back to Doaksville to work for Choctaws on farms.

He used to tell us he would go out with his friends to fish, kill wild turkeys and deer. When Willie got older, he started catching wild horses with his older friends and cousins. It wasn't easy but the Choctaws never gave up till they got the horses they were after. They had to have horses, some to sell and some to keep.

He also told us things that happened before the year 1900. In 1893, all Choctaws, men, women and children received a large amount of money from the government.

The same year in September, one Choctaw by the name of Simon Peter discovered a solid piece of gold at the mouth of Pine Creek on Little River. With the help of three men, he got all of the gold out. The name of this place is Pine Creek Lake in McCurtain County.

Willie J. Caldwell and Mary Ann Wallace were married. Mary Ann was also an original enrollee. She was born west of Old Bethel on May 20, 1877, at Isaac Houston's place. Her parents were Johnson and Hanni (Baker) Wallace. Her father worked and oversaw Mr. Houston's property.

Mr. Houston, a Choctaw, was a very rich man. He owned many cattle, horses, a large farm, store and a school house for the children's education. Mother used to tell me that her and about 20 more attended the school. Her uncle was the teacher. When she was eleven, she started to work at the store. People used gold and silver to buy things.

My mother, Mary Ann (Wallace) Caldwell was named after her great grandmother who was the mother of former Chief of Choctaw Nation, Wilson N. Jones. Jones Academy was named after Chief Jones.

Willie J. and Mary Ann Wallace were married on March 17, 1895. They made their home two miles southeast of present community of Rufe, Oklahoma.

Mr. Caldwell never worked for any one to make a living for his family. He farmed most of his life on my mother's 160 acres allotted land. His main crops were cotton, corn, peanuts and potatoes. He didn't have to pay tax, light, gas or water bills. Groceries were cheap and my father never bought meat, lard, milk, eggs or butter for the family. He had all these things at home. He had Alberta peach trees on the farm and about 200 chickens that my mother always took good care of.

All of our language was Choctaw. We were all members of the Methodist Church and my father was a superintendent of the local church for 10 years. My mother was a treasurer and Bible teacher in Choctaw for many years.

Names of sons and daughters of Willie J. and Mary Ann Caldwell: Clarissa, born 09-04-1896; Nancy, born 06-10-1898; Mycie and Molcy, born 02-04-1901; Wilson, born 07-03-1903. All are original enrollees but Nancy died and was striken from the roll. The rest were not enrolled. Cephus, born 10-06-1906; Stephen, born 09-12-1910; Calvin, born 05-31-1913; Coleman, born 04-19-1916; Dwight, born 10-17-1918.

Their three daughters attended Wheelock Academy, Wilson went to Armstrong School and Cephus attended Jones Academy. The other four attended public school.

My father, mother, brothers and sisters are all deceased and most of them are buried at Choctaw Cemetery near Rufe, Oklahoma. My name is Coleman S. and I'm still living. I've know Rev. Bertram Bobb all of his life.◆◆◆◆

Ethel Alta Camp Morris
Roll #13519

My mother, Ethel Alta Camp, now Morris, was born March 17, 1900, at Coleman, Oklahoma. Her father, John Camp and her mother, Lavender Jones Camp, both passed away in 1906, within 6 months of each other, leaving two children, my mother, Ethel Alta Camp and her younger sister, Lillie May Camp. My mother was six years old and her younger sister was one year old at the time of their parents death.

The two little girls then went to live with their maternal grandparents, William Tully Jones and Mary Jane Izard Jones. Her grandfather passed away first (do not know what year), but her grandmother passed away in 1916, when my mother was sixteen years old. My mother, younger sister and younger Jones' sibblings then went to live with their Uncle and older brother Joseph (Joe) Jones, where they stayed until maturity.

My mother married my father, Frederick Nathaniel Morris, August 26, 1918, at the courthouse in McAlester, Oklahoma, by a Judge Brown, when my mother was 18 years old. My father was in the United States Navy at the time, stationed in Chicago and was home on leave at the time they married.

To this union five children were born: Toy Eloise Morris Grueser, born, 09-02-1920, who resides at Midwest City, Oklahoma; Frederick Nathaniel Morris, Jr., born 02-21-1922, now deceased, Forest Garland Morris, born 07-09-1926, resides at Coalgate, Oklahoma.; Virgina Faith Morris Merrill, born 06-13-1932, resides at Coalgate, Oklahoma and Leamon Wayne Morris, born 07-07-1937, resides at Coalgate, Oklahoma.

My father passed away April, 1990, and my parents would have been married for 72 years had he lived until August of that year. My mother has eight grandchildren, eight great grandchildren and one great-great granddaughter. My mother still lives alone in rural Coal County, Oklahoma, and will be 96 years young on March 17, 1996.

Original Enrollees mentioned above:

William Tully Jones	Roll	#15263
Mary Jane Izard Jones	Roll	#11081
Joseph L. (Joe) Jones	Roll	#11085
Lillie Mae Camp	Roll	#454
Lavendar Jones Camp	Roll	#13518

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Pioneer Spirit Of Amanda Lee(Campbell) Lenochan, Wampler

Submitted by: Thelma (Smith) Noland

A proud strong pioneer woman best describes Amanda, my great grandmother. Amanda's life is a great example of what pioneer spirit means. Making her home in Oklahoma in 1889, (18 years before Oklahoma was a state) raising her children and living to the age of 96. QUITE AN ACCOMPLISHMENT! Her life as a frontier woman had many everyday challenges. She had to be self confident and with a take charge spirit to meet and confront the challenges of moving into this new and unsettled frontier called Oklahoma.

Her pioneer spirit began and evolved from circumstances that happened many years before, taking many turns and through several states at a time when this country was being settled. To understand Amanda's pioneer spirit you have to go back in time to her great grandmother Otemansea, a full blood Choctaw Indian. Otemansea married Moses Foster, a white man, living their entire life in and around Holmes and Yazoo County, Mississippi. Otemansea and Moses had several children, one of whom was James Foster (Amanda's grandfather). James married Malinda/Mildred Womack on 04-24-1826 in Copiah County, Mississippi. They had four children: Dorothy, James Madison, Ellen (Amanda's mother), and Ephriam.

Amanda Lee (Campbell) Lenocahan, Wampler

James's name appears on page 133 Volume VII, American State Papers, Public Lands. In a register of Choctaw names as entered by the agent previous to August 24, 1831 his desire to become a citizen according to a provision of the late treaty of 1830 as a "half breed Choctaw Indian" and having at the date of the treaty four children under the age of ten years of age. The evidence showed, beyond any doubt that James Foster appeared before Colonel Ward and signified his intentions to remain for a five year stay and take land under article fourteen of the treaty of 1830 (Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty).

James died before April 1834 (cause of death unknown) leaving Malinda and the four children as his survivors. James is buried in Lexington, Mississippi.

In the Indian documents it states Malinda lived a few years in Louisiana and then moved on to Texas and in 1889 some of the family moved on into Oklahoma Indian Territory.

Ellen, (Amanda's mother) married Lee J. Campbell in 1849 in Louisiana. Lee was the son of George Campbell who was born in Scotland. They had seven children. Amanda was the youngest of four daughters and three sons. They moved to Texas sometime between 1855 and 1858. Amanda was born on 01-15-1861. Amanda was only five months old when her father Lee and Uncle Ephriam Foster went to fight in the Civil War.

Amanda married Tom Lenochan when she was about seventeen years old. They lived in and around Lamar County, Texas, later moving to Midland, Texas.

Two children were born to this union. Victoria Ellen Lenochan was born on 09-10-1880 and Joe Campbell Lenochan was born May 4, 1883.

Jimmy Campbell (Amanda's brother) was taking 1400 head of cattle to New Mexico to sell. He asked Amanda if she would like to come along. Amanda could ride as well as any cowboy, and having the same pioneer spirit as her mother and grandmother and knowing no physical pain said, YES. Taking her son Joe, she joined her brother Jimmy on the trail.

They remained in New Mexico about one year until the cattle could be sold, once again returning to Midland, Texas. The Chickasha Express Newspaper ran an article about Amanda, the title of which said " Pioneer Tuttle Woman once played the role of cowboy."

As family legend has it, while trying to take care of his cattle in a raging snow storm Amanda's husband, Tom Lenochan, caught pneumonia, had a relapse and died. It is not known for sure what prompted Amanda to decide to move on, perhaps it was to find a better place to raise her children and the lure of land in the Indian Territory. It is not known if she moved with a wagon train or if she came with other members of her family, or perhaps she moved by herself. Letters from other family members stated that Amanda took her two children, a dog, her gun and all their possessions in a covered wagon and started on the great drive up the Chisholm Trail. Amanda and Joe rode their horses and moved the cattle (which I understand was quite a few) and Victoria drove the wagon with Joe sometimes helping her. They first moved near Blanchard where she built a dugout house for them to live in and probably gathered buffalo chips for fuel. She fenced all the land she could afford to buy wire for and remained there until moving to Old Silver City in 1889 where she met and married George Wampler, Sr., in February, 1890.

George was born in 1862 in Vesands, Indiana. George left Indiana in 1887 working on the Santa Fe Railroad in Wichita, Kansas. He came to Oklahoma Indian Territory in 1889 making the run and staking a claim in Caddo County. A short time later coming to Minco. To this union was born three sons: George Jr., 1891, John 1893 and Edgar 1897.

In 1905 Amanda, Victoria, Joe and several other members of her family applied for and received Indian Allotment land. Evidence was given to determine the identity of Amanda and other members of her family as Choctaw Indians entitled to rights in the Choctaw lands under Article Fourteen (Dancing Rabbit Creek) treaty of 1830. Amanda lived on her allotment land six miles south of Tuttle with her husband George and their three sons. Victoria, with her husband Joseph and their two sons lived on her allotment land also south of Tuttle and not far from Amanda.

Amanda and Victoria were members of the Church of Christ in Tuttle.

Amanda died 09-03-1957 and is buried beside her husband George at Tuttle, Oklahoma.

Amanda's name is among the 112 Silver City Pioneers listed on the Chisholm Trail marker at Tuttle, Oklahoma. It is dedicated to ranchmen, cowboys, early settlers and their descendants.

Amanda Lee (Campbell) Lenochan, Wampler
Amanda is Latin meaning to "Love" "Lovable"
Lee is Anglo-Saxon meaning "Field , Meadow".

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Emory Campbell

Emory Campbell was born September 7, 1907 in Waurika, Oklahoma. He was delivered by the use of forceps which crushed the optical nerves of his eyes resulting in very poor eyesight all of his life and blindness in his older years. Emory grew up in Utica and Yuba, Oklahoma and attended Wolf Creek Indian School as a child. Emory had black hair, dark complexion, brown eyes with definite Indian features. He was short in stature, being 5 ft. 5 in., which earned him the nickname of "Shorty". On September 13, 1924 he married Leona Ernestine McLeister at Sherman, Texas and they lived for a while in Childress, Texas and then went to Denison, Texas where Emory was a dairy hand at the Airport Dairy and later at Haggard's Dairy in the Loy Lake area. Emory and Leona had three children at Denison: Marvin Eugene, Delbert Leo and Betty Jo. A fourth child, Patsy Jon, was born later at Colbert, Oklahoma. The family then moved to Corpus Christi, Texas about 1937 where Emory continued to work as a dairyman. Around 1940 they went to Boswell, Oklahoma, then to Durant, Oklahoma, later to Allison, Oklahoma for a short period of time at each place, and then moved to Platter, Oklahoma where Emory worked on farms, cut timber and anything he could find to make enough money to live on. About 1942 Emory got work with the U.S. Engineers and the family moved to Calera, Oklahoma. For the U.S. Engineers, Emory worked on a timber crew clearing timber for the reservoir area of Lake Texoma. When his job there was finished he had enough money to begin his own dairy, first on rented land and after some success with his dairy, he purchased some land which had a small house on it and built a dairy barn that met state requirements, named it "Campbell's Dairy" and began delivering milk in bottles to homes, schools and grocery stores in Calera, Colbert and Durant. Emory was very knowledgeable about dairy cattle, their selection, care and feeding of, mixing his own feed for the best milk production and quality. Emory and Leona divorced in November of 1953 and Leona trained to be a nurse at Sherman, Texas and worked there for a while before going to California to work while Emory continued with his dairy until sometime after 1955 when the new Highway 75 went through and took the dairy, which was purchased from him and, Emory, now divorced from Leona and all the children grown and married, retired and moved to Denison. He was declared legally blind and drew a small pension. Near the end of his life he had to go into a nursing home in Denison for a little while and died at the age of 67 years on November 13, 1974. He was buried in Rosehill Cemetery at Calera. Leona stayed in California until the last months of her life after having some small strokes, she went to live with her oldest daughter, Betty, in Salt Lake City, Utah. She died there at the age of 67 years on June 19, 1975 and was buried beside Emory at Rosehill Cemetery in Calera, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Ephriam Campbell

Ephraim Campbell who was born in 1850 in Jackson Parrish, Louisiana appeared on a marriage license in June 1873 in Bosque County, Texas with Mollie Bilbo who became the mother of Lula in 1874, Mamie in 1876, Dixie in 1878, Lily in 1879 and William in 1881. Mollie probably died around 1882 because William Campbell said his mother died when he was very young and a marriage license was issued to Ephraim and Rosa Perkins in 1883 in Coleman County, Texas. Ephraim was enrolled on the Choctaw Nation Rolls, #10936 and William enrolled as #10937. Ephraim next appeared on a marriage license with Lucy (Bryina) Farris, daughter of Joe Bryina, in Fannin County, Texas, December 4, 1897. To Ephraim and Lucy was born Annie, February 23, 1899. It appears from letters to and the examination by the Department of Interior Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that Ephraim was involved in some sort of 'trouble' from which he was sent to jail for a period of two or three years. He apparently served his time, got out of jail, went by to see Lucy and Annie and left again. Lucy applied for enrollment in December 1902 and she was granted enrollment as No. IW 143, later adding Annie as No. 10938. Ephraim returned to Lucy at some point because on April 3, 1904, a daughter, Johnnie was born to them and listed on the Choctaw rolls as NB 1583. The application for enrollment of Johnnie was received May 2, 1905. The 1906 Pay Roll says Ephraim lived at Sugden. By 1910 he was in Waurika, Oklahoma. Ephraim is believed to have died in November of 1922, possibly buried at Farris, Oklahoma. James Campbell of Trona, California who is Ephraim's nephew (and son of Charles Campbell who was the son of James Madison Campbell), is now 85 years old and says he remembers Ephraim well. According to James, Ephraim was a very handsome man with a dark complexion and jet black hair but his eyes were bright blue. Ephraim was very skilled with a gun and may have been a "hired gun" for good causes in his time. James describes him as being a "bad ass gun slinger" meaning that he was very good at what he did. He was, however, a good man, never given to "meanness". In fact, Ephraim had a high regard for women and no one had better give any women a bad time if Ephraim was any where near. James tells a story of Ephraim of a time around 1862 when Lee and his family were Union and living in Confederate country in Lamar County, Texas. Also having Indian blood, they were often attacked by raiders. Once when Ephraim was only 14 years of age, he and a brother defended the home and women and when the raiders were driven off, there were 14 of them left behind dead, shot by Ephraim and his brother. James Campbell also believes that Ephraim was once the owner of a considerable amount of land in Lamar County, Texas. (Note: James Campbell, grandson of James Madison Campbell told me that James Madison or one of his sons was once the Governor of New Mexico. He also said that James Madison and his family all settled in New Mexico. At this time, we are still working on the Campbell-Foster family history and have not as of yet confirmed this information).

Ephraim F. Campbell:

Married Mollie Bilbo on June 12, 1873

Children: Lula (Huggins)-born 1874- Roll # 0932

Children: Ollie Roll #0933

Oscar Roll #0934

Oliver Roll #0935

Mamie - born 1876

Dixie - born 1878

Lily (Montgomery) - born 1879

Children: Dawb (nickname)

Artie

Oma (Fisher)

Children:

Alma, Casey,

Margaret, James

Thessalee (Buddy),
and Lily
William (aka Walter) - Roll #10937
    Married Idonia - Roll #1W607
        Children: Thomas E. - Roll #NB657
            Married Edith Carroll
                Children: Lorene, Florene,
                Tommie Jo, Lewis
Emory - born September 7, 1907
    Married Leona McLeister
        Children: Marvin E. (aka Dale Allen)
            Marvin has five children and three grandchildren;
            Delbert Leo has two children and seven grandchildren;
            Betty Jo (Fisher) (Underwood) has three children and two grandchildren;
            Patsy Jon (Johnson) has five children and nine grandchildren

Ephraim Campbell
    Married 2nd wife - Rosa Perkins
Ephraim Campbell
    Married 3rd wife - Lucy Farris Roll #1W143
        Children: Annie - Roll #10938
            Johnnie - Roll #NB1583
Elizabeth - born 1851
    Married Reuben Paddock
Milly A. - born 1852
Sarah Jane - born 1855 - Roll #15148
    Married Joseph Kirkendall - Roll #1W946
        Children: Willie Inez - Roll #15812
            Ada Lee - Roll #15813
            Sarah Amanda - Roll #15149
            William Edward - Roll #1515
Dortha M. - born 1856
Amanda L. - born January, 1860
    Married Lenochan ◆◆◆◆

James W. Campbell

My name is James W. Campbell. I am 85 years old this January 31. I am planning to come home to the Choctaw Nation for my remaining years.

My parents were original enrollees. My mother, Susan Josephine Jones, was raised near Bethel on Booglutalo Creek. Her father, John Newton Jones left us all his diaries. He was in the Civil War and ended up with the Texas Rangers. My father was Charles R. Campbell, who was a rancher and Deputy U.S. Marshal. He was descended from Abner and Beau Foster through his grandmother. Beau Foster swam the river pushing his bride on a log at the time of the Trail of Tears. We can still all swim like ducks.

I started out to be a cowboy and ran away to the Pecos River at the age of 13. That's how I spent my teenage years. In 1925, I rode to Morton, Texas to my first rodeo, leading my roping horse and a bed mule, from there I rode to Rolls, Texas. From then on, I alternated cowboying, working in the oil fields and competing in the big rodeos. The first time I made it to Madison Square Garden for the World Series of Rodeo was 1928. I was still a teenager. I stayed on the 5th floor of the Roosevelt Hotel, got lost, couldn't find my room, figure out the elevators or anything.

In my time, I rodeo'd with all the greats. People don't realize how many legendary rodeo hands were Indians. There was Jackson Sundown, Nez Perce, a great bronc rider; Leon Sundog, Pima, bulldogger and roper; Jake McClure, Choctaw, maybe the greatest roper of all, he was the first inductee to the Rodeo Hall of Fame; Six (maybe Sixkiller?) Harrison, Choctaw, also a top roper and Sam and Josie Proctor, he was Creek, she was Choctaw. Josie once roped against about eight of the nation's top ropers (riding my horse) and beat all of us! No woman rodeoing was any better looking than Josie. They were both tough ropers and good horse trainers. There was Buck and Jess Goodspeed, Creek, both ropers. Jess was the fastest roper on the ground I ever knew. Bob and Alfred Kee Chai, Kiowa, rode bulls and barebacks better than nearly anybody, but they didn't compete often. I knew Yakima Canutt, who was a great cowboy, but is mainly known for being the greatest cowboy stuntman and inventing all those horse and stagecoach tricks. Bird batter, Kiowa, a tough roper and a great rope horse trainer. I bought a rope horse from him without trying him out. I had that much confidence in Bird.

I know that I still have some relatives in the Choctaw Nation. My father's oldest sister, Ella Campbell White, moved to Talihina in 1912 or 1913. My mother's first cousin married Sam Henderson and they had a fishing resort north of Bethel. My mother was a Jones.

It is a pleasure to read the BISHINIK and feel like a Choctaw again. I'd enjoy hearing from any kinfolks and/or real estate people around Bethel, Idabel, Broken Bow or up around Talihina. I'm looking forward to some Choctaw events.◆◆◆◆

Thomas Campbell

Thomas E. Campbell married Edith Carroll and had four children: Lorene and Florene (Twin daughters), Tommie Jo, and Lewis. Thomas was a carpenter/contractor and Edith was a school teacher as were Lorene and Florene. Edith has suffered a stroke and at this writing resides in a nursing home at Calera. Tommie Jo and Lewis are deceased, Florene lives in a western state and Lorene (Purvis) presently lives at Calera, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

William Campbell

William Campbell, son of Ephraim Campbell and Mollie Bilbo, was born January 23, 1881 somewhere in Texas. Like Ephraim, he had black hair, dark skin and bright blue eyes. He met and married Idonia Methvin, daughter of Terrell Methvin and Mary Barron, in Red River Parrish, Louisiana, November 25, 1900. On October 17, 1906 Idonia was granted Choctaw Roll #1W1607. William and Idonia lived in Louisiana about a year after their marriage and then came to Durant, Indian Territory. A son was born to William and Idonia October 10, 1903 who was named Thomas E. He was enrolled in the Choctaw Nation as enrollee #NB657. They lived for a time at Waurika, Oklahoma. William and Idonia had another son, Emory Campbell, born in September of 1907, too late to be enrolled on the Choctaw rolls. William was granted land at Utica, Oklahoma in the Choctaw Nation. Idonia died July 8, 1910 and was buried in Wolf Creek Cemetery at Utica. William then married Carrie Hanvy and they had Carlton, Eurshall, Merrill, Cecil and Lydia Mae. It was told that William used to keep a barrel of whiskey sitting in his house with tin cups and a dipper on it. William then left his wife and went away with Ethel (Lankford) McLeister around 1924 and it was said that they went to Mexico, obtained divorces and married. There were no children to this union. They went to live in Childress, Texas and in the 1930's they moved to Corpus Christi, Texas where William owned a furniture store. Ethel used to making chewing tobacco by laying out tobacco leaves and brushing them with honey and stacking them into thick layers which were placed under something heavy to press and "cure". She then took it out and cut it into "chews". In 1939 they moved to Boswell, Oklahoma where William owned a blacksmith shop. For a couple of years they lived in Norman, Oklahoma and worked in the State Mental Institution. About 1945, William and Ethel retired because of trouble with his heart and moved to Calera, Oklahoma where they lived for a time with Emory, his son and Leona, who was Ethel's daughter. Ethel would sometimes make hominy in a big black cast iron pot which was heated over a wood fire in the backyard. She also made lye soap right after hogs were killed again using the big iron pot in the back yard. Her lye soap was very white and did a good job. They then purchased 7 acres out in the country north of Calera where they gardened and William often had a "still" going. William always wore striped overalls in his older years with a pocket watch on a chain in the bib pocket. William died of a heart attack August 30, 1956 at the age of 75 years and was buried at Highland Cemetery in Durant, Oklahoma. Ethel sold the home and went to California to live with her daughter, Josephine, from her first marriage to Elbert O'Donnell McLeister. She shortly thereafter married William Padon, lived to be 92 years old and died December of 1980 in Hayward, California.◆◆◆◆

Joseph Channell

Joseph L. Channell, age 90, of El Cajon, California passed away on April 1, 1996. He was born on April 10, 1905 in Atoka County, Oklahoma.

He was very proud of his Choctaw heritage. He was also an original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation.

In 1922, he moved to California and worked for Spreckles Tire Company and later held jobs as an auto mechanic, surveyor and a cement miner. He worked on the crew that poured the cement for the Highway 101 bridges through the Del Mar. In 1941, Mr. Channell began a 30-year career with General Dynamics-Convair as a millwright and foreman. After his retirement, he worked at the Family Fun Center in LaMesa for eight years.

He was a charter member of the First Baptist Church of Bostonia and served as a deacon and board member. He enjoyed working at the church and helping at the San Diego Servicemen's Center.

Survivors include his wife, Nancy; a daughter, Gail Evans, a missionary with Wycliffe Bible Translators in Nairobi, Kenya; a son, Lorin of El

Cajon; a stepdaughter, Sylvia Moss of San Diego and two sisters, Gladys Williams of Nevada and Helen Weast of La Mesa and six grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

WalterWilliamChoate

Submitted by: Bertha Lorene Choate Warren, daughter

Walter and Ada Choate

My father, Walter William Choate, Roll #12756, as born 05-25-1886 to Campbell C. Choate and Annie Falkner Choate. His dad was born in 1853 and died in 1893. His mother was born in 1866 and died in 1921. She was also an original enrollee, Roll #1028). In 1908 Walter married Ada Jennettie Adams from the Cherokee tribe. She was born 06-13-1887 and died 03-10-1984.

Walter had a half sister Artemissa McClure, born 09-05-1905 and died 09-18-1906. Walter's mother had married A.W. (Alfred) McClure after Walter's dad had died.

Children of Walter and Ada Choate were:

John Lee, born 11-20-1908 and died 02-26-1981.
    He married Bertha Chandler and they had three children: Darwin Dale, Lanny D. and William Keith.
James William, born 07-20-1911 and died 06-02-1971.
    He married Angie Davis and they had three children: Annie Mae, James Ray and Shirley Jean. James married a second time to Helen McClendon King.
Jessie George, born 08-27-1913 and died 05-03-1994.
    He married Caldonia Gibson and they had two children: Edwin Wallace and Russell Adam.
Gordon Clay, born 02-03-1917 and died 11-29-1991.
    He married Elviro (Josie) Calvillo and they had three children: Richard Luis, Louise Antoinette and Mary Ann. Gordon's second marriage was to Ruth Stokes.
Bertha Lorene, born 12-30-1920
    She married Robert Woodrow Warren and they had two children: Robert Joseph and Betty Ann.

The great grandchildren were: John, Kimberly, Jana, Ronald Dwayne, twins Donald Ray and Donna Mae (Donna Mae died), Daniel Devon, James Carson, Michelle, Denise, Kirk, Kris Choate; Pamela, Rebecca (Becky) and Brenda Reinhardt; Cynthia Kathleen Choate; step great grandchildren are Olga and Hernando (Mando) Neira; Dawn and Dustin Duckworth; Linda Choate; Jospeh Brown and Benjamin Choate Warren; Paul Chaney and Elisa Beth Benedix.

As of to date, there were three great-great grandchildren: Danny Choate, Kaitlyn Cecelia Smith and Billy Martin.

He was a very kind and caring man, quiet and thoughtful. He loved his family and friends very much. In Oklahoma, he was a farmer and worked hard as everyone did in those days. We moved to California in 1939 and during the World War II days, my dad worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad as a patrolman. Everyone did their bit for the "good of the country" in those days.

My dad retired near Salinas, California in 1952. My mom and dad were very special people. We had many great times with all the family.

My dad died in 1952 and is buried at Paso Robles, California. My mom died in 1984 and is buried at my dad's side as she was for many years. My four brothers: John, Jim, George and Gordon are all deceased now.◆◆◆◆

Elmer Lee (Buster) Christian
Roll #12643

Elmer Lee (Buster) Christian was born September 5, 1899, Sulphur Community, South of Hartshorne. He died on May 24, 1961, Hartshorne, Oklahoma and is buried at Elmwood Cemetery in Hartshorne, Oklahoma.

His mother was Emma Ervin Christian, Roll #12635. She was born 06-20-1861 and died on 12-21-1936. His father was Sydney J. Christian, birth/death dates are unknown.

Buster was the grandson of Calvin D. and Sallie Gibson Ervin, who came with the Choctaws to Doaksville in 1832. He was the great grandson of Hopia Iskitini, known as Little Leader, who fought in the wars of 1812 and 1814.

His brothers and sisters were: Clarence Willis, Perry Willis, William A. (Tab) Ford, Florence Willis

James, Frances Christian Rhodes, Mona Christian Masters, Leva Christian Mathesen, and Dean Carpenter Carley. All brothers and sisters were original enrollees; all are deceased.

Buster attended school at Hartshorne, Oklahoma. He married Lillie Mae Strange in Haileyville, Oklahoma on December 31, 1927 and they resided south of Hartshorne.

They had one daughter, Anita Carol Christian Reynolds; one granddaughter, Lee Ellen Reynolds Pogue; three great grandchildren, Jacquelyn Nicole Reynolds, Jeremy Dwayne Pogue, and Tyler Cody Pogue.

As a young man, Buster worked for Willis Brothers Mercantile and for the bank in Gowen, Oklahoma. After marriage, he worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Kaw City and Pawnee, Oklahoma. After returning to Pittsburg County, he worked for Brown Construction Company as a heavy equipment operator, building the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant. He later entered fulltime ranching with C.L. Willis on the Emma Ervin Christian land south of Hartshorne, Oklahoma.

Buster was always a lover of good horse flesh. He became a well known steer roper, traveling with his beloved horse, "Brownie" to Madison Square Garden, and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

He was an avid sports fan, and played some semi-pro baseball (catcher) during his life.

Buster was a member of the Hartshorne Christian Church, Hartshorne, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Mary Lyda Clay

Submitted by: Betty Lorena Caldwell Warder

Mary Lyda Clay, original enrollee #832 NB, was born to Abner Henry Clay and Mattie Edith Denson. They were married May 20, 1897 at Lukfatah, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Three of their four children were born there: Abner Henry, born March 29, 1898, Mattie Lorena, born September 9, 1899, Myrtle Eugenia, born August 3, 1902. All were enrolled. Mary Lyda was born March 29, 1903 in Lockesburg, Arkansas in the maternal home after her parents were separated.

Abner Henry Clay, his father, Henry Clay and his grandfather, Ahuklitubbi, are mentioned in "A story of Choctaw Chiefs", by Peter J. Hudson, Choctaw, Principal Chief. "A Choctaw named Ahuklitubbi, which means 'to catch and kill him' was the successor of Hot-abi, which means 'to look for and kill', as Apuckshunubbe District Chief, Second District, from 1860-1862. He faced the hard decision during those Civil War years whether or not the Choctaws should join the Confederacy. Ahuklitubbi, uneducated, lived somewhere near Wheelock in Towson County, Choctaw Nation, now McCurtain County. (He was to become the first Choctaw to learn to read his own language.) He was the father of Henry Clay, who was a lawyer by profession and well educated. I do not know where he was educated, however.

Mary Lyda (Clay) Caldwell

This H. Clay served in the Confederate Army as 1st Lt., 1st Choctaw Mounted Rifles. Being promoted to Captain, he returned from service in the war. He was a teacher and a member of the Choctaw Council. He was married to Wilsie Carne Durant, who was previously married to Steven Durant. Henry lived only a short time, dying of pneumonia after riding home in the rain from court.

"Henry Clay was the father of Abner Clay, who attended Roanoke College, Virginia. It was said that Abner was one of the brightest young men that went to Roanoke College. After his return from school, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for Second District but was killed by someone who was afraid of him." He officiated at the last legal execution in the Choctaw Nation just before Oklahoma became a state. This was the William Going's trial reported by A.W. Neville, a young reporter for the Paris News, later edition.

Abner Henry Clay

Mattie Edith Denson, Mary's mother, was born in Old Paraclifta, Sevier County, Arkansas. She grew up near Lockesburg, Arkansas. She travelled with her Baptist preacher father to the Choctaw Nation where she was later destined to go teach at the Lukfatah Neighborhood School in Boktuklo County, Choctaw Nation.

After her divorce from Henry Clay she took her four children to Grady County, Oklahoma where their Choctaw enrollment allotments were located. Mary Lyda grew up in Ninnekah, Grady County. The great cattle drives of the Old Chisholm Trail inflicted a life long fear and dislike of cows. Mattie established the family and saw to it that they were cared for and properly educated. Mary went to business college in Chillicothe, Missouri. Afterwhich she became a bookkeeper in Oklahoma City at the ripe old age of 16. Abner Henry contracted tuberculosis in the army during World War I and died in 1919.

The family doctor advised Mattie to move the family to a dry climate in order to protect her children from the disease. Mattie and her married daughter, Lorena, wife of William Schmitt, and Mary settled in New Mexico in 1920. Myrtle married Knaiwha (Knoy) Triiplett and moved to Kentucky. In 1922 Mary married L.B. "Dan" Caldwell and lived in Albuquerque near her mother, Mattie. They had one child, a daughter named Betty Lorena Warder. Mary died April 24, 1984.◆◆◆◆

Phoebe Clay Kindred

Submitted by: Virginia McAlister, daughter of Phoebe Clay Kindred, 1996.

Phoebe Clay Kindred was born May 24, 1903, in the Jackfork mountains (which is about 25 miles south of Hartshorne) at a community called Weathers, Oklahoma, Indian Territory. Her mother and father were Andrew and Louisa Anderson Clay.

Phoebe's paternal grandparents were William and Louisa Williams Clay and her maternal grandparents were Gooden and Nancy Anderson. All of them were deceased before Phoebe was born.

She was the oldest of seven children. After Phoebe, was Henry, Mattie, William, Buck, Raymond and Stella. Stella is the only one living as of December 1996.

They lived on land that was allotted to her parents. She and Henry were the only children born before the cut off date for allotted Indian land.

She attended Tuskahoma Indian Boarding School. She stayed weeks at a time before coming back home. Her mother would travel by horseback or sometimes by wagon to bring her home for a few days and then return her. While at school she learned to play the piano. Later she played the piano in a one room church. Other valuable life skills that were taught at the school were cooking, ironing, sewing, quilting, tatting, embroidery, canning and housekeeping.

When Phoebe was in the eighth grade, her father was accidentally shot and killed. She was 13 years old and had to quit school to help take care of her younger brothers and sisters and the farm. They worked in the fields raising vegetables to put back for winter and feed for the animals.

The family was self supporting. They raised cattle, hogs and chickens. The beef was sold for money. They fed corn they raised to hogs, and fed hygear to the chickens along with the corn. They also had corn ground up into cornmeal and used for cooking. The tiny ears of corn was fed to the milk cows. The milk cows provided milk and butter.

In the winter time, they would kill the hogs, cut them up into slabs, and cure the meat out so it would keep through the winter and into the following spring. Everything about a hog was made into some sort of food to eat, including the liver, lights and kidneys. Phoebe recalled when food was plentiful, her daddy would take the meat by horseback and share it with the neighbors.

Flour came in large, plain or floral cotton sacks. The plain sacks could by dyed any color. Clothes were made out of that material. The majority of all the clothes worn were made by hand.

A lot of their food was gathered from the land; wild onions, polk salad, plums, huckleberries, grapes, muscadines, blackberries and honey. They hunted deer, rabbits, squirrel and quail.

In the winter time the boys would hunt coon, possum, mink and other wild animals to kill for their hides. They knew how to skin them and put them on a flat board to dry out. These skins were sold for money.

Family and friends would travel by horseback and wagon to gather and enjoy one another's company. They would camp along Anderson Creek. Since it would take so long to arrive they would stay about two weeks before traveling back home.

In Phoebe's latter teens, she married a young fellow by the name of Moore. They had one son named Jack, whom at the age of 35 was accidentally shot and killed. This marriage didn't last very long. She then married Jim Kindred, Sr. They lived in the Jackfork mountains area where she was raised. They had four children: Mildred, Jim Jr., Virginia and Myrtle.

Phoebe and her husband Jim, acquired land, raised cattle and quarter horses. They were admired and respected in the community. They provided college education for their children.

Her grandchildren have fond memories staying with her in the summer. She always gave very warm, soft hugs, and fixed the best blackberry cobblers after taking them out to pick them. She would also love to gather up long bamboo fishing poles and walk to the creek banks and fish for catfish and perch. Afterwards they would bring them home and fry them crisp.

In her latter years she could always be found out in the garden wearing a familiar handmade bonnet. She would always welcome a visit. She would lay her hoe or rake down and say "come on in and sit a spell" and she would always fix something to eat. She would always give to anyone, garden vegetables to take home.

Her husband, Jim Kindred, Sr., passed away in 1989. She succeeded him January 22, 1995 at age 92.◆◆◆◆

Keener Blinchi Cobb

"Any love that lasts becomes a love story. A marriage, for example, is a shared story; the partners grow in love partly on the conviction that they are on a journey together. In having children, they bring them into the story and introduce them to the other characters--aunts, uncles, and grandparents--who are already part of it. It is an expression of confidence that the story ought to be continued!"

--William K. Kilpatrick

And thus begins the story: (as told by Mary E. Cobb) Keener Blinchi Cobb, (Full Blood Choctaw). I never heard K.B. talk about his childhood, or youth. All I know are bits and pieces that my husband, Lewis, told me during the years (45) of our marriage, or a few incidents related by my mother-in-law, Mary Myrtle (Weaver) Cobb.

Lyman Blinchi (Belinche?) had served in the army during the Civil War under the command of a "Captain Gano". He named his son, "Gano Keener". By the time K.B. was nine years old, both of his parents had died. Adopted by Rev. L.W. Cobb, an uncle by marriage, his name became "Keener Blinchi Cobb".

Rev. L.W. Cobb was a Methodist Itinerant Missionary in the Indian Territory (now state of Oklahoma). He adopted several Indian children when they were orphaned. Among these were K.B. and his older sister, Harriett. There was another brother, Osborn, who was probably sixteen and had moved away from the rest of the family. The clan name was "Appalottubbee" (meaning "Long Man"). In the Choctaw Nation there are several variations of names ending in "tubbee" or "tubby".

It is my understanding that K.B.'s grandparents were with the Choctaws who were forcibly removed (in the winter time) by the U.S. Government from their homes and farms in the fertile Mississippi Valley in 1834 over the 1600 mile "Trail of Tears". We do not know their names--but K.B.'s father was Lyman Blinchi and his mother was Kizzie Homer. K.B. was known as "Keener", but by the time I knew him, he simply said, "My name is K.B." (Lewis called him "Pappy").

Since Rev. Cobb served mission points in a circuit of four or five locations within a radius of 50-60 miles, he preached to both Indians and English speaking settlers who came to the monthly services. Rev. Cobb was also a full blood Choctaw and spoke very little English. When K.B. was sixteen his "Uncle L.W." sent him to school in Tennessee where he learned to speak English. He also played football. We have a picture of five football players, but K.B. wasn't in the picture. After two years, K.B. returned and traveled with his Uncle L.W. He interpreted the sermons for the settlers. During this time, K.B. was firmly instructed in the scriptures. They rode in a one-horse buggy or on horseback. K.B. was a member of the Methodist Church all of his life.

Many times I saw K.B. sitting in his rocker, reading his Bible. He was a faithful Christian and won the respect of friends and neighbors. In Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, The First Methodist Church had a men's bible class with an attendance of 45-50 men. K.B. almost never missed a Sunday. Somewhere there is a picture of the Men's Class standing at the front steps of the red brick building.

In the early days all of the Indians were enrolled in order to assure their allotments from the government. K.B. was enrolled on the Dawes Roll #3938. By the time his children were born, there was no more enrollment, so Goodwin, Harriett and Lewis had no number for identification. In order to prove their degree of Indian blood they had to rely on their father's Dawes number. Sadly, when K.B. filled out their birth certificates, he listed himself as "White". Here is the reason:

Osborn Blinchi won an appointment to a position in the Choctaw Allotment Office (Bureau of Indian Affairs) and perpetrated a scheme to steal the allotment rights from Harriett and Keener. I don't know when this happened, but it was before he was married. There was, at that time, a provision for locating missing persons (Indians) that when a person's address was "Unknown", an ad could be printed in a paper to try to find them. If there was no response in thirty days--that person could be declared legally "dead". Osborn did that--placing the ad in a small Texas newspaper--to be sure that anyone knowing Harriett or Keener would not notify them. Thus, since they had no knowledge of the notice or its origin, Osborn was able to have them declared "Legally dead", making himself the only living heir to the rights allotted to them. It seem so wrong, but evidently Osborn had his scheme so well-planned and carried through in a "legal" way, so that no one in the Indian Affairs ever suspected, or investigated. (It makes one wonder how many other Indians were cheated out of their rights on account of the greed and corruption that is still evident in the handling of Indian Affairs!)

This was such a shock and a financial disaster for both Harriett and Keener when they discovered it several years after and they knew of no way of recovering what had been stolen. They had no way to fight it. In his resentment, bitterness and anger, K.B. turned totally against his Indian heritage. He would not teach his children the Choctaw language or culture. He would not talk about the things he had learned, growing up in the Choctaw family life. He told his children, "You live in a white man's world, you may as well be a white man!" As a result, the birth certificates of the children designate K.B. as "white"...a hard problem at times when we needed medical care. We had to use the Roll # to establish degree of Indian blood.

We can sympathize with the attitude K.B. displayed, but it is such a pity that the rich heritage of the Choctaw Nation was actually lost to the future generations of his children. We are trying to learn more about our "roots" by reading the "BISHINIK", Official publication of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. A byline states: "There are 96,350 Choctaw Worldwide". We also have cassette tapes of Choctaw hymns, the Hymnal and The Choctaw New Testament. The newspaper is very definite in telling of religious events...many of them from Methodist churches. Remember, the Choctaws were one of the Five Civilized Tribes and had a well-developed culture.

I do not know the exact dates of K.B.'s enlistment and service in the Spanish-American War, but he had several ribbons and emblems. He was about to be sent to Cuba when the war ended. He received a small veteran's pension every month ($28.00). He was a member of the Spanish-American War Veteran's Lodge in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, and later in Chickasha, where they participated in his burial rites, April 25, 1960.

When the picture of K.B. (sitting in the office chair) was taken, he was about 30 years old. He had worked in a drugstore, and was known as a "pharmacist". This may seem strange since he had not been schooled or licensed for that profession. Most people got into a job with on-the-job training, and apprenticeship. Working in the drugstore, he also dispensed pills, diagnosed simple ills and actually had a working knowledge of common medications. There were no laws governing professions therefore, no licenses were required. Doctors who made mistakes were labeled "quacks", but were not held legally responsible to the public.

I can remember that when I was a teenager (the word had not been invented--we were called "young ladies") there was a very wise, kindly man working in the corner drugstore in Pauls Valley. Ted Tethers, whom we all considered capable of diagnosing our problems, (physical or emotional). He was our best adult friend. He would listen to our symptoms, then prescribe a remedy. We trusted him more than some of the medical doctors. One time he gave me a bottle of (salicylic lotion) that healed the eczema on my hands. Anyway, that is the kind of "pharmacist" that K.B. was and I'm sure he was a good one!

K.B. worked at several different jobs, but it was not easy to make a living for a family in the 20's and 30's. (Not to mention that many "white" people in Oklahoma looked down on Indians and would not treat them with courtesy and respect). There was a great deal of racial prejudice.

Lewis's sister, Harriett, encountered prejudice at school. The white kids called her "squaw" and turned her against anything that was American Indian. She wore her hair cut in a "Dutch bob" and avoided any kind of clothes that would set her apart from the others. She determined to make her way in life by being more intelligent than the average high school student. Also, when Goodwin was in school he was called "Chief". He seemed to handle it better than Harriett. Lewis could not get along with the principal, Mr. Morrison, so he went to stay with his grandmother, Minerva Johnson, during the seventh and eighth grades. That was "Friend School", near Chickasha, where his Aunt Donnie Weaver got the school bell for Lewis when the building was being demolished.

When K.B. and Mary Myrtle Weaver were married he was 35, she was 19. I never heard the details, but I would guess that they were united by a Methodist or a Baptist minister. Myrtle was converted and baptized in a Baptist church when she was twelve years old. She always attended the Baptist Church, taking the children with her. She taught Sunday School and was active in the Women's Missionary

Union. When there was a Revival, a special celebration at the Methodist Church, she and the children would go with K.B. Likewise, when there were special events at the Baptist Church, K.B. attended with his family. They never had a disagreement or conflict about the church or the doctrine. Each one was faithful in service, and never tried to change the other. There was no strife in their home.

K.B. was working as a night watchman at the Alfalfa Mill in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma when Lewis and I married. This was May 22, 1937, (Depression Economy) the pay scale was $60 a month. (Bread was .10¢ a loaf, gasoline was .20¢ a gallon). K.B. never owned a car.

Gardening was a special delight for K.B. He always raised a good garden. Sometimes he raised chickens. He was always busy at something useful. They never owned their own home, renting until they moved to Chickasha. Goodwin got a G.I. loan, and Harriett made the payments on a small two bedroom house. They both enjoyed flowers and made the place attractive. Social Security for K.B. was so small that it barely paid for the groceries. There was no Senior Citizen Assistance.

After "Cobbie" (as we all lovingly called her) went to be with her Lord, K.B. would come and spend a week with us ever so often. The children all loved him. He loved to tell about the time when Lewis, about two, couldn't talk plain and would tell people that his name was "Awden Tobbin" (Ward Cobb).

After he became to feeble to live alone, Harriett took care of her father.◆◆◆◆

Zennie Cochanaeur

Submitted by JoAnn Wynn

The Woodlands of southeastern Indian Territory, still knows as Crowder Springs, Oklahoma was the birthplace of my grandmother, Zennie Jane Cochanaeur, on April 17, 1899. Her father was Nicholas H. Cochanaeur from Mississippi, who died in 1929 and was buried in the Crowder Springs Cemetery, present day Choctaw County. Her mother was Betty Nelson Cochanaeur, born near present day Antlers, Oklahoma in 1871 and buried in Crowder Springs on August 12, 1941.

Their children, listed in order of birth were: William, Viney, Mary, Zennie, Henry, Nicholas, Betty and Lon. All except Betty and Lon were enrolled on the Dawes Enrollment.

Zennie Jane Cochanaeur

Zennie and Betty are the only survivors today. Grandmother has lived most of her life in Choctaw County. She has seen many changes in lifestyles, technology, etc. During her childhood, cash money was one item in pretty short supply. Most things used had to be produced at home, one way or another. Her dad farmed the usual crops, cows, horses, pigs and the family helped raise vegetables and fruit. They sewed clothing, canned or dried food produced on the farm, made lye soap with the wastes from hog slaughtering and lye.

Grandmother and her mother would go into the woods and gather herbs, bark, roots, etc., to use as medicine. Time has faded her memory as to which uses each one had. The soap was used to wash clothing, dishes and anything that needed cleaning, including shampooing, and clean it did, so Grandmother says. Plums, grapes, berries, and nuts grew wild in the woods and were plentiful enough for people to gather and preserve for good winter eating.

As essential to them as a microwave oven is to us, were their three wooden barrels, one for pickling, one to catch rainwater and one for making lye for the soap. It sat under the drip line of the house, full of hickory ashes, water dripped into the ashes and drained through them forming a liquid lye.

A nearby spring provided water for household use if there was no rain.

Grandmother's first school was quite different from today's modern facilities. A one-room log building was furnished with split-log benches, lighted with kerosene lamps. The teachers room and board was furnished by the local school board members, one of which was my grandmother's dad.

The fashion for ladies wear was floor length dresses and high top button up boots.

Pie suppers, "singings" at people's homes, spelling bees and picnics were the entertainment in these rural areas.

She met my granddad, Harley York, at the Crowder Springs Church. After their wedding at her family home, they traveled by stagecoach from Paris, Texas to Honey Grove where they lived until his early death in 1936. Children produced from this marriage included the late Roscoe, Franklin, William, and

Bertha. Still living are Bertie, Radford Henry, and Reatha Lou. Grandmother still gets teary-eyed remembering the times that life was so hard, bread and gravy was their only food. Choctaw people are tough! The children all lived to adulthood with successful lives and families.

In her later adult life, Grandmother worked in nursing homes and as care giver to several elderly people in Hugo.

Her membership remains with the Assembly of God Church in Soper, Oklahoma.

Presently she lives in the Golden Age Nursing Home in Hugo, partly paralyzed from strokes. She is mentally alert and loves to participate in the entertainment and games provided by the home. Most of all she loves her family's visits and of course we all love her very much.◆◆◆◆

Compelube (Kampelubbi) Family

Submitted by: Barbara Delores Jarvis, great granddaughter of Jackson.

Jackson Compelube was born 1832/33. A family source said Jackson was born in Oklahoma. If correct, his father is assumed to be the Kampelubbi, age 25/50, who is listed on the Red River muster roll 1 Jan 1833.

Little is known of Jackson's early years. It appears few members of this family emigrated so it is very probable Jackson was the Kampelubbee, age 28, who enlisted at Perryville in 1861 and served in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles during the Civil War. In 1868, he was living alone with his young son, Columbus, in Tobucksy County.

Jackson became a respected leader among the Choctaw people. He was a Baptist minister and also served as a judge. In 1892, bitter fighting erupted following the close reelection of Wilson N. Jones as Governor of the Choctaw Nation. Some of Jones' supporters were murdered which resulted in the now famous execution of Silan Lewis in 1894. Jackson Compelube was elected Chief of the First District during these disturbing times and served from 1893-1896.

He died about 1896 in Tobucksy County and may be buried with "the old ones who came from Mississippi." This cemetery, located a few miles north of McAlester, was quite large and should not be confused with the smaller family cemetery at the Compelube home place.

Tradition says Jackson was married twice. However, three women's names appear in records; (1) Mary, (2) Lucy, (3) Betsy.

Children of Jackson Compelube:

1. Christopher Columbus, enr. #12861;
   b. 10 Dec 1860-61, d. 4 May 1919
   buried Compelube home
   Mother: Mary (d.c.); m.
   1. Levinia
   2. Ellen Pusley
   3. Nancy Pusley
   4. Sallie Pusley
2. Susan, enr. #9287;
   b. 1868-69 d. before 1919 m.
   1. "Dan" or Gabel Pusley (son of Nicholas)
   2. Joel Anderson, enr. #9286;
      children: 1. Jane Pusley, enr #9289
      2. Mary Pusley, enr #9290

Susan was the daughter of Mary or Lucy (1885 Tobucksy census). She outlived her second husband and never remarried.

3. Martin, enr. #12865;
   b. Ca 1872 d. Before 1919 Arkansas?
   Mother: Betsy; children:
   1. Pearl (Triplett?)
   2. John (Half siblings)

The 1896 Tobucksy census lists Martin with male child, Will Pusley, age 1 (Relationship uncertain).

Christopher Columbus Compelube

Christopher Columbus Compelube was a famous, controversial man during his lifetime and stories about him continued to circulate for many years after his death. An outgoing, genial man, Columbus had many friends. Tradition says one of his closest friendships was with Capt. Charles LeFlore of Limestone Gap.

A government official described Columbus as "... a man of considerable force of character and enterprise; industrious; of good habits and education." Family sources say he was a U.S.

Marshal who sometimes kept prisoners at his home until they could be taken to Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Like his father, Columbus was probably involved in politics, particularly the Progressive Party which favored individual allotments to tribal members. Eventually, he controlled almost 5,000 acres in family allotments between McAlester and Indianola. He had a general store at "Punkin Hill" and his farm supplied wagon loads of meat and produce which were sold to the coalminers in McAlester. (Today, only two partial tracts of the original allotments remain in the family; daughter Ellen's and son, Bettis').

Sallie (Pusley) Compelube

The subject of Columbus' three wives has always been a matter of controversy and speculation. By the time Columbus married Ellen Pusley in the 1880's, many women were being shamelessly exploited by eager white men, who for a small fee, could marry them and legally share in the wealth of the nation. By 1887 the Choctaw Nation raised the marriage fee to $100.00 "due to the influx of white persons of worthless character by so called marriages."

Whatever their reasons for doing so, Ellen Pusley's sisters, Nancy and Sallie, chose to become Columbus' wives too. This must have had the tacit approval of his father, Jackson, who was a minister and known to visit them often.

Columbus was happy with his family and built a solid, comfortable life for them. They were immaculate people, their homes well ordered and the Sabbath religiously observed. Life revolved around Columbus. A daughter remembered "when father had to go to Ft. Smith, we were all so sad until he came home again." He was a caring man who grieved deeply following the deaths of his wife, Ellen, and some of his children.

Bettis Compelube

When Columbus decided to sell the allotted lands of his deceased son, Henry, the court attempted to resolve the matter of Columbus having two wives. A determined Columbus, with attorney in hand, first presented Nancy's children as the legal heirs; he followed this by presenting Sallie's children as the only legal heirs. This must have been the occasion when the judge, in a fit of frustration, told Columbus he would just have to tell them he could only have one wife. Columbus, with his sense of humor, said, "YOU tell them, Judge." The court properly ruled that all the children were Henry's heirs and the legality of Columbus' marriages became a non-issue.

Columbus died 4 May 1919 and is buried beside his wife Ellen at the Compelube home. He had 24 known children. They are not listed in order of birth but with their mothers.

Children of Christopher Columbus Compelube: All births and deaths occurred in Tobucksy County, now Pittsburg, County, Oklahoma, unless otherwise noted.

By wife (1) Levina:

1. Jacob,
   born and died ca 1885

By wife (2) Ellen Pusley:

2. Nicholas, enr. #12862
   b. 26 Nov 1885 d. 196?;
   m. Ethel Pace 17 April 1910, Pittsburg County, OK.; children: Jessie, Cecil, Dorothy, Christine, Audra.
3. Henry, enr. #12863
   b. 1887 d. 27 Sept 1905 bur. Compelube home
4. Joshua, enr. #12864
   b. 1891 d. ? bur. Compelube home
5. Lee,
   b. 19 Nov 1892 d 15 Jan 1896 bur. Compelube home

6&7. Twins, infant sons,
   b. and d. 1-6 Sept 1901 bur. Compelube home

By wife (3) Nancy Pusley:

8. Fred James enr. #12870
   b. 11 June 1895 d. 7 Feb 1952 bur. Tannehill Cemetery; m. Opal Lee 12 Feb 1915, Pittsburg County; child: Infant son? bur. Compelube home
9. Nancy Jr., "Minnie", enr. #12871
   b. 7 Oct 1899 d.? bur. Tannehill Cemetery with infant son (unmarked grave); m. ?Davis; Nancy

renamed after relative, Minnie Washington

10. Martha, enr. #12872
    b. 16 March 1902 d. 14 Feb 1967 bur. Oak Hill Cemetery; m. 1. Floyd Alford 10 June 1922, Pittsburg, County 2. ?Ard; child: James Paul Alford
11. Thad, enr. #753
    b. 6 June 1906 d. 8 Aug 1957 bur. Tannehill Cemetery; m. Edith Dodd 19 May 1930, Pittsburg County; children: Frank, Daughter (These raised in CA?)
12. Mary,
    b. 17 Oct 1909 d. 21 Feb 1984 bur. Tannehill Cemetery; m. (1) Dock Nail 2 Sept 1934, Pittsburg County. (2) ?Kirk; (3)?Quinton; children: Eugene Kirk and Bobby Kirk
    b. 10 Feb 1947 d. 17 Dec 1981 bur. Tannehill Cemetery
13. Hughes "Doc"
    b. 24 Aug 1912 d. 6 Oct 1958 bur. Tannehill Cemetery; Veteran WWII, single, no children
14. Cora,
    b. 17 Dec 1916 d. 12 May 1972 bur. Tannehill Cemetery; m. (1) A.C. Morgan 26 April 1935 (2) Lewis Moreland; no children

By Wife (4) Sallie Pusley, enr. #12866

15. Nellie, enr. #12867
    b. 28 Feb 1895 d. 29 Aug 1975 bur. Oak Hill Cemetery; m. (1) O.D. Pearman 30, June 1915 (2) O.O. Poston 13 Dec 1919; children:Mae Autrie
    Benjamin d. 1992
16. Edward,
    b. 1898/99 d. 13 Oct 1899 bur. Compelube home
17. Bettis, enr. #12868
    b. 6 Mar 1902 d 9 July 1962 bur. Oak Hill Cemetery; m. Willie Melinda Cook 2 July 1922, Pittsburg County; children: Audrey (Scarbrough)
    b. 4 July 1923, Wiliam Kenneth "Buck"
    b. 17 Mar 1926 d. 14 Apr 1994
18. Ellen,
    b. 5 Jan 1905 d. 11 May 1988 bur. Safford, Graham County? AZ; m. Jesse Lee Wilson 10 Feb 1923 Pittsburg County; children: Juanita, Vena, Marqurite, Leroy, Pauline, Pearl (Twins)
19. Son Compelube,
    b. and d. 1906 bur. Compelube home
20. Benjamin,
    b. 14 Sept 1907 d. 22 May 1972 bur. Oak Hill Cemetery; WWII; single, no children
21. Christopher,
    b. 1 Mar 1911 d. 1 Mar 1987 bur. Portland, Maine;
    m. (1) Imogene Grass 19 Sept 1943 (2) Emma ?; no children
22. Juluis,
    b. 14 Mar 1914 d. 10 Aug 1977, Ada, OK. bur. Tannehill Cemetery; single, no children
23. Ruby,
    b. 13 Jan 1916 d. 29 Jan 1984 bur. California; m. (1) John Hernandez, Aug 1936 (2)? (3) Racacho
    children by last marriage: Patricia, Ralph, Paul
24. Lennie,
    b. 25 Dec 1918
    m. (1) Louis Billy 29 Apr 1938 (2) Cecil Miller 17 Mar 1941; no children◆◆◆◆

Lena Mae Costilow

Submitted by: James William Touchstone, son.

My mother was Lena Mae Costilow, born 09-05-1896 and died 01-15-1985. She was 1/4 Choctaw with Roll #1017. Her parents were Jennie Lila (Durant) Costilow and Elijah Costilow. Jennie was 1/2 Choctaw with Roll #1016. She was born 06-21-1879 and died 01-24-1924, Elijah was born 04-04-1871 and died 04-06-1914, Roll #IW889. He and Jennie married on 08-11-1895.

Lena Mae married George J. Touchstone (born 03-17-1880 and died 08-03-1974) on 12-20-1911 in McCurtain County, Oklahoma. George had two children by a previous marriage. They were: Mason, born 01-19-1903 and died 10-20-1970; and Inez Touchstone, born 12-19-1905 and is still living.

George J. and Lena Mae had nine children. They were: Georgia Bell, born 08-11-1913; James William, born 01-18-1915; Bessie Marie, born 06-27-1918; Raymond Gene, born 10-22-1920; Ernest, born 10-

24-1922; Charles Daniel, born 07-06-1924 and died 10-22-1926; Harold, born 05-28-1927; George Junior, born 04-17-1929; Jack, born 01-31-1932. Nine of the eleven children are still living as of March 8, 1995.

George J. and Lena Mae lived around the Lukfata area near Broken Bow, Oklahoma all of their life. George was a businessman. He was in the insurance business, a retail store owner and County Commissioner for several years. After retirement, his hobby was wood work. He had a work shop and built such things as furniture, porch swings, lamps, etc.

Lena Mae was a homemaker all of her life. There was a time when she took care of her eleven children, two nieces, two brothers, her father-in-law and her mother-in-law. She was a very busy homemaker.

I, James William, was born 01-18-1915 in the Holly Creek area and have lived here all of my 82 years. On 01-06-1949, I married Dorothy Lee Edmondson and we have two sons: James William, Jr., born 01-18-1959 and Joseph Ray, born 11-19-1967. We have one grandchild, Kassandra Dean Touchstone, born 02-16-1995 which probably makes us the oldest first time grandparents in McCurtain County.

Family members tell me that our Durant ancestors came from Mississippi on the "Trail of Tears". Also, I have been told that my grandmother, Jennie Lila Durant Costilow was a cousin to Chief William A. Durant.◆◆◆◆

Edgar Griffin Crabtree

Submitted by: Helen W. Crabtree

Edgar Griffin Crabtree was born November 9, 1903 near Allen, Oklahoma. He was a NB#893. His certificate was registered August 11, 1905 in Ada, Oklahoma, on the 17th day of February, 1914 and recorded in Homestead record Vol. 1 Page 522 (The rolls were opened sometime before he was born and closed shortly after). His dad and mother are David Carlton #188 and Georgia Ann Barnett Crabtree #9609. The grandparents were Archibald Barnett #1W754 and Elizabeth Barnett #11666. My husband Edgar Griffin Crabtree grew up on a farm near Allen, Oklahoma. His mother died when a younger brother, Elvin Jackson, was born. His grandparents came to stay with them until his dad married again several years later. Edgar had a happy childhood. One thing always impressed me was the fact that friends told them they could not tell any difference in the treatment of the original children than the step children or the half brother and sisters. Edgar was raised in Oklahoma but his dad came from Texas. The parents were Christians and the children were all taught Christian love and principles. Edgar went to grade school in Francis High School in Redrock Oklahoma in western Oklahoma, then to Ada to college. Edgar learned how to work on the farm and when he was old enough to work out he could always find and hold a job. At one time the only job available was a job for $30.00 a month at a filling station and he worked there for five years and it helped support the entire family. Then as times were better, he had an automobile agency in Borger, Texas. He also worked as an auto mechanic and some as a bookkeeper . In 1936 at the age of 32 he and I (Helen Winona Armstrong) age 22 were married on November 29, 1936 near Broken Bow, Oklahoma on Bee Creek. We lived at a place called Sand Springs on Mountain Fork river and he worked at a saw mill. The area is all covered with a lake now. We got our mail at the original Hochatown and had many memories there. We had five children.

Edgar and Helen Crabtree

Edgar worked as a bookkeeper at the new town of Disney, Oklahoma and we bought a farm five miles east and 1/2 mile north of Disney, where we lived for 48 happy years and where I live now. We attended the First Baptist Church in Disney for 41 years and Edgar was superintendent for 32 years. He was also an active deacon and an active worker. He was very proud of his Choctaw heritage.

Edgar's dad (David Carlton) was a farmer near Allen, Oklahoma. At an early stage of Oklahoma history he had only Indian neighbors and he would trade them post or work for hogs to butcher. He was proud of his Indian friends. It was all open range and he always fed all the hogs regardless of who they belonged to and one early morning he was feeding the hogs and had been feeding them for sometime and someone came up behind him and said, "You good man. You feed Indian hogs."

They always treated him fair just like he treated them fair.

Edgar's dad and mother had six children. I don't know how many got an allotment or roll number. I do know the younger one was "too late". The six children born to the union of David Carlton and Georgia Ann were:

Earnest Erwin	born 1893
Early Carlton	born April 17, 1895
Edna May	born May 13, 1894
Elmer Lindson	born June 31, 1898
Edgar Griffin	born November 9, 1903
Elvin Jackson	born August 28, 1906

The way Edgar's dad met his mother has always interested me. David Carlton, his dad, and some others went to a revival meeting and he met this young Indian girl and liked her. When they got back home he told his dad, "I can't get that Indian girl off my mind. I'm going back and get her." He and his brother went back to her folks and talked to them. The mother especially didn't want her to go but finally gave her consent and told David that she had made her bed, now let her lie in it. They were married Indian fashion, then when they returned to Oklahoma, they were married white man fashion. He liked to tell everyone that they were married twice but never divorced. ◆◆◆◆

Georgia Ann Barnett Crabtree

Submitted by: Anne-Lynne Keplar Samole, great granddaughter

Georgia Ann Barnett was born February 13, 1874 north of Caddo in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. She was the third child of 17 children born to Choctaw, Lizzie and white man, A.J.S. Barnett. She was raised in a strong Baptist home. Her father was a preacher and her mother was the church organist. Georgia Ann was also musically talented with a beautiful singing voice.

As a child, Georgia Ann attended the Airington Spring Day School in Blue County. The school was founded by her grandfather, Drew Airington. He wanted to insure his grandchildren had a good education. His strong belief in education influenced Georgia Ann later in life. When she had her own children, she insisted they receive a good education.

Georgia Ann met a Texas white man, David Carlton Crabtree, at a Baptist revival. After the meeting David couldn't get her off his mind so, he told his dad, "I'm going back to get her." He went with his brother to talk with her folks, Lizzie and A.J. S. Lizzie especially didn't want Georgia Ann to go, but gave her consent saying she had made her bed, now let her lie in it. So, on January 22, 1889, Georgia Ann was married under United States law. Georgia Ann and David were married a second time August 9, 1899 in accordance with the laws and customs of the Chickasaw Nation by Pontotoc County Judge John Gilmore. The second marriage was done for the purpose of complying with the Choctaw law. David loved to tell folks that they were married twice, but never divorced.

David Carlton homesteaded land in 1889 north of Black Rock, near Allen in the Chickasaw Nation. David Carlton was an isolated whiteman, a farmer, a fruit grower and stockman, living among mostly Indian neighbors. Oldest grandchild, Betty Ann Bickings said, "Indians could come and stay there and he'd take care of them. They'd take their pallets and sleep on the porch." Grandson Donald said, "He was a noble man of high values." Georgia Ann's choice of a husband was a good one.

David Carlton Crabtree and wife, Georgia Ann Barnett Crabtree. Children left to right: Edna (born 1896), Early Carlton (born 1895), Elmer (born 1898), Wyley Ernest (born 1893). Picture circa 1900 in Indian Territory

Georgia's great nephew Jansey Jones remembers, "My grandmother and Aunt Georgia were the only two of the Barnett children who received their allotment near Allen. The rest were all around Dibble, Washington and Criner....We used to go down to Uncle Dave's for Thanksgiving and they'd have every fowl known--duck and geese." Georgia Ann's sister, Mary Elizabeth lived on her land allotment southeast of the Crabtrees. Their families spent a lot of time together.

When the Dawes Commission started compiling a roll to list everyone entitled to a land allotment, Georgia Ann applied. On August 10, 1899, in

Johnsonville, Indian Territory she and her family were listed on Card #3347. Georgia is listed at age 25, blood 1/16. Her roll # is 9609. Registered with her are four of her seven children and husband, David Carlton, age 33, I.W. (interwed #188). The children on the card are: Wyley E., age 6; Early C., age 4; Edna M., age 3; Elmer L., age 1 1/2. Not listed on the card are the later born children: Edgar E., born November 9, 1902, and Elvin, born August 28, 1906.

Georgia Ann's enrollment was approved. On January 5, 1904 she was allotted 320 acres with an appraised value of $1040. The improvement on the land included three houses, three cribs and stables, 50 acres cultivated; the balance pasture; 175 acres fenced, the rest outside. This was the land near Allen, Oklahoma. The children received their own allotments. Eventually David had to borrow money from one farm to pay the taxes on another until he was left with only one farm.

Georgia Ann had a wonderful sense of humor. Granddaughter, Margaret Crabtree wrote, "My grandmother Crabtree had been begging Grandpa to take the boys to town for a haircut for a long time, but he kept putting it off. One day he went into town and left them, five boys--and one girl. My grandmother just got them down and put them in bed nicely scrubbed all in one bed. Then she got out her bible and waited. When Grandpa came home she took him to the door and showed him the kids--she had tied all of their hair up with ribbons and put them to sleep. 'Just look at our pretty girls.' Well, the next day Grandpa just hitched up that old horse and started for town."

The last child, Elvin, was born weighing 14 pounds. A month later Georgia Ann died, October 5, 1906 at the young age of 32 years. Her parents, Lizzie and A.J.S. Barnett raised Elvin. Elvin was not listed on the Dawes rolls. Elvin's father paid a circuit rider $25 to have Elvin added, but the rider kept the $25 and never registered him.

In spite of an early demise, Georgia's children grew up well cared for by their father. Wyley Ernest, roll #9610 married Mable Alice Riddle; Early Carlton, roll #9611 married Edith Anderson McConnell; Edna, roll #9612 married James Fred McCoy; Elmer Lindson, roll #9613 married Goldie Sullen; Edgar Griffin, roll #NB893 (newborn) married Helen Armstrong; Elvin Jackson married Flora Cochran.

Georgia Ann is buried in the Allen Cemetery with her husband, David Carlton Crabtree and David's second wife, Minnie Ora Branstetter.◆◆◆◆

Wyley Ernest E. Crabtree

Submitted by: Anne-Lynne Keplar, granddaughter

Wyley Ernest E. Crabtree was the oldest son of Choctaw Gerogia Ann Barnett Crabtree and whiteman David Carlton Crabtree. Their first child died at birth. Ernest was born north of Black Rock in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, March 10, 1893. His mother applied for enrollment with the Dawes Commission when Ernest was six years old. When approved he was assigned roll #9610. When the lands were allotted, March 25, 1907, Ernest received land patents at the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. He received 260 acres at a value of $1,037.50. This land had no improvements. It was all public domain.

Wyley Ernest E. Crabtree
1893-1941

In 1906 when he was 13 years old, Ernest's mother died following complications of the birth of her seventh child. As a result, Ernest stayed out of school to care for four of the five other children: Early, Edna, Elmer and Edgar. The baby Elvin, was raised by his grandparents, Elizabeth Jane Airington Barnett and A.J.S Barnett. Elvin returned home when his grandparents grew too old to care for him. In the meantime, Ernest's father married Minnie Ora Branstetter in 1908. They had five children: Elbert, Dale, Jewell, Oleta, and Juanita. All the children were treated as one family and quite fond of one another. Ernest was never allowed to say "half-brother or stepbrother or stepsister". Ernest was needed to help with the smaller children. While the other children went to school in Stonewall, Ernest studied at home. He still graduated with his class.

Like his mother, Ernest loved music. He played the violin. His father didn't like the people he was exposed to when he played. So, when Ernest's mother was dying, she asked him to quit playing. He promised her he would never play the violin again. He had to express his music talent with his voice as a fine tenor singer.

When it came time for college, Ernest sold his land allotment to pay for law school. There at East Central University he met Mabel Alice Riddle and swept her off her feet. Mabel was the daughter of pioneers, William Robert and Lou Ann Hatcher Riddle. Mabel's parents weren't happy about her pending marriage to Ernest. The Hatchers and Riddles had come across Indian Territory by wagon train hearing fearful stories of Indian attacks. As a result, having a daughter marry an Indian was hard for them, expressing their feelings about it wasn't hard at all!

Mable Alice Riddle Crabtree
1897-1984

In spite of Mabel's parents concerns, Mabel and Ernest were married September 24, 1917 in Ada, Oklahoma. He soon left for World War I. He as a Captain in the Infantry in France. When he returned, he finished school. He received his law degree from Oklahoma University Law School. He graduated first in his class. As an attorney, he tried to protect other Indians from being taken advantage of. He was Assistant County Attorney under Truman Harrison. His abilities as a lawyer were strengthened by his photographic memory.

Ernest's daughter, Margaret, wrote about her father, "My father was dark and handsome with jet black eyes, and had a love of beautiful things, including his gorgeous ties and suits...One day a new religion came to us, Christian Science. My mother and father had to go see what all the complaining was about and never returned to the Baptist Church...My father loved all good music and literature, human beings, especially the downtrodden. He was an attorney of impeccable standards. I used to hear him talk to Mama late at night about how he had been offered so many thousand dollars, which we could well use, as we always lived in the red, if he would just arrange a certain thing. He said always that honesty was more valuable than money, so he just kept right on, in times of great financial dearth..." Later she wrote, "Mama and Daddy both felt the most important thing was practicing your music, or doing something creative. We were allowed complete freedom of self-expression. Everything we did or learned in that line was treated in the highest regard. When friends or relatives came, we took turns singing or performing in some way." Daughter Helen added, "We all played the piano with varying degrees of accomplishment."

Ernest's son, Donald said, "We didn't have money. We were raised to appreciate the spiritual side of things: music, nature, literature. My father had a fabulous library of books. This is what we had. We had much more than money could ever give. That was our heritage."

Ernest invested in oil wells moving from Ada to Norman, to Okmulgee and Tulsa, Oklahoma, and later to Borger, Texas. He tried to teach his brothers the ropes of the oil business by giving advice and legal expertise. Elvin's daughter, Alfredia Crabtree Shipman says, " Elbert, Edgar, and Elvin sold their Indian land allotments and invested in oil wells. Elbert's gushed, Elvin's trickled, and Edgar's was dry."

Ernest and Mabel eventually returned to Ada. There after 23 years of marriage Ernest died during a cold January in 1941 of pneumonia. He left his wife with seven children to care for. Mabel also had musical talents and a bachelor's and master's degree in music from the University of Oklahoma. Even after their marriage they studied music at the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. Therefore, Mabel was able to teach piano and coach voice for survival. She also sold Ernest's oil and land investments because they needed the money.

The result of Ernest and Mabel's musical and educational nurturing were seven talented successful children and twenty five grandchildren. The oldest son, Jean Ernest Crabtree attended East Central State College in Oklahoma, The Principia University in Illinois and McGill University in Canada. Jean won wings B-5-42 and graduated Advanced flying school in Moorefield, Mission, Texas. He was Commander and Staff Col. at Maywell Air Force Base, Alabama and Armed Forces Staff Col. in Norfolk, Virginia. He was on the Joint Chief of Staff in the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., during the Cuban Missile Crisis. He was NATO Defense Col. in Paris, France; and Air Commander at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia. His life career was the Air Force. He and his wife, Mary Jane French had five children: Jan, Jay, Ron, David, and Stephanie.

The second child, Frank Ray Crabtree, became a successful businessman and cattle rancher in Oklahoma. He lived near the Riddle home place near Stonewall. Frank served during World War II and the Korean War in the U.S. Air Force as Squadron Commander, Base Commander, Bomber Pilot and Command Pilot of Bomber formations. After the war, he finished his degree at Oklahoma University in business administration. His true talent was in music

Children of Wyley Ernest and Mabel Crabtree Left to right: David, Helen, Margaret (on horse). Standing: Frank, Jean holding baby Donald. Ruth was not born yet.

as a baritone singer. He married to Madeline Lamoine Blake and they had four children: Tom, Frank Jr., Frances, and Agnes. Frank owns three Coca-Cola bottling operations and ranches over 4,600 acres.

The oldest daughter, Margaret Anita Crabtree graduated from East Central College and took post graduate work in drama, voice, and art at the Oklahoma College for Women in Chickasha. She was a marvelous artist, poet, and sculpture. While in Chickasha she met a tall, handsome Air Force aviation cadet, Lt. Kenneth W. Keplar, who was stationed there for training. They fell in love and married after World War II. They had five children: Kathy, Anne-Lynne, Lisa, Susan, and Ken. Kenneth's career with IBM led them from Lexington, Kentucky to Cincinnati, Ohio and eventually to Raleigh, North Carolina. Margaret remained an artist and teacher; teaching piano and voice while raising her children.

Helen Lou Crabtree, the fourth child, was described by her sister, Margaret, as a beautiful woman with a beautiful voice. She graduated from Juilliard School and married Robert Lee Pace. She received he MA from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. Helen began her career as vocal soloist with the Oklahoma Sinfonetta. She appeared in solo recitals, radio concerts and participated in the presentation of the N.B.C. operas under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. She wrote a set of music books for very young children. Helen worked with her husband in their company, Lee Roberts Music Publications, Inc., while raising four children: Cindy, Laurie, Kevin, and Jim.

David William Crabtree was a handsome, talented man who studied music at the University of Oklahoma and the University of Washington. He had perfect pitch and played the piano beautifully. He was a jet fighter pilot in the navy in World War II. He married Gay Nell Gardenhire and they had three children: Dana, Laurie, and David. They lived in Texas, New York, and finally Raleigh, North Carolina where David was an inventor and businessman.

Donald Martin Crabtree spent much of his youth rough necking in the oil fields and riding broncos in the rodeo competition. The flip side of his personality was dominated by his interest in music and acting. It was this part of his nature that led him to develop those talents and aim for the Broadway stage. He graduated with a master's degree in music from the University of Oklahoma. He then joined the Army. When out of the army and in New York, he took over the lead in "Destry Rides Again". Other roles in musicals on Broadway included "Golden Boy" with Sammy Davis, Jr., "The Happiest Girl in the World", "The Unsinkable Molly Brown", "Best Little Whore House in Texas", and "42nd Street". His many television appearances included "The Ed Sullivan Show", "The Bell Telephone Hour" and "The Red Skelton Show". Also "Another World", "Texas", and "The Equalizer".

He starred in the continuing role of the wandering folk singer Lloyd Hubbard on the CBS television show "The Edge of Night". He had roles in the movies, "A Man called Adam" with Frank Sinatra, Jr., and "The Hustler" with Paul Newman. He married to Billie Jean Gardenhire (the sister of brother David's wife, Gay). They had four children: Debra, Cheryl, Laura, and Susan.

The youngest child, Ruth Elizabeth Crabtree is an artist and inventor. Her artistic works are post impressionistic oil painting portraiture and landscapes. She is internationally known with her work included in the collections of ballerina, Yunonne Chowteau, Counselate of Saint Exupery, Vallobra of Brussels, Belgium; Grand Palais, Paris, France and Rmofler of Paris, France. Her awards include Prix de Paris of 1970, Artists of USA by Raymond Duncan, Paris, France; Portrait Painting Award of 1968, by Louis Sicard of the Royal Society of Art, London, England; Diploma (award) of the Bronze Medal, from the Society of the Encouragement of Progress, Paris, France. Her works are filed in the Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. Ruth married a dentist Bruce Frye. The lived in Lindsay, Oklahoma and had three children: Bruce, Lisa, and Lance.

Ernest's Choctaw heritage is proudly carried on by his children, grandchildren and now great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Willie Arthur Crawford

Willie Arthur Crawford original Choctaw enrollee was born March 3, 1905. His dad George Barnett Crawford was an original Choctaw enrollee. He was born 1881. George Barnett married Elizabeth Jolley in 1904.

They had four sons: Willie Arthur, born March 3, 1905, and died 1947; Samuel Floyd, born April 1, 1908, died of kidney failure April 25, 1933 and was buried at Crystal Cemetery, Crystal, Oklahoma; Lane Lloyd, born November 16, 1909 and died April 14, 1992, Antlers, Oklahoma and buried at Crystal Cemetery, Crystal, Oklahoma; and Beverly (Bud), born February 5, 1912, died January 7, 1990, and was buried at Hillcrest Cemetery, Medford, Oregon.

Willie Arthur Crawford

George Barnett and Elizabeth died in 1954 and are buried at Bennington where they had lived for over 50 years.

Willie Arthur had 160 acres of upland allotted to him, near Madill, Oklahoma. His dad, George Barnett had 80 acres of bottom land allotted to him near Madill, Oklahoma.

Willie Arthur married his first wife, Zada Mae Deaton, August 5, 1924 at Hugo, Oklahoma. They had three children: Lonnie Herman, July 10, 1925, Mary Elizabeth, 1926, and John Barney, 1929. Mary Elizabeth died at about age 2 years old and is buried at Blanchard, Oklahoma. Zada Mae died May 30, 1929 from complications of giving birth to John Barney, and is buried at Tuttle, Oklahoma. John Barney died 2 or 3 weeks later and is buried at Tuttle, Oklahoma by his mother, Zada. Lonnie Herman is living at Crystal, Oklahoma near Lane, Oklahoma.

Willie Arthur later married Vada Bashanger at Blanchard, Oklahoma. A son, John Rich, was born to them in 1930. He died June 14, 1993 and is buried at Blanchard, Oklahoma next to his mother. Vada (Crawford) Stubblefield.

Willie Arthur and his dad George Barnett sold their Indian allotted land and bought a section of land together. The Depression hit and they lost it all. Later on someone looked Willie Arthur up in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and bought the mineral rights from his allotted land for $150. He later found out that there was six oil wells on the land that he had sold the mineral rights to. Willie Arthur married his third wife, Fayola Fullingim in January, 1933. To them were born Mildred Bernice, December, 1933; Lorene Francis, 1935, died 1936 and buried at Anson, Texas; Verna Mae, 1937; Mack Arthur, 1940; Joyce Marie, 1943; Jimmy Don, 1946, died 1980 and buried in Fresno, California.

Willie Arthur died in 1947 in a field accident near Rolinda, California, and is buried at Kerman, California. Fayola was with child when Willie Arthur died. Willie Arvile was born August 15, 1947. Fayola died in 1996 and is buried at Fresno, California by her son Jimmy Don.◆◆◆◆

Nevada Belle Crow

Submitted by: Anna Sweat and Jean Huskey

Nevada Belle Crow Huskey, a 90 year old original enrollee, was born in Chickasha, Indian Territory on October 9, 1905 to Mable Sue Drake and A.J. Crow. Belle was the first of eight children. Her sisters and brothers are Laura Pearson, Lide Crow (deceased), Ada Clark (deceased), Margaret Beach, J.W. Crow, Tom Crow (deceased), and Frances Gracy.

Nevada Bell (Crow) Huskey

Nevada Belle married J.C. Huskey on December 30, 1922 in McAlester, Oklahoma. They had three children, Nevada Pearl Barker (deceased), Jess Huskey, Jr., and Anna Sue Sweat. There are 10 grandchildren, 19 great grandchildren, and 3 great great grandchildren.

She was the granddaughter of Refina Folsom and Tom Drake and the great granddaughter of Salina Wade and Judge Rufus Folsom.

Belle attended schools in Eufaula and Dow, Oklahoma, and has lived most of her life in

Haileyville where she attended the First Baptist Church. She is one of the oldest members.◆◆◆◆

A few events in the lives of Fannie Crowder & Essie Wallace Original Choctaw Roll Members

Submitted by: Carlotta Earlene Bates nee Hollis

Mrs. Fannie Wallace nee Crowder (Original Roll #14951) related this to the newspaper in Chickasha on her 103rd birthday.

Mrs. Fannie Wallace, a resident of the Sunnytide Nursing Home, celebrated her 103rd birthday on January 10.

Highlighting the birthday celebration were two large birthday cakes, one from her daughter, Mrs. Leona Owen, and another from her church, The First Assembly of God.

Mrs. Wallace is not hesitant about giving credit for her long life to the Lord. A Christian since the age of 28, she believes that people were probably happier back years ago than most of them are now.

Mrs. Wallace was born in 1872, south of Boswell in Indian Territory. Her parents were Flora and Thomas Crowder and they lived for many years near Crowder Springs. She had three brothers and two sisters.

At the age of 18 she was married to Jesse Henry Wallace and they lived on a farm near Sterling, Oklahoma for a number of years. Her husband died in March of 1935 and she moved to Chickasha, Oklahoma in 1950. Mrs Wallace recalls helping with much of the farmwork and says she even pulled a crosscut saw.

One of her good memories was of her grandmother, Martha "Patsy" Crowder nee Goins, fixing cornbread and sweetmilk for the children in tin cups that she kept washed and hanging on a tree branch. She recalls that her father could talk the Indian language as well as anyone and adds that she is part Choctaw, on her father's side, and Cherokee on her mother's side.

While talking about cooking over an open fireplace, Mrs. Wallace explained that back in those days they killed deer, wild turkey, squirrel, ducks and geese to stock the larder as well as raising hogs on the range.

She said they went to town in a wagon and usually got enough supplies to last about a year. They made wire racks to hold the sacks of flour so the mice couldn't get up into the supplies. They bought green coffee and did their own roasting and grinding and then she recalled that when they ran out of coffee they would grind up okra seeds and use it for a coffee substitute.

Mrs. Wallace said, "We did our own sewing and did it on our fingers because we didn't have any sewing machines." She added, "We had a spinning wheel and used it to make thread, but we did buy our cloth. We usually bought a bolt of material at a time and used bolts of domestic to make sheets."

Mrs. Wallace recounted that she had lived in a log house with a dirt floor as a child. She said she didn't receive much schooling and when she did get to go she had to walk three miles to the nearest school.

The family took baths in tubs made from wooden barrels after heating water in a tea kettle. She also recalled using a kerosene type lamp without a globe. She said she had seen people plait strings and place them in a saucer with some lard and light them to give a little light at night.

Another interesting item she mentioned was her father hunting for deer at night and using a headpiece with a light on it to spot the animals. She also told of her stepmother making soap each year. She said she made the soap with lye and ashes from the hopper and said they made 50 gallons every spring.

Mrs. Wallace has been a member of the First Assembly of God Church at Fifth and Colorado since moving to Chickasha in 1950 and attended regularly until she was in her 90's. Her pastor, Harry M. Myers and his wife were visiting her on the afternoon of our interview as well as another member of her church, Mrs. Eldred Trent.

Her pastor said Mrs. Wallace never had a very large income, but had always given her tenth to the Lord and had always been a very faithful church member.

Mrs Wallace had eight children and all have passed away except three. Those surviving are Mrs. Leona Owen, Mrs Dona Wilson, and Mrs Ellie Lee Hollis. She has 30 grandchildren and a large number of great grandchildren.

This was given on 10 January 1975

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My mother Mrs. Essie Lee Hollis nee Wallace (Original Roll #M-9) was the daughter of Fannie Crowder and Jesse Henry Wallace. She was born 19 July 1905 and was added to the Choctaw Minor Roll in 1906. She passed away 18 August 1995, not quite a month after her 90th birthday. She was born and raised south of Boswell as were her mother and siblings.

She has told of helping her father in the fields from the time she was big enough to be of help, in fact she use to say she was her father's boy, as her sisters were the ones that helped their mom in the house. She attended Crowder Springs School and when they moved to Sterling she attended Sunnyslope School. She quit school in the eighth grade.

She also told of her grandfather, Thomas Crowder, talking to the old Indians that would come by and sit on the porch and talk in the Choctaw tongue, and she would stand out of sight and listen to them. She always regretted not trying to learn the Choctaw language.

She also told me about her mother Fannie mixing up some sort of medicine that she kept on the wood stove. They all had to take a spoon full every night to keep from getting colds. She was not sure what was in it but she thought it was butter, sugar and turpentine. When she was little she stepped on rusty nail so her mom made her sit with her foot in kerosene so she would not get lock jaw.

She met Rolles Franklin in Sterling, Oklahoma and they married in March of 1924 when she was 18 years old. Of this union there were three children born. Their only son, the middle child, died at 8 months old. They farmed around Sterling until 1936, when they moved to Shamrock, Oklahoma where Rolles worked in a grocery store and Essie ran the laundry. While living there she taught all of the high school friends of my sister to dance. She always loved to dance and often told me how she taught herself and of going in the wagon when she was small to dances with her mom and dad. She said they would have a wooden platform and one of the men would do the calling and everyone would have a real good time.

In 1942 they moved to California where they lived until Rolles died Christmas, 1964. She then returned to Lawton, Oklahoma where she lived until she died.◆◆◆◆

Mary B. "Mabel" Culbertson

Submitted by: Cecil Hewitt, son.

Mabel was born 02-14-1897 at Kiowa, Indian Territory to Charles E. Culbertson and Sophia A. (Flint) Culbertson. Her parents were married on 2-24-1892 at Atoka, Indian Territory by Reverend J.S. Murrow, Indian Missionary. It is interesting to note that since her father was not Choctaw, he had to travel by horseback from Kiowa to the Choctaw Nation Capitol Courthouse and paid $100 in order to marry Sophia. There were twelve children born to this union, including Mabel.

Mary Belle (Culbertson) Hewitt

Her father was the first postmaster at Kiowa and later owned and operated C.E. Culbertson Hardware-Furniture-Implements-Hanes and Lumber Company.

Mabel was reared in Kiowa and married James A. Hewitt, Sr., in Kiowa on 09-28-1916. As this story is being written, Mabel is a resident of the Colonial Park Center in McAlester, Oklahoma where she celebrated her 100th birthday on 02-14-1997 with family and friends. Mabel has a sister, Gerea Culbertson Burns, living in McAlester. Mabel is a charter member of Daughters of the Confederacy. She lived in her home until six years ago, then she lived with her sons and their wives for four years, then moved to Colonial Park Center where she has lived for the past two years.

Family names, birth dates, roll numbers:

Father: Charles E. Culbertson (Roll #IW412),
born 02-15-1863 at Ft. Worth, Texas
Mother: Sophia A. Flint (Roll #12120),
born 11-28-1871 at Canadian, Indian Territory
Siblings:
  Charles Jr., Roll #12121, born 04-19-1893;
  Chloe, Roll #12122, born 10-06-1894;
  Lois, Roll #12123, born 01-26-1896;
  Mary Belle (Mabel), Roll #12124
    born 02-14-1897;
  Zelma, Roll #12125, born 07-28-1898;
  Lucille, Roll #12126, born 01-07-1901;
  William F., Roll #12127, born 02-05-1902;
  Ida Juanita, Roll #NB751, born 06-23-1903;
  Benjamin F.,Roll #NB752, born 01-17-1905;
  Lee Ross, (Rolls closed), born 08-12-1906;
  Gerea (Rolls closed), born 04-28-1909;
  Jack D. (Rolls closed), born 07-05-1911.

The sons of Mabel are:

  James A. Hewitt, Jr., born 06-03-1918; and
  Cecil Flint Hewitt, born 04-02-1924.

James married Chattie Noah and Cecil married Joan Cates. Grandchilren of Mabel are:

Hewitt Jordan, born 01-17-1942;
Patricia Hewitt Armstrong, born 10-16-1947;
Stephanie Hewitt Austin Herndon, born 03-14-1951; and
Natalie Hewitt Price, born 03-14-1951.

Stephanie and Natalie are twins. The great grandchildren are:

Karen Jordan Kuykendall, James Jordan, Amanda Armstrong, Carrie Armstrong, William Drew Austin, Evan Price and Hilary Hewitt. Great great grandchildren are Jonathan Kuykendall and Lauren Kuykendall. Johnathan and Lauren are twins.◆◆◆◆

Georgia Eugene Cullar
Roll #NB1041

Georgia Cullar

Submitted by: Carla June Doss Wilson, daughter

Georgia was born to James and Birdie Cullar in Caddo, Indian Territory on November 4, 1903. She had two brothers: James (deceased) and Buck. She had one sister: Bessie. The family moved to Waurika, Oklahoma.

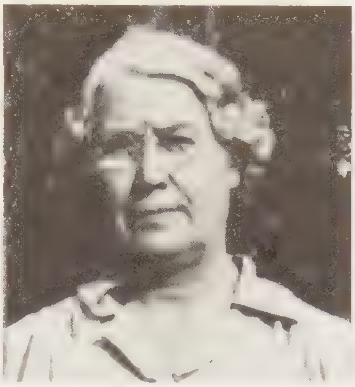
Georgia attended Oklahoma University and earned a teaching certificate. She taught in a one room schoolhouse. She married Carl Doss (deceased) and they moved to Texas. She had two children: Carla June and Douglas.

She worked at the Salvation Army as a switchboard operator, then she worked at North Dallas High School in the office and study hall. When she was 55 years old, she learned to drive a car. Georgia went back to school and earned a Vocational Nurse License and worked at Baylor Hospital for many years.

She belonged to the Baptist Church. She loved and served the Lord all of her life and was always helping others. Georgia went to Heaven to be with Jesus in 1984 and is buried in Dallas, Texas.

At the time of her death, she had two children and four grandchildren: Cathy Wilson Tadlock, Cynthia Wilson Underwood, David Wilson, and Dede Doss Page. There were three great grandchildren: Lee Underwood, Dusty Underwood, and Justin Page.◆◆◆◆

Hettie Danenhour


Hettie Danenhour Ellis

Submitted by:
Maxine Wallick Hanna,
granddaughter

Hettie Danenhour was born March 27, 1892 in Lehigh, Indian Territory and entered on the Dawes Commission Rolls as #11673, August 30, 1899. Her degree of Indian blood was listed as 3/8.

Her parents were Thomas Danenhour, Choctaw, #IW403, and Mary Impson Danenhour, Atoka County Choctaw Nation, dead before enrollment. She had two brothers, Frank and George, and two sisters, Fannie and Anna Mary who were also original enrollees.

In 1910 she married A.R. Ellis of Atoka, Oklahoma and had one child, Ferne Ancel Ellis. She divorced in 1913 and in 1926 she moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas to help care for her ailing father. When her father died she remained in Fayetteville and this was to be her home for the rest of her life.

She worked at many jobs but her 25 years in the Agricultural Department at the University of Arkansas gave her the most happiness and satisfaction.

She had two grandchildren, Maxine Wallick Hanna and Gene Howard Wallick. We got to know her very well as we lived with her all during our growing up years. She preferred the name Hattie, was very proud of her Indian heritage, and worked hard all her life to keep the family together.

Hattie died in 1983 at the age of 90 and I still miss her.

Arthur Lee Daney

Submitted by: Dru Paine

My dad, Arthur Lee Daney, was an original enrollee, Roll #782. He was born in Talihina, Indian

Territory in 1904 and died in Scottsdale, Arizona in 1988. His sister, Amy Smith, still lives in Talihina. He left three children: Wanda Doty, Dru Paine, and Don Daney.

The following story tells much about his life from a small boy on through his later life.

Chief Whitehorn threw a fast ball

Chief Whitehorn, or Arthur Lee Daney, a Choctaw Indian, was a pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics in 1928.

My dad was a full-blooded Choctaw Indian and didn't speak English very well. My mother was only half-Indian and she didn't want Dad to speak Choctaw to us because she said it would make it hard for us to learn English. She was right.

But Dad was a Methodist minister and would preach in his own language. That made him happy. So did the big farm he owned in Oklahoma. The farming he leased out and received crops or cash in payment. But he kept and maintained a great deal of livestock--horses, cattle, turkeys and hogs mainly. There were nine of us children--five boys and four girls. I am now 74.

If we boys wanted fun or recreation, we would go fishing or hunting, or maybe we would play the monkey game--swinging from tree to tree to see how far we could go before we touched ground. In the summer we would go swimming. Saturday and Sunday were always big days. Saturdays we went to town and watched the baseball game--let me tell you old Talihina had one great ball team.

Watching those fellows play ball, I would say to myself, "One of these days I'm going to be a ball player." And I started early. One day I was fooling around the house and I came across a brand new pair of Dad's socks. I unraveled one of the socks and had enough string to wind a good tight ball. When Dad found the sock put to this use it wasn't any fun--but I still had the ball.

My brother and I went to Jones Academy in Hartshorne, Oklahoma, and we played baseball there. I was the pitcher and he was the catcher. During the summer, I worked up to the point where I would get $10 to pitch for town teams and Joe would get $5. This worked out fine until one day we played against a team that had a pitcher who had been playing professional ball long enough to know a good many tricks. He used something on the ball. I tried it and it worked for me. The ball got to acting up and Joe finally said, "Lee, you've got too much for me today." We had another catcher on the team and he was put in, but he couldn't catch me either--and the other team couldn't hit my hopping pitches. So, it worked out all right for me.

From Jones Academy I went to Haskell Indian School in Lawrence, Kansas. I wanted to play football because that was when the Haskell Indians were a famous college team. But the coach, Dick Handley, told me, "You're just a bit too small for football and, besides, you have a good right arm and we don't want to hurt it. Unless I miss my guess, you are going to be quite a pitcher some day."

So I pitched for Haskell and did pretty well and when school was out I would pitch for any team that would let me. I started making money that way.

After the 1927 school year, I went to Kansas City--where I had previously done some pitching--and very quickly I was invited to play for a local black team. I got $25 for that game, which was against a Concordia, Kansas team. I won the game and the manager of the team I beat asked me to join his club. I thought it over for a week and accepted. We had a good season but the team wound up broke. There was one good fan in Concordia, an elderly lady. She said she would pay all our expenses if we would play in the Denver Post Tournament.

This tournament drew teams from all over the country and was important not only from a prestige standpoint but also because it paid good prize money. Our sponsor said we could keep any winnings. Naturally, we decided to go.

Just then I made another important decision. The year before I met a school teacher in Quinton, Oklahoma. Before we left for Denver, I wrote her and told her I now had good prospects and if she would say yes, I was willing to say yes, too. She came to Concordia and we were married and in the summer of 1978 we celebrated our 50th anniversary in Scottsdale.

Anyway, we won this national baseball tournament in Denver and I must admit my pitching had something to do with it.

One evening, while we were in Denver, someone knocked on the door of my hotel room. It was a scout from the Philadelphia Athletics, who was making some strides in the American League that summer.

The scout's name was Ira Thomas. He said he had been following me that summer and would I like to come to spring training with Athletics. I got real smart and asked him how much I would get to sign up. He said, "I thought you would be glad just to get to go."

Then he told me that Connie Mack, the Philadelphia manager, had been looking for an Indian pitcher since Chief Bender retired three years before.

Of course I knew of Chief Bender--15 years in baseball's big leagues, 208 games won, 112 lost for one of the best percentages ever. He's now in baseball's Hall of Fame. Sure I knew him. Connie Mack was asking me to try and fill his shoes. I said I might not be as good as the Chief, but I would give it a try.

I signed a contract for 1928 and went to Fort Myers, Florida for spring training with the Athletics under Connie Mack.

The first day of practice I met Ty Cobb, who was winding up his great career with the Athletics. He was the greatest base stealer of his day and held season and career records until Lou Brock of the St. Louis Cardinals broke both in recent years. He led the American League in batting nine straight years. He was a super player, and I shall never forget him and will always remember that I was a team mate of his in 1928. He called me Chief Coolem Off and continually asked me to tell stories about Indians.

That was the year that Connie Mack had the team that he built into World Series contenders the following three years. The Athletics beat the Chicago Cubs 4 games to 1, in 1929; beat the St. Louis Cardinals 4 games to 2, in 1930; and lost to the Cardinals in 1931, 4 games to 3.

That year, 1928, Mack had Joe Houser on first base, Mac Bishop on second, Joe Bailey at short, Sammy Hale at third, Mule Haas in right field, Tris Speaker (winding up his career) in center, Bing Miller in left, and Mickey Cochrane catching. On his pitching staff were Lefty Glove, Jack Quinn (one of the greatest spitball pitchers), Eddie Rommell, Howard Emke and Ernie Shore. And then he had that great Indian pitcher who had just come up from college and the bushes to carry on for Chief Bender--Chief Whitehorn, or Arthur Lee Daney.

There was another rookie on the squad with me. His name was Jimmy Foxx and before the season was over he had beaten House out at first base. That year, too, Al Simmons replaced Speaker in the outfield and Foxx and Simmons set all kinds of records and near-records the next few years.

I did not succeed Chief Bender. It was too big and too fast a jump. Eventually I went to Indianapolis and, for a couple of years, made big headlines in the minors. But the Great Depression set in the following year and baseball, especially in the smaller leagues, was hard hit.

There was a lot of joy and glory in baseball, and you didn't learn only how to be a good player, I learned a great deal about life from the game. For instance, when I started out, I was known as a hot head. Whenever something happened that didn't seem just right, I would blow my stack. But it didn't take the umpires long to catch on and after a while, every time I opened my mouth, I was either fined or run out of the ball park. So I toned down.

The one thing I will never forget was when I had to quit playing baseball--my only life and occupation up to that time--and to work to earn a living. I had been playing in the Carolina League in 1931 and was promised a job in the textile industry in that area after the season. My first pay check was $11 and the world seemed to stand still. But my wife and I worked things out; I gave it the old baseball try, and we started to get ahead in the field of business.

And through it all I have that great memory of playing with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics in the days of their great glory. And of playing with that teams as Chief Whitehorn.

--ARTHUR LEE DANEY

Scottsdale Progress
March 17, 1979 ◆◆◆◆

Minnie (Daniels) Bennett

Submitted by: Bobbie L. Hartsfield, granddaughter

These memories are dedicated to:
Minnie Daniels Bennett
Born: February 6, 1901
Died: April 15, 1993

Minnie (Daniels) Bennett's grandparents had endured and survived a walk that would be remembered for untold generations. Scholars would debate about it, men would record it for history. It was of course the tragic movement known as the "Trail of Tears". The people born in the future who are a part of this ancestry will never forget it. The memories of those times are tragic and bring tears to all who envision it with their hearts. Grandmother is proof that the Choctaw people are some of the finest that God created. She shared with us her few known memories of that time, and made us award of our proud heritage.

Minnie was an original enrollee. Milton township, Indian Territory was her birthplace. She was born on February 6, 1901 to Turner Daniels, a Choctaw and an original enrollee and Louvenia Safronis Allen who was of Irish descent. Minnie had a fraternal twin sister named Mattie.

Her father was born in Boggy Depot, Indian Territory on January 11, 1849. His parents were Alfred Peter Daniels, born in North Carolina and his mother was Polly Breshears, born in Mississippi.

They came with Turner's grandmother over the Trail of Tears. We know the grandmother only as the "Ole Granny Woman." Turner moved his family from the Milton area and took the allotments of land in Hughes County, south of Stuart.

Minnie (Daniels) Bennett with two younger family members

Minnie would have ten brothers and sisters, five would be original enrollees. Only her youngest sister, Letha is still living. She also had half brothers and sisters from her father's two previous marriages. His first wife was Mary Leflore, their children were: Greenwood, Mary Ann, Napoleon, Lucy, and Susan Rebecca. Rebecca, also an original enrollee, was a favorite of our grandmother's and was known to be a hard worker and had a sweet nature. She died March 21, 1908, near Stuart.

His second wife was Kate Lilly or (Jo Lilly) formerly a Breshears. Their children were: Turner Daniels, Jr., an original enrollee and a second child name Zeno.

Her father believed strongly in education and attended Haskell Institute. He received newspapers from all over the U.S. and owned many books. Minnie was a well read person and she loved to read about many subjects. She read all of her life until the blurring of her eyesight made it impossible.

Minnie married J.D. Bennett, January 25, 1921 at the home of her mother, near Stuart. They lived mostly in Hughes County, usually close to Stuart. They would farm most of their lives.

Minnie and J.D. had five children: Robert Truman, born 09-27-1921; Hugh Loftin, born 12-28-1923; Katie Lou, born 03-12-1925; Mary Frances, born 06-17-1933; and Marjorie Mae, born 07-21-1936. All are still living with the exception of Marjorie. They also had 17 grandchildren, 45 great grandchildren and 29 great great grandchildren.

Glenda Kathryn Cook, a granddaughter, remembers; Though grandmother never considered herself talented, she made many beautiful quilts for her family. I remember her cutting dress patterns from any sort of paper; she could look at a picture, take our measurements and make her pattern.

Grandmother loved and planted all flowers but roses were her favorite and they were utterly beautiful. She made a hugh vegetable garden; there was canning for all three seasons. Jars would glisten on the shelves. Blackberries, apples, plums, pears and grapes for jelly. Dill pickles, always a favorite of everyone. Green beans, tomatoes for stew, and beets with their beautiful red-purple color, corn the color of the sun, and those wonderful black eyed peas. I can still taste them. We would stand in the cellar and look at all those jars and it was like a beautiful painting. Always when I smell tomatoes cook, I am back in her kitchen in the summertime. I can remember her washing jars, and sending us out to draw more water. The memory is both wonderful and sad. We really miss her a lot. Her life was filled with work. Rising before daylight and sometimes working the fields until after dark. Her pleasure was her family. She loved for company to come, and would cook and bake all morning. There is no one living that can make fried chicken like hers. Her family and friends loved her and had great respect for her personage and wisdom. She died April 15, 1994. A lot of our conversations start "remember when Granny.........."

Bobbie Lousie Hartsfield, a granddaughter, remembers: Granny had a life of some adventures. Once forging a river in a wagon which turned over and she had to be pulled to safety. She was floating away on a mattress. A freed black slave, who was a worker and a friend of her fathers, swam out to her and pulled her to shore. He was sent along in case they had trouble and needed help. He saved her life. She was only five years old. She had never learned to swim. Needless to say, she never did.

If you stayed around long enough you could be part of the adventures too. I can remember running after her as hard as my short legs would go. The only reason I was ahead of my sister Glenda was because I had a head start. Granny was always a slow mover but today was a landmark for us. We were not on her trail as she headed for the house. We were up the steps and through the back door before we knew she was on her way back and with the shotgun. Only a quick u-turn and fast moves around got us going back in the opposite direction. We were hollering and shouting, "What is it Granny? What is it Granny?" She yelled, "A chicken hawk is after my baby chicks." She had long legs but was also heavy set and I had never seen her move so fast in my life. She was across the little ditch and up to the fence. That chicken hawk was history. She threw that shotgun up on that fence post for balance and blew that bird into the next century. Feathers went everywhere. Were we impressed? You bet! We couldn't talk about anything else for days. We had a great life.

Celebrations for us was going to Granny's. Many time all of her grandchildren would be together and we loved it. In time we would go with friends and boyfriends, walking the meadows and picking mistletoe for Christmas. As men and women we would return with husbands, children, and then with grandchildren. Granddad died in September of 1962. During the summer of 1965 I watched her sow lespedeza, walking the lots around the barn, and hand cranking the carrier around her waist. In September of 1978 at the age of 79 she was still directing her daughter Mary and her granddaughter Glenda in the fine art of removing fence posts, digging holes, and putting up new post. She lived in her home on her allotted land until the end of 1980, when she moved to Oklahoma City to be near family.

Life was not easy on the farms in those days. People worked hard. That included everyone from the youngest to the oldest. My generation and future generations will never know that kind of hard work. I know what the term "blue wash day" means. For most of us it was the end of a time never to come again. I was 11 years old the last time we made lye soap. My mom and dad helped Granny. The big black pot was full of cracklings cooking over the fire. We had come from Oklahoma City for the weekend. I was considered a city girl.

How can you know that a time is passing forever? Most of the children these days have probably never heard of lye soap. Her farm is gone. It was sold sometime in the 80's. Someone else lives there now. They remodeled the house, of course. At the age of 11 my dad helped granddaddy cut logs for the old barn. It's gone too. And so are the days when this country grew great people from the heart of this land. Yes.....that time is gone forever and those people are going too.

Thank you God for letting me have this grandmother who was never to busy to pat a child and hand out a biscuit with mustard and sausage.

God bless this land and its Native Americans.

◆◆◆◆

Bertie Lorene Davis

Submitted by: Betty Lorene Wright, granddaughter

Bertie Lorene Davis (Roll #8298) was born to Maggie Etta (Cox) Davis (Roll #8295), born 1898 and died in the 1980's. Etta's parents were Charlie Cox (Roll #2183) and Letha (Smith) Cox. Bertie was born in 1901 and died in 1950. She married James Elmer Gatewood and they had four daughters: Alta Lucille, Vivian Marie, Mozelle Irene, and Dorothy Jean.

Bertie had a very short life but gave so much. She hunted, fished and gave me more love than I'd ever known. She was one quarter Choctaw.◆◆◆◆

Marshal Ace Davis

Submitted by: Mrs. Bill E. Davis

Marshall Ace Davis and wife, Emma W. (Lowe) Davis

Marshal was known as "Choctaw Ace" (Roll #15610). He was born 05-03-1876 and married Emma William Lowe on June 19, 1894. I believe they lived in Bell, Indian Territory at the time. They also lived in Loveland and Poteau, then moved to California in the early 30's. They had 12 children. They were: Elizabeth, Leo Henry, William Zack, Ora Irene, Marshal Joseph, Ramon, twins-Bertha and Pearl, Marion James, Dolly May, Beda Laverne, and Hermon Ezery. At this time, there are two of the children still living. Bertha Yockey lives with her daughter and son-in-law in California and Beda Laverne Allen lives in Heavener, Oklahoma. Both of them are widows. Marshal died in May, 1956 and Emma died four months earlier in January, 1956.◆◆◆◆

William Zack Davis

Roll #15611

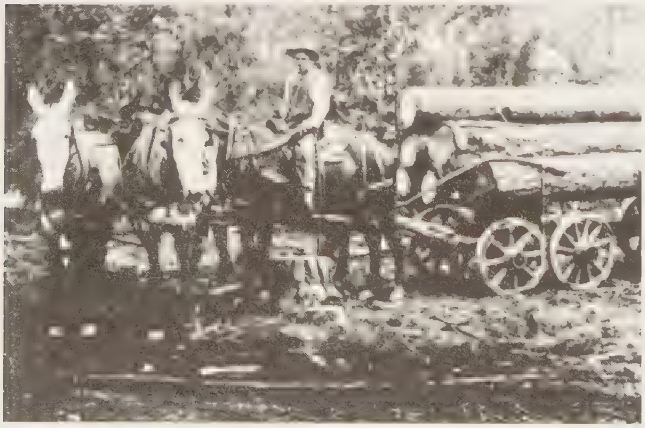
William Zack Davis cir. 1927

Submitted by: Mrs. Bill E. Davis

William Zack Davis was the oldest son of Marshal Ace and Emma W. Lowe Davis. Will, as he was called, was born 07-08-1898 in Indian Territory. At the age of 21, he married Ella Mae Brown on 10-26-1919 at Page, Oklahoma. They lived in Oklahoma and Arkansas in the 1930's and 40's. Will worked in logging, at first with mules and an eight wheel wagon. Later, he drove a log truck for Cado River Lumber Company in Forrester, Arkansas. The family moved to California around 1940 where they all picked fruit around Sanger, California. Will worked at several jobs, including being a partner in a cabinet shop at Del Ray, California in 1944-45. The family owned and ran a cafe at Parker, Arizona for awhile.

In 1953, they moved to Sunnyvale, California where Will worked for a landscape firm until 1956, then he worked as a carpenter for Hubert & Strom Construction until he retired in 1966, then moved to Paradise, California where he lived until his death in April of 1976. His wife, May, died 6 months later in October of 1976.

Will and May enjoyed many things in life. They made trips to Oklahoma and Arkansas about every year to visit family and friends. They loved to travel. Their last trip to Oklahoma and Arkansas was when Will was 75 years old and still a very good driver. They loved having family and friends visit. One of Will's favorite things was having the family gather around to sing and Will played guitar.



Eight wheel wagon driven by William Zack Davis. His oldest son, Robert E. Davis is riding the horse. cir. early 1930's

His children and grandchildren will always have fond memories of Christmas at Will and May's, singing Christmas carols and grandma cooking and baking everyone's favorite food. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in October 1969 at an "Open House Party" at the home of their daughter and son-in-law, Geraldine and Carl Hooper of Paradise. It was attended by all the family and many, many friends.

They loved going to church and were active members of the First Assembly of God Church in Paradise, California. Will played his guitar and served on the church board. They both pitched in and helped whenever there was a need. Will loved to hunt, fish, and work in his garden every year.

Will and May had eight children. Twins born premature and died at birth. A son, Lloyd Dwane, died at age four of pneumonia and is buried in the Page, Oklahoma Cemetery. The five children still living are sons, Robert Eugene, Bobby Joe and Bill Edward Davis. The girls are Eva Lee Hawkins and Ruby Geraldine Hooper. There are 11 grandchildren, 18 great grandchildren, and 3 great great grandchildren.

Will and May were dearly loved by their family and friends and are still missed twenty years after their passing.◆◆◆◆

Herbert Buck Dendy

Submitted by: Jeanne C. Smith

Herbert Buck Dendy was born September 7, 1903, in Allen, Oklahoma. He attended school at East Central, Ada, Oklahoma.

His father was Daniel Baker Dendy, February 10, 1856 to June 11, 1942. He was born in Waterloo, South Carolina. His mother was Leonora Anabella Dendy (Williams), February 27, 1878 to October 4, 1961. She was born in Walnut Hill, Williams Mountain, Eagle County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Herbert had two brothers and four sisters and all of them were original enrollees except Leonora Leona because she was born too late to be on the rolls.

Samuel Dendy,

October 31, 1893 to July 4, 1924;
James Lindly Dendy,
May 15, 1899 to June 13, 1985;
Minnie Idella (Dendy) Jameson,
March 3, 1897 to October 21, 1975;
Ozella (Dendy) McDonald,
July 31, 1901 to September 25, 1990;
Yula Beryl (Dendy) Urice,
August 1, 1905;
Lenora Leona (Dendy) Smith:
September 1, 1907 to December 22, 1992.

Herbert married Leona Riley in 1935 in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Notable ancestors are Chief Moshulatubbee (maternal ancestor); U.S. Grant (paternal ancestor).

Buck Dendy

Buck was a teacher and a coach following his graduation from college. In 1935 Buck had a laryngectomy operation at the Mayo Clinic which, as you can see from the attached newspaper clipping, he survived very well. During the early years following his operation, he was in the oil business and with the help of his wife, built and managed several motels in Oklahoma and Arkansas. He returned to the field of education as the Superintendent of the Whitaker State School. We take great pride in the fact that he was elected to the Oklahoma State Senate in 1955 and became one of its most respected members.◆◆◆◆

Yula Beryl Dendy

Submitted by: Jeanne C. Smith

Eula Beryl (Dendy) Urice

Yula Byrl Dendy Urice, Roll #M-322, later changed the spelling to Beryl, the feminine spelling, was born August 1, 1905 in Elmore City, Oklahoma. She attended high school, business school and Realtor school.

Yula Beryl's father was Daniel Baker Dendy, February 10, 1856 to June 11, 1942. He was born in Waterloo, South Carolina. Her mother was Leonora Anabella Williams Dendy, February 27, 1878 to October 4, 1961. She was born in Walnut Hill, Williams Mountain, Eagle County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Yula Beryl had three brothers and three sisters and all of them were original enrollees except Lenora Leona, who was born to late to be put on the rolls.

Samuel Dendy,
October 31, 1893 to July 12 1924;
James Lindly Dendy,
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March 3, 1897 to October 21, 1975;
Ozella (Dendy) McDonald,
July 31, 1901 to September 25, 1990.
Lenora leona (Dendy) Smith,
September 1, 1907 to December 22, 1992

Yula Beryl married Chester Arthur Urice on June 29, 1922 in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. Chester was born September 23, 1903 and passed away September 14, 1982.

Their children are:
Joe Roy Urice,
March 1, 1924;
Wynona Jane Urice Morrow,
August 29, 1926;
Billie Marion Urice Byers;
January 17, 1929;
James Arthur Urice,
February 11, 1931.

There are 13 grandchildren and 16 great grandchildren.

Notable ancestors are Chief Moshulatubbee (maternal ancestor); and U.S. Grant (paternal ancestor).◆◆◆◆

Ada Virginia (Denton) Gore-Wallis-Atkins

Submitted by: Ada Ramona (Williams) Pinson, granddaughter

"Just Tell Me One More Time"

Grandma, wish you were here so you could tell me what it was you said about John Riddle and the

Butterfield Express. What was it you said John was? Your grandfather or your great grandfather? How many children did he have? Gee, I just can't remember. How were the Pitchlynn and Folsom kin? On whose side? Could it have been your mother's? Oh yeah, speaking of your mother--You didn't mention her very much. Where is she buried? Gee, I wish I knew. The records they kept back then, for some of us, just don't exist anymore.

Sure wish you would have come to Bristow for your final rest like we wanted. You'd always say, "Lutie's where I want to be buried." I didn't understand, but now that I'm searching for my family, I understand. It's hard to do without you--without parents or any aunts or uncles. Where do I go? Who do I ask? Just tell me one more time grandma. I promise this time I'll listen.

This was written in memory of Ada Virginia (Denton) Wallis-Atkins of Wilburton, Oklahoma. She died in October of 1973.

Ada Virginia (Denton) Gore-Wallis-Atkins was an original enrollee, born to John Denton and Mattie Eve (Cooper) Denton. She was born in the Wilburton area in June 1892 and died in October of 1973 in the McAlester, Oklahoma hospital and is buried in the Lutie Cemetery east of Wilburton.

I'm writing this in her honor. She was very proud of her Choctaw heritage. The hard time her grandparents before her, to survive made her that much more proud--the hardship of the removal from Mississippi to Indian Territory. The Civil War--just to survive was a task. Her great grandmother, Eve (Folsom) Pitchlynn Riddle and John Riddle, her great grandfather, are the ones that traveled to the Indian Territory during the removal, to settle at Lutie, east of Wilburton and to later help with the Butterfield Express and help Jones raise their third child. Sarah Ann (Riddle) married a Jones (first name unknown) and then to Steven Cooper. Their daughter, Mattie Eve (Cooper) Denton was Ada's mother.

Mattie Eve married John Denton and John was married before. His first wife was Johnnie Chapin and they had four children before Johnnie died. They were: Mattie, Nancy, James, and Willie Denton. Mattie Eve Cooper and Johnnie Chapin were first cousins. John and Mattie had three children: Ada, John, and Emma Denton.

Ada Virginia married a William Gore and they had one daughter, Sadie Gore. Then, Ada married William Wallis and they had four children. They were: Floyd, Jim E., Toni, and Pearl Mattie (Wallis) Waston Williams. She is my mother. She married Eddie Waston and they had one daughter, Wanda M. Waston. Eddie died when Wanda was nine months old. Then Pearl married Robert W. Williams and they had five children. They were: Roberta J. Williams, born 04-23-1941; Richard B. Williams, born 02-09-1943; Ronald J. Williams, born 04-23-1944; Ada Ramona (Williams) Pinson, born 04-22-1947; and Patti K. (Williams) Williams, born 06-07-1949.

Roberta J. Williams, her sister Wanda M. (Waston) Joyce and her mother, Pearl Mattie Waston-Williams were all killed in a car-train accident on 04-01-1959. Wanda's husband, Roger Dwayne Joyce died three days later. The only survivor was Jim Joyce, the nine month old son of Wanda and R.D. Joyce.

Richard Burns married twice but has no children. Ronald Jim married three times and has three children: Bruce Wayne Williams, Tonya Renee (Williams) Dripps and Tallo D. Williams.

Ada Ramona (Williams) Pinson married Leon Pinson and has three children. They are: Robby Wayne Pinson, born 10-10-1962 and has two children, Megan P. and Heather Ann Pinson; P. Renee Pinson, born 08-16-1964 and has two children, Brooke N. Cassidy and Courtney L. Cassidy; and Ralena Lynn Pinson has one daughter, Savanna Renee Gantz.

Patti K. Williams married Robert P. Williams and they have two children, Andrea R. and Kristen Rae Williams.

Sarah Ann Riddle, mother to Mattie Eve Cooper, was a daughter to John Riddle and Eve (Folsom) Pitchlynn-Riddle. They were removed from Mississippi on the "Trail of Tears". Eve Folsom's first husband was Joseph William Pitchlynn, a brother of Peter Pitchlynn. They had one son and he died after the birth of their son. His name was Boykin Pitchlynn so Sarah was a half sister of W.B. Pitchlynn. Then She married John Riddle.

Mattie Eve (Cooper) Denton (Roll #8285); Ada Virginia (Denton) Wallis (Roll #8286); John Denton (Roll #8287); Emmie Denton (Roll #8288); James L. Denton (Roll #8289); Nancy Denton (Roll #8290). James and Nancy were step siblings to John and Emmie.◆◆◆◆

Theodore F. Dukes

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Shooting the Breeze.....With T.F. Dukes

Theodore F. Dukes - 1970

Though he may be housebound, Mr. T.F. Dukes has maintained his quick whit and sense of humor. For a man who will be turning 90 this Oct. 2, his mind is just as clear and sharp as ever. A retired attorney who has resided in Hominy most of his life, Mr. Dukes willingly shared a few treasured memories with this reporter on Thursday, July 26, 1995.

Q: How long have you lived in Hominy?

Mr. Dukes: I have lived here since 1933. I guess that would make it 62 years.

Q: Tell me about your family.

Mr. Dukes: I grew up in Talihina. I am a dangerous combination of Choctaw, Scotch, and English (with a chuckle). My parents were very educated. They both were school teachers. My mother grew up in Texas when they had all the uprisings. She attended college in Texas. All my mom's family were railroad people. Most of them were engineers.

Dad's family was in the farming and ranching business. My father was very well educated. He attended the well know Roanoke College in Virginia.

My grandfather was G.W. Dukes, Chief of the Choctaw Indians in LaFlore County. That was Choctaw country. Theodore Roosevelt was president at that time and was good friends with my grandfather. You see, the president liked to be close to the chiefs of the different tribes. It was important back then. That's who I was named after, Theodore--after the president.

Q: What brought you to Hominy?

Mr. Dukes: I was 26 years old with a military education. I served as attorney for the war department for a while. I became a lawyer when my wife's family lived in Tulsa. The courts ran out of funds in Laflore County, so there I was, looking for a firm. I checked around some in different towns, then my family said the bank in Hominy had a law office and needed a lawyer. They offered the office, a small stipend and all the business one could accumulate. It sounded good to me.

I ended up being the bank's lawyer for 59 years. Mr. Mullendore and Mr. Wright were bank presidents and were good friends of mine. We had a good relationship. I helped them out and they referred business to me.

I also served as city attorney for 25 years, then as city judge for about 10 years. I was city mayor twice. I wanted to be. I wanted to do something for the city.

Q: What else did you do for the city?

Mr. Dukes: Well, our lake in the country dried up and we were bonded to the hilt. Nobody knew what we were going to do. It didn't seem possible to get the funds to fix up the old one. So I said to myself, "What are you going to do Duke?" Then I got to thinking and decided we could form a common law trust and sell the bonds. That's what we did and they went like blue chips! And they were paid off.

I knew we could save a lot of money by building a new dam instead of trying to fix the old one. So we got our heads together and I knew of a little creek right out side of town that we could dam up, but they turned the proposal down. But we went ahead and did it and now it's just beautiful. It ought to be called Duke's lake. And then there's the prison.

Q: What about the prison?

Mr. Dukes: The state needed a new prison and you know a lot of places don't want a prison in their town. We were the only town friendly to the idea. I knew it would bring a lot of jobs so I worked hard to get the prison. It took a lot of doing but now we have a lot of families employed there. It ought to be called Duke's prison but....(he adds with a little chuckle!)

Q: How did you meet your wife?

Mr. Dukes: I was a hotshot at the Tulsa University at the time and played a lot of sports. I played a lot of basketball, tennis, and baseball. I met Alice at one of the games. She was just a high school girl at the time. She was president of the girls T-Walkers Club. I got teased a lot because she was just a high school girl, but she was the one.

It has been a good marriage, I couldn't have asked for a better wife than Alice Dukes. She is smarter than three women and much, much smarter than me. She was very industrious. She's over in a nursing home in Cleveland now. I could write a book on her. I don't know what I would have done without her.

We have only one child, a daughter, Florence Churchill, who now lives in Tulsa with her husband. We have two grandsons, one is Dr. David Churchill who had his practice in Hominy for awhile and now lives in New York and the other, Richard, lives in Houston, Texas and is a computer expert. We have also been blessed with three great grandchildren.

Q: I've heard you have a book over at the Library?

Mr. Dukes: Yes, it is called "Adam, Abraham and the Apocalypse." I taught Sunday School for 35 years at Presbyterian Churches in Talihina, Tulsa, and

Hominy. I really enjoyed it.

Q: What is your favorite thing about living in Hominy?

Mr. Dukes: It is a friendly small town. It is pretty substantial. There are more able people here than in most small towns. There's a lot of educated people here. Hominy has been a good city, but thank the Lord for that. We had a lot of good city engineers.

Q: Do you think the town has changed much?

Mr. Dukes: No, not much. It has always been a good town...(pausing for a moment)...far about the average I'd say.

Q: If there was one thing you could change about your life, what would it be?

Mr. Dukes: I can't really think of anything I'd want to change. I've done everything I've wanted to do and have done it with a good hand...that's what counts.

As I left Mr. Dukes' home, I realized that I had only touched the tip of the great amount of memories that this man could share with us. Who knows, we may meet again.

Many thanks to Mr. Dukes' caregiver, Jan Hartshorn, who helped so much in obtaining some of the information and setting up the interview for us.◆◆◆◆

Albert Wayne Durant

Submitted by: Dolores Durant Taylor, daughter

My father, Albert Wayne Durant, was an original enrollee. He was born in Indian Territory, Atoka, I think. He and his father were on the last roll taken of the "Five Civilized" tribes. He was not very old at the time and had already lost his mother. His father remarried and had one daughter, Eulala, who had one son, Robert. We were in contact with them during the 40's. My sister, Wenona corresponded with Robert for a while, I believe they lived in Arizona. In the early 50's, Aunt Eulala was living in Tulsa, Oklahoma. That is the last contact we had with her. If by some chance, either of them receives the BISHINIK, it would be great to hear from them.

My father attended Jones Academy. It was during one of the school terms that his father died. It is my understanding that he was not even informed of the death until he returned home on a break. So, he was left alone and was taken in by a white Catholic family. He ran away at sixteen and joined the navy. My mother and he met when he was working for her father, J.A. Williams. After they married, they moved to the twenty acres he had been "given" by the government. They raised cotton, I know for sure, but am not sure what else. How often we wish we had listened more closely to details. They moved to Kiowa, and my dad had a service station or garage. We moved from there to California. We lived in Blythe for a while and then moved to San Jacinto. Dad eventually started painting houses and mostly did that until he retired to Kiowa, Oklahoma.

As a young man, he played some minor league baseball in Oklahoma, traveled with some team for a while. He was a left-handed pitcher and a switch hitter. He was also ambidextrous when it came to writing, and had beautiful handwriting. He continued to love baseball and continued to play as long as he could. He played with a team from the Soboboa Indian reservation in California. We went to a baseball game almost every Sunday afternoon at the various Indian reservations. I remember him pitching a no-hitter in a tournament at Sherman Institute in Riverside, California, to win it for his team.

My dad was a man of little words, and had a rather dry humor. But he had a big, wonderful laugh that was recognizable if you were anywhere near. I know he had quite a few hardships growing up, and that he worked hard all his working years to raise four children, but I don't remember his ever feeling sorry for himself. He always had a positive attitude. He was a very private person, and I am so sorry that I did not try to draw him out more and I deeply regret that he did not teach us some of the Choctaw language. I did not know he could speak it until after he was gone. I am very proud of my Indian heritage and try to learn all that I can about the Choctaw Tribe. I have found it very difficult to find information about the Choctaws.

My dad married an Indian girl and had one daughter before he married my mom.

No birthdate is available for Albert Wayne Durant, Roll #12288, but it is known that he died in March 1984 at McAlester, Oklahoma, and is buried in Pittsburg, Oklahoma. He married twice but the name and date of marriage to his first wife is unavailable. The second marriage was to Pearl Belle Williams on 01-02-1929. They had been married 54 years when he passed away.

He attended school at Jones Academy. After he finished school, he worked as a farmer, mechanic, baseball player and house painter.

His children were: Wenona Dean, Pearl Dolores, Gloria Pat, and Elvin Wayne. The grandchildren were Katherine Pearl Partain, Albert Maurice Partain, Jacqueline Dean Partain, Gary Zane Partain, Michael Wayne Taylor, Marsha Lynn Taylor, Larry Keith

Taylor, Karen Renee Taylor, Quanna Sue Jones, Walter Dean Jones, Dorothy Kay Durant, Brian Durant, Bruce Durant (twin to Brian) died in infancy, David Durant, and Elvin Wayne Durant, Jr. There are 33 great grandchildren and at least 3 great great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Bessie Durant

Submitted by: Elma M. Severn, granddaughter

Bessie Durant (Roll #15526) was born 11-11-1878 in Choctaw County, Indian Territory. She died 03-22-1950 at Golden, Oklahoma. She married Louis (J.L.) Merry (Roll #IW1363). He was born 04-10-1872 and died 07-01-1932. at Golden, Oklahoma.

They had one child, Ida May (Merry) Whitfield (Roll #15527). Ida has three living children: Lewis O. Whitfield, Elma M. Severn, and Catherine O. Carroll. she had one child killed in WW11, Omagene Clinton Whitfield.◆◆◆◆

Jennie Lila Durant

Submitted by: James Wiliam Touchstone, grandson

My grandmother was Jennie Lila Durant, born 06-21-1879 and died 01-24-1924. She was 1/2 Choctaw blood, (Roll #1016). She married Elijah Costilow, born 04-04-1871 and died 04-06-1914. They were married on 08-11-1895. Elijah was a white man enrolled as (#IW889).

They lived around Blue, Indian Territory, and then to Lukfata and Holly Creek area near Broken Bow in McCurtain County, Oklahoma. I think he was a farmer. Jennie died from a ruptured appendix. The doctor operated on her at home and she did not make it. Jennie and Elijah, both, died at a young age and are buried in the Holly Creek Cemetery. They had eight children. They were: Lena Mae (Roll #1017) born 09-05-1896 and died 01-15-1985; James Daniel (Roll #1018) born 12-17-1898 and died 03-03-1901; Henrietta (Roll #1019) born 01-18-1901 and died 11-09-1918; Lula Bell (Roll #811) born 11-06-1903 and died 07-01-1922; James William, born 11-06-1906 and died 1984; George Elijah, born 08-18-1908 and died 1988; Thadeous (Thad) born 01-13-1911; Henry, born 01-06-1914.

Jennie Lila's parents were Isom (Isham) Durant and Phoebe??. I do not know of any brothers or sisters that she may have had.◆◆◆◆

Elizabeth Frances Ellis

Submitted by: Elizabeth Ann (Taylor) Nored,

Elizabeth Frances Ellis was born 01-13-1872 and died 04-29-1922. She was 1/2 Choctaw and married Benjamin Franklin Platt. They had ten children, five boys and five girls as follows: Leo, born 03-12-1897 and died 08-06-1899; Mary Etta, born 03-14-1899; Gracie Jewel, born 12-01-1900 and died 10-16-1907; James Oliver, born 08-04-1902; Beulah Viola, born 01-25-1904; Frank Clifford, born 12-02-1906 and died 08-06-1907; Thomas Jefferson, born 03-18-1908 and died 08-06-1908; Maggie Bell, born 06-14-1909; Sadie Ray, born 05-28-1912; J.G. Platt, born 09-11-1916 and died 10-05-1916.

Benjamin Platt ran a grocery store in Mayers, Oklahoma, to make his family's living. Two of his ledgers are still intact from where he sold his goods. He was of Irish and French descent.

Elizabeth Ellis Platt was enrolled by her mother then after she had her children, the census was taken, they enrolled her as Elizabeth Frances Platt and cut her degree of Indian blood from 1/2 to 1/4. This, in turn, made her children 1/8 which also cut her grandchildren to 1/16.◆◆◆◆

Wallace Emi-yah-tubbe Original Enrollee

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

Wallace Emiyahtubbe/Ameahtubbee was born in Newton County, Mississippi to Billy Ameahtubbee-Emiyahtubbe/Mehahtubbee (maternal grandfather of Polk McAlvain original enrollee roll #6445) and his mother was probably one Oshtahoba, a Sixtowns Choctaw who was sister to Ahtokawa, Captain of the Sixtowns.

Wallace Emiyahtubbee was born about 1845 and married a woman named Nancy. They came from Mississippi to Oklahoma and settled in McMillan, Indian Territory in 1903.

Their children are as follows: Martha Emiyahtubbe, Minnie Emiyahtubbe, Flemmon Emiyahtubbe, Johnnie Emiyahtubbe, Jim Wallace, Tom Wallace, and Beely Emiyahtubbee Simpson.

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Columbus Wiliam Ervin
Roll #12046

Columbus William Ervin

Birthdate: July 27, 1885 or 1887 in Fort Towson, Indian Territory.
Date of Death: July 17, 1967, Castro Valley, California.
Buried: Elmwood Cemetery, Hartshorne, Oklahoma.

Parents:
William L. (Bill) Ervin, Roll #12045
Born: Doaksville, Indian Territory in 1862
Died: Hartshorne, Oklahoma in 1918.
Rosa Miller (Illini Indian)
Born: Effingham, Illinois on 03-11-1870
Died: Harshorne, Oklahoma on 02-28-1958.
They were married at Towson County, Indian Territory on 08-15-1885.

Brothers
Edward L. Ervin, 06-10-1889 to 05-07-1926;
Simon Ervin, circa 1892 to 06-24-1967;
James Calvin (Grady) Ervin, 12-26-1893- to 06-07-1936;
Ben Ervin, 06-04-1900 to 07-13-1934.

Sisters:
Pearl Ervin, 08-12-1891 to 04-14-1973;
Minnie Ervin, 09-04-1895 to 05-21-1991;
Emma Ervin, circa 1898.
All were original enrollees.

Attended School:
Hartshorne, Oklahoma.
Established by Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf Mining Company, kept up by taxes paid by the miners.
Jones Academy, 5 years, quit in 1904

Married:
Lillie Mae Tucker
Born: Harrison, Arkansas on 10-11-1889
Died: Castro Valley, California on 12-17-1891
They were married at Arch, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, 1906.

Resided:
Blue Valley (located 4 miles southwest of Hartshorne, Oklahoma) and in Hartshorne, Oklahoma.

Children: 3 sons and 2 daughters
Sons:
Dallas Garland Ervin, 08-19-1907 to 04-14-1994;
Alvin (Hawk) Ervin, 06-28-1916;
C.W. (Cal) Ervin, 08-18-1921.

Daughters:
Little Willie Ervin, 02-12-10 to 12-24-15;
Daisy B. Ervin Larmour, 10-20-1924.

Grandchildren: 5 grandson and 4 granddaughters
Grandsons:
John William Ervin, 07-16-1929;
Benjamin Gregory (Ben) Ervin, 09-13-1944;
Steve Ervin, 03-14-1946;
Donald Larmour, 04-04-1946;
Michael Alvin Ervin, 05-07-1955.

Granddaughters:
Gloria Faye Ervin, 03-15-1941;
Alvera Jane Ervin, 01-01-1947;
Toni Therese Ervin Brown, 10-15-1951;
Connie Marie Ervin, 08-16-1954.

Great Grandchildren: 8 great grandsons, 16 great granddaughters
Great Grandsons:
Benjamin Gregory (Greg) Ervin, II, 09-13-1968;
Donald Jonathan Larmour, 02-24-1979;
James Gregory Roberson, 08-23-1962;
Michael Don Roberson, 05-29-1964;
Stephen Ervin Barrier, 06-11-1973;
Todd Allen Barrier, 01-05-1976;
Tony Jack Barrier, 11-07-1978;
Willie Michael Ervin, 03-05-1991.

Great Granddaughters:
Leslie Ervin Sexson, 01-16-1958;
Laurie Ervin Southard, 09-05-1959;
Rebecca Ervin Phansalkar, 12-29-1965;
Angela Ervin Gomez, 03-24-1970;
Lisa Ervin, 06-05-1974;
Amy Larmour Guerino, 04-20-1971;
Jodie Larmour, 07-24-1973;
Penny Jo Roberson Van Shoubrouek, 05-14-1957;
Theresa Marie Ervin Canant, 10-20-1971;
Keli Jo Ervin, 10-02-1973;
Stormy Renae Barrier Hopson, 09-28-1971;
Amber Lynn Brown Martin, 09-24-1972;
Janie Michelle Brown, 09-11-1977;
Vanessa Marie Ervin, 06-17-1982;
Megan Leigh Ervin, 07-10-1989;
Karen Ashley Ervin, 01-02-1990.

Great Great Grandchildren: 6 boys, 8 girls
Great Great Grandsons:
Cory Sexson;

Jonathan Southard;
Austen Jones Van Shoubrouek;
Casey Allen Barrier;
Stephen Blake Barrier;
Christian Tanner Hopson.

Great Great Granddaughters:

Kara Sexson;
Erin Sexson;
Gabrielle Southard;
Sarah Jane Van Shoubrouek;
Brittany Dawn Roberson;
Kelsey June Roberson;
Lauren Nicole Hopson;
Dakota Lynn Hopson.

Jobs:

Coal miner, carpenter, Indian ACC foreman, and during World War II he worked at General Cable and after World War II he worked at Westinghouse Air Brakes.

Hobbies and Interests:

Indian ball, collecting stamps and coins, hunting and fishing, watching wrestling on T.V. and listening to country & western music.

Columbus William Ervin was a descendent of Hopia Iskitina, Choctaw Chief and leader. His family was a pioneer family to Indian Territory. Columbus was a member of the Neighborhood Church in Castro Valley, California. He was a kind, gentle, quiet man, who was slow to anger. He was very pleasant and had a good sense of humor. He was very responsible and worked hard all his life supporting his family. He was a devoted husband and father.◆◆◆◆

Emma Ervin Christian

Roll #12635

Choctaw Original Enrollee reports her memories of an interesting childhood
from the Chronicles of Oklahoma, June 1931

Reprinted from the "BISHINIK" official
newspapaer of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Many years have passed over this hoary head of mine since I came into existence, in the early sixties on a farm three and one half miles west of old Doaksville; many years have flown, marking many changes as time swiftly passes by, yet youthful dreams often call me back to the grim past, to remind me of the many joys, pains, and sorrows I experienced in those by-gone days. The name of Doaksville may not be found on the map of Oklahoma today (1928) yet no town that has banished so completely ever kept itself so alive in the memory of the people who once knew it.

My earliest recollection of Doaksville gives a picture in my mind of a thriving village. In the days of its wealth; long before the Civil War, Doaksville was one of the important social and intellectual centers of Choctaw life. Here and in the neighborhood of Doaksville, on their big plantations, lived the Choctaw aristocrats, who owned many Negroes that cultivated these plantations, while their masters, the leaders of the Choctaw Nation, indulged in sports of various kinds. At an early day, Doaksville was the Capitol of the Choctaw Nation; here the Indian Legislature and courts were held, and all the important business of the time was transacted; but as the leading men began to move to the western part of the Territory our officials advocated the removal of the Capitol to Armstrong Academy, now near Durant. Accordingly it was done and for many years the Choctaw council met here for the execution of our tribal laws. Fort Towson, the new town, has absorbed all that remained of Doaksville, but there is one thing that still survives and that is the Cemetery.

No one now living knows when the clods first fell upon a coffin in that cemetery. It stands on a hillside fringed on the canyon's edge by a heavy growth of timber, while here and there among the graves stand somber pines. In spring and summer the place is bright with wild flowers; in the fall it is brown with withered grass, and yet the growth of aromatic weeds fills the air with sweetness, as if speaking of the good as well as the bad that lie buried in the old cemetery.

Could one hear an old Choctaw patriarch tell the annals of Doaksville Cemetery, it would make the blood curdle in his veins, for the victims of many a bloody tragedy lie buried there.

While Doaksville has passed into oblivion a few years ago, there will remain the little rock jail house - the first of its kind ever built in the Territory. It was a small structure built of rocks; it had no floor inside and had a common board roof. Its dimensions were about 16x20 feet; such a building today would not hold the modern culprits one half night. All those that were put in there however, remained, with the exception of one man by the name of Jones, who was set at liberty by his friends. He was sentenced to be shot for murder so some of his friends cut a hole in the roof, let a rope down, and helped him to escape.

He never came back to this country.

I can remember just after the war, when my father had the Post Office on this farm home of ours; how long he was Postmaster I do not remember, but I never forgot the name of a boy, some seventeen or eighteen years of age that carried the mail from Clarksville, Texas, to our home, because he always spend the night at our home as it was a day's ride to Clarksville. We children were always glad to see him because he seldom failed to bring us candy which was a rarity to us, as my father did not approve of children eating candy. If this man is alive today, he is quite aged. His name was Alfonso Lane.

A mile and on half northwest of Doaksville was an Indian boarding school for girls. The name of this institution was Pine Ridge Seminary, deriving its name from the vast pine forest that traversed the entire county extending east into Arkansas. My older sisters, three in number, attended this school. It was managed by the Presbyterian Board, and Cyrus Kingsbury, a Presbyterian minister, was the Superintendent. Ten miles northwest of Doaksville was another Indian boarding school, but this was for the boys. These schools were closed during the Civil War and Spencer Academy was used as a hospital and home for the soldiers. Many of them died there, for in a half a mile of the Academy was a large graveyard and my father said that most of the graves were those of soldiers.

My first memory of Spencer Academy was of a Presbyterian minister named Alexander Reed, who with his family, lived there, taking care of the place and property, as it was managed by the Presbyterians also. In 1868 my father was put in charge of Spencer Academy, to rebuild, recover and repair all damages which had been done during the war. One can well imagine how dilapidated and forlorn the place was after the ravages of the war had ceased. No one lived there for several months as A. Reed and family had gone back to New York from whence they came; he engaged an old colored man to go there and look after the things until someone was appointed to take charge of the place. So, as might be expected, numerous were the ghost stories afloat, about the old deserted place--so much that it took some persuasion to get my mother's consent to move there. She was superstitious and believed in all the old Indian signs and ghost stories, and really it was a haunted looking place, far from any neighbors.

Some people told that before the sun went down, the tables and chairs would begin to move around as if by magic, the windows would fly up or down and that it was an impossibility to keep the doors closed. My father did not believe in such bosh, as he called it, so in the fall of 1868 we moved into the haunted Academy and lived there for two years. The ghosts did not get any of us, but the wolves were as plentiful there as the cottontail rabbits are here around my weedy place.

Old Spencer Academy was east of the Kiamichi River; several years later they built a new Spencer Academy some thirty miles west of the Kiamichi River. The reason for moving the school was that it was so inconvenient about getting supplies; the roads were bad and often the river would get so high that they would not ferry any one across. There was only a small ferry boat at the old Rock Chimney Crossing, which I suppose is known far and near. The two rock chimneys which marked this crossing on Kiamichi River were there as far back as I can remember. The houses were built and owned by an Irishman by the name of Patrick. The houses were burned but the chimneys stood for years and years.

The old Spencer Academy was sold to an Indian preacher named Robert Frazier. He sold a great deal of the lumber there, but the place is known as Spencerville today. The new Spencer Academy in some unknown way, caught fire and burned down; that is, the largest building was consumed by fire and several boys were burned completely to ashes. I had a boy there and he barely escaped, just in his night clothes. One of the boys, who was more fortunate and had his clothes out, gave him a pair of great big overalls and that is what he had to wear home. The place was then sold to the highest bidder and one Thomas E. Oakes of Altas, was the man that bought it. He afterwards filed on this land for his daughter, Mrs. Howard Morris of Soper, Oklahoma. Said Thomas E. Oakes was at the time, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation. His uncle, Joel W. Everide, was the Supreme Judge of our district for twenty years.

The first school that I attended was taught by a Chickasaw Indian lady named Selina Ayahkombee. Before the Civil War they owned a great number of Negro slaves and had a large plantation one mile northwest from our home. They had an orchard of all kinds of fine fruit and berries, as the sandy soil was especially adapted to the growing of fruit. Though the Negroes were free they continued to live in their old slave homes which were built on a sandy ridge not far from their old master's home. There was a deep canyon between Sand Hill and the master's home and down in this deep gully was a spring of water as pure, cool and clear as crystal bubbling up through the white sand.

We had to go one mile beyond this place to our little log school house. The size of the house was

16x20 feet; one door to the east, one window (that is an opening, but no glass) to the west and one to the south. We had puncheon seats, that is what they called benches made out of a log split in the middle and smoothed off with an ax or a plane. We had a large play ground as there was only one home in half a mile of the place, consequently at noon time we would wander out of sight or hearing. Then Miss Selina would blow the great long cow's horn which she kept (and could blow) to bring us in to books. My studies were a reader and the old blue back spelling book which has long ago been discarded. The little log cabin was common and the seats were rough, but we had just as good a time then as the children do today.

One of my greatest pleasures in my childhood days was a day spent at my father's old water mill which was two miles away from home on what was then called Cedar Creek, the boundary line between Towson and Cedar Counties. I suppose that it would be a treat to the modern girl or boy to see one of those mills today, as I doubt of there being one in existence anywhere. The creek had a wall or dam across it which made a large lake of water about the mill building; about the middle of this dam was a water gate which was raised to allow the water to gush through onto the mill wheels with such force as to start them turning around and around. The mill was ready then to begin grinding. Oh! Such terrible racket as it did make when it was in operation!

The next thing of importance to me was when the journey began to my next school which the trip commenced in the latter part of August, 1871, to old New Hope Seminary. My first trip in a covered wagon was quite a thrill to me (equal to our champion debaters trip to Washington) as I had never been any distance from home, and Oh! Horrors, such rough roads as we had to travel. Virtually speaking, there were no roads across the mountains that we came over, until we struck the stage line running from Fort Smith to Stringtown and other points south. I went over these bad roads twice per year for five years. My father, Mrs William Byrd, (whose husband was in later years Governor of the Chickasaw Nation), an orphan girl by the name of Carrie Stewart, a hired boy and myself composed the party that traversed this rough, wild and unpopulated country. We saw wild game in abundance. We saw one bear, and at night we frequently heard the shrill squall of the panther which would send an icy sensation down our spines.

Arriving at New Hope about the first of September we found there Rev. J.Y. Bryce, Sr., with a bevy of Indian girls. Some of the girls were fair, some very dark, some fat, lean, tall, short, some pretty and some monstrous ugly.

I will now give some of the Indians' way of doctoring and cooking, which were common when I was a child. The Indian doctors that I knew were mostly women and they made their medicines out of various kinds of weeds, the bark and roots of trees and herbs, and they also believed in witches. My oldest sister had a bad sick spell, and mother sent for an Indian doctor. She came, examined Sister, then she went off to the woods to get her medicines. There was a room built off, separate from our bedrooms that the boy generally occupied. This room had a fireplace and the floor was very near the ground. She demanded the use of this room and called for an old fashioned pot to cook her herbs and roots in. When she got them prepared, she took one or two planks out of the floor, then she dug a hole in the ground to fit this pot into, then she fixed a concern for Sister to lie over this place and then she steamed her several times a day for three days in succession, and gave her teas to drink.

After the time of steaming was over she showed Mother a little ball, presumably made of hair and a clot of something like blood on it. She pretended that she drew this out of Sister's side by the steaming process. She said that Sister had been shot by an enemy with a poisoned ball; well, she got well and lived to be seventy seven years of age. No doubt she had pneumonia and the steaming was good for her, but the poison ball was a hoax.

We went to several Indian homes where they had the conjuror or witch doctor, where they served pachofa and had dancing while doctoring the sick, which was a queer way of doing in case of sickness. I will give the particulars of one which I attended as the sick man was a brother of my first teacher; his name was Gipson Ayahkombee. Late in the evening Father, Mother, and all of us children walked to the home of the sick man, as we had an invitation to come, and they expected us to come, or we were no good friends. They had a large yard, nicely grassed over, and each family was seated around on the grass in groups, then we were served with pachofa in large vessels, and all of one family had to eat out of this vessel. We had paddles made out of cedar and horn spoons to eat with. Some of the spoons were made of cow horns and some were buffalo spoons. The vessel we ate out of was made of cedar, and we used to call them keelers, and the smaller ones with a handle were called piggin.

This pachofa was made of corn and fresh pork cooked together. When all were through eating, the weird music of the tom tom began in front of the room where the patient lay; we were not allowed to see in this room nor to pass around it, so in order to prevent any one from passing around this room, a rope was secured to the corner of the room and stretched out for a considerable distance. When the doctor began her queer noise in the room, all the young men and women lined up on two rows opposite each other to commence their odd way of dancing. I listened attentively to the whimsical noise the doctor was making in the room, which to me, sounded like a dried gourd, with shells, dried peas, beans or buttons in it, and her mutterings were a continued he, he, ho, ho, and something else that I could not understand, There was a sound that seemed like she was spitting on him, I can not describe the noise made by the tom tom man with all kinds of shells and everything that would jingle around his body and limbs. When all this was over and all starting for home, one of my mischievous sisters raised the rope and ran by the forbidden room; the guards chased her but it was dark and she got away. The man died and they blamed Sister for his death. If the guards had caught her they would have stripped her clothing off and dipped her under cold water thereby dispelling the evil spirit.

The custom of the Indians was to go and cry at the grave of the dead, with the wife or mother, once in a while until the final funeral was preached, or you were not considered a true friend. The final funeral was preached from six to twelve months after burial. So many used to come to our home to cry with Mother after the loss of some member of the family. On one occasion I remember an old friend of Mother's passed away, who lived about six miles from us on the west side of the Kiamichi River; owing to inclement weather, Mother did not attend his burial, so not long after she was going to cry at the grave with the widow and took me along. I was small but could ride a pony and I was thrilled with joy over my trip, as I was going to a place I had not been to before. On arriving there a boy came out and tied our ponies, and Mother sent me to the house and she proceeded to the grave which was bout 150 or 200 yards from the home. The family could not speak a word of English and as I could not talk the Indian language at the time, all my joy and thrills were gone. It seemed to me like they cried a half day, for I could hear them and felt like crying too.

Some would cut or bob the wife's hair when the husband died. They always buried their dead at home and sometimes under the house. I remember an instance where a wealthy Chickasaw Indian named Pitman Colbert was buried under the porch of his home on his big plantation just a mile west of old Doaksville. I do not know the year he was buried (perhaps before I was born) but I knew the family and knew he was buried there. Some four or five years after I moved away from Doaksville some robbers went into his grave and secured all the valuables that were buried with him, but in the dark they missed several pieces of coin which were found in the dirt the next day.

After I was ten or twelve years old, I asked Mother why did the Indians bury at home instead of taking them to the graveyard, as the white people did; she said that it seemed like you were throwing them away to take them away from home and bury them so we had a family grave yard at our home too. The last Indian cry that I attended was over the Jackford mountains. It was conducted similarly to those in my childhood days; they had a large brush arbor built and seats for all, they sang and prayed then preached the funeral sermon, after which all proceeded to the grave, where all are supposed to cry, but they do not. After this all were invited to a dinner of barbecued beef and various kinds of food.

I will now give recipes for a few Indian dishes made from corn that Mother used to make. Most everybody knows how to skin corn and make what we used to call bighead hominy. White people used canned lye to make this hominy, but Mother used lye made from wood ashes. One kind of Tafulla was made by placing corn in a mortar, sprinkle water on the corn a little at a time and beat with a pestle lightly, until the husk is off the grains; then take out, put into a riddle basket and shake the husk out; place grains back into mortar, then pound with pestle until grains are broken to desired size (fine or large pieces); the small pieces you can cook, adding half cup of cornfield beans and this is called a bean hominy, or you can add weak lye dripped from wood ashes and you have lye hominy.

This hominy can be kept in a warm place until it begins to sour and makes good eating. The large grains you can cook with fresh meat and make pashofa. Again you can cook small grains and make hickory nut hominy.

The kernels of the nuts were prepared in the following manner. Mother used a large square cane basket, five or six inches deep, then she placed a flat rock in the center and pounded the nuts with a mallet on this rock; when the required amount was pounded out she placed all in a latticed bottom cane basket and shook all the beaten kernels out--then she placed the kernels into a mortar (or hominy block) and beat them to a fine pulp. This she put into a basin of water, stirring it up well; then she held a sieve over the pot of hominy and poured this water into the hominy; let it heat to a simmer but not boil--this thickens the soup and gives it a delightful taste.

Then Mother used to take roasting ears (too hard to fry) and roast bushels of corn in the following manner. She would have a trench dug about twelve inches long and about two feet deep; she filled this trench with oak bark off dead trees and let them burn to a heap of red coals; then she stood an andiron at each end of the trench and then placed a green pole or log on the middle of the andirons; then she stood ears of corn on each side of the pole which was soon cooked half around the ear; then she turned them around and the corn was soon cooked. The turning of the corn was a hot job, but by such process, it did not take so long to cook a big pile of corn. A wagon sheet was spread on the ground nearby on which the baked corn was thrown.

As soon as it was cool enough, all the members of the family began to shell grains off the cob, after it was shelled the corn was poured onto a sheet and spread upon a scaffold to dry. After the corn was dry you prepared it the same way as the uncooked corn, by beating in a mortar; beaten into small pieces then cooked with chicken, made an appetizing dish. This roasted corn was good, cooking the whole grain. You can parch corn in an oven until it is a pretty brown color, then beat in a mortar into meal, mix the meal with water, add some sugar, and this makes a delightful beverage. This was called cold flour. To make beaten corn bread, you husked the corn first, as in making hominy, then beat the grain in half or quarter pieces, sift through the riddle basket, to separate the fine from the larger grain, then soak the larger grain in luke warm water for half a day; then take out of the water and let drain an hour or more; then put into mortar and pound into meal; sift through a sieve-take the coarser part that won't go through the sieve and cook as you do rice; when done, mix the fine meal with this cooked grits, into a dough about the thickness of ordinary corn meal dough, place this in a stone jar and let set over night. In the morning add soda and salt, then bake. This makes fine bread but it was awful hard work to make it. Then we used to have gritted corn bread made out of roasting ears after it was too hard to fry. To make banaha, the meal was pounded in a mortar; ashes burnt from pea hulls was put on the corn in small quantities as it was pounded into meal; this gave the meal a greenish gray color and a good flavor too; on mixing the meal; beans or peas already cooked were added to the dough, then a small amount of dough was made into shape of an ordinary size cucumber, put into shucks or green corn blades, tied in the middle, put into a pot of boiling water and cooked for an hour or more, served while hot. I have mentioned mortar and pestle so often, those that do not know what they are will have to visit the museum and see for themselves.◆◆◆◆

William L. (Bill) Ervin
Roll #12045

Birthdate: June 21, 1862 in Doaksville, Indian Territory

Date of Death: December 10, 1918 in Hartshorne, Oklahoma. Shot in the back.

Buried: Sulphur Cemertery (South of Hartshorne, Oklahoma, near Blue Valley)

William L. (Bill) Ervin and his sister Nancy Ervin Hampton

Parents:

Calvin David Ervin, born in North Carolina on 06-21-1816 and died In Hartshorne, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, on 12-10-1892

Sallie Gibson (Indian name - Abafukubbee), born in Mississippi and died in Doaksville, Indian Territory, buried there in the family garden.

Calvin David Ervin was a school teacher, carpenter, and postmaster.

Sallie Gibson Ervin was the granddaughter of Hopia Iskitina (Little Prophet). Her grandfther, Hopia

Iskitina, gave her his old buffalo horn spoon that he carried with him in the War of 1812, as a keepsake and for a safe journey, as she was leaving Mississippi, coming to the "Wilds of Indian Territory".

Calvin and Sallie were married in Winston County, Mississippi in 1832.

Brothers:

Chistopher Columbus Ervin, 12-25-1848 to 12-22-1932;

Sisters:

Margaret Ervin Oakes, 11-27-1853 to 03-11-1938;

Susan (Susie) Ervin Everidge, 06-10-1857 to 06-29-1891;

Nancy Caroline Ervin Hampton, circa 1842;

Emily (Emma) Ervin Willis, Ford, Carpenter, Christian, 06-20-1861 to 12-21-1936;

Delilah Palina Ervin Willis, Clark, Stallard, Christian, Luther, Davis, circa 1847;

Mary Jane Ervin Freeny;

Alice Ervin Loman;

Mary Ann Ervin.

Married: Rosa Miller (Illini Indian) born, Effingham, Illinois on 03-11-1870 and died in Hartshorne, Oklahoma on 02-28-1958

They were married at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma.

Resided: Ti Valley, Oklahoma (Blue Valley) 4 miles southwest of Hartshorne, Oklahoma

Children: 5 sons, 3 daughters

Sons:

Columbus William Ervin, born 07-27-1887 and died 07-17-1967;

Edward L. Ervin, born 06-10-1889 and died 05-07-1926;

Simon Ervin, born circa 1892 and died 06-24-1967;

James Calvin (Grady) Ervin born 12-26-1893 and died 06-07-1936;

Ben Ervin, born 06-04-1900 and died 07-13-1934.

Daughters:

Pearl Ervin, born 08-12-1891 and died 04-14-1973;

Minnie Ervin, born 09-04-1895 and died 05-21-1991;

Emma (Cus) Ervin, born circa 1898

Grandchildren: 15 grandsons, 9 granddaughters

Grandsons:

Dallas Garland Ervin, born 08-19-1907 and died 04-14-1994;

Alvin (Hawk) Ervin, born 06-28-1916;

C.W. (Cal) Ervin, born 08-18-1921;

Elmer Edward (Little Ed) Ervin, born 09-19-1912;

William C. (Bubba) Ervin;

Murle Ervin;

Charles Ervin;

Elvin Ervin;

Melvin Ervin;

Calvin (Green) Ervin;

Bidley (Ben) Ervin;

Joe Ervin;

Calvin Barnes, born 09-03-1907 and died 06-20-1961

Neil (Buddy) Jones.

Granddaughters:

Little Willie Ervin, born 02-12-1910 and died 10-24-1915;

Daisy B. Ervin Larmour, born 10-20-1924;

Thelma Ervin, born 1909 and died 1991;

Aileen Ervin;

Jeanetta Ervin;

Noble Ervin;

Sue Ervin;

Wanda Ervin;

Minnie Ervin;

Dee Cee Ervin;

Amy Ervin.

There were at least 6 grandchildren who died shortly after birth.

Jobs, Hobbies, and Interests: William L. (Bill) Ervin was a light horseman for the Choctaw Nation and was present at the last Choctaw execution. He followed cattle for a living. He bought and sold cattle and drove them for other people.He played a lot of Indian ball. He was a direct descendent of Hopia Iskitina, Choctaw Chief and leader.◆◆◆◆

Joe W. Everidge

Roll #4290

Submitted by: Wilbor O. Wilson

Joe W. Everidge was born 06-03-1853 in Kiamichi, Indian Territory, to Hon. Joel Everidge and Sophia C.A. (Folsom) Everidge. Joel Everidge was

Susan (Ervin) Everidge and Joseph Everidge (Capt.) Circa 1890

Supreme Judge of the Choctaw Nation.

Joe engaged in business for himself and was soon appointed Captain of the National Light Horse. He held this office for four years and in 1882, he was elected Sheriff of Kiamichi County and later became a member of the Indian Police force. In 1884, he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives and in 1885, he was appointed a member of the Senate for Governor Edward McCurtain. In the same year, he was appointed District Collector for the third district and re-appointed in 1886.

He farmed several hundred acres of land plus owning a great many head of cattle. He was tall and powerfully built, with a fair complexion. He descended from the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan and was about one-eighth Choctaw.

In 1871, he married Miss Susan Ervin, daughter of Calvin Ervin of Doaksville. Susan was born 06-10-1857 at Doaksville, Towson, Indian Territory, to Calvin David Ervin and Sally (Gibson) Ervin. They had 10 children, but some died early in age. The children were:

Thomas William, born 12-18-1873, (Roll # 4028) at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory. His wife's name was Minnie. He died 07-06-1939 and was buried at Everidge Cemetery, Frogville, Indian Territory;

Emma was born 08-21-1875, (Roll #3496) at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory. She married Edward Hayes Wilson 04-05-1893 at Kiamitia, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Emma died 01-02-1958 at Talihina, Oklahoma and was buried at Fort Towson, Oklahoma.

Joseph H. Everidge was born 04-26-1877, (Roll #13571) at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory, and died 10-13-1918. His spouse was Mabel Oaks.

Susan Florance Ella was born 05-12-1879 (Roll #5046) at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory. She married Paul C. Harris. She died 09-16-1972 at Farmington, N.M. and was buried at Antlers, Oklahoma.

James Stanley was born 01-18-1881 at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory. He died 02-01-1899 before the rolls were recorded.

Robert E. Lee was born 05-25-1883 at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory. He died 02-01-1899 which show that he and James died at the same time.

Eddie was born 10-16-1885 at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory and died 05-11-1888 so he was about 7 months old when he died.

Frankie was born 12-31-1887 at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory and died 01-08-1888 which made him approximately a week old when he died.

Josie Maye was born in 1889 at Frogville, Kiamitia, Indian Territory and married Floyd K. Irvin. No other dates available.

Governor Jones was born 02-20-1891, (Roll #4292) and married Grace Carter. He died 03-20-1946 at Window Rock, Arizona.◆◆◆◆

Alice Donaldson (Fannin) Daniel

Submitted by: Sarah Daniel Rinehart, daughter, from information received from her mother and other family members and various historical sources.

Alice Fannin was born in August of 1902 in the Choctaw Nation town of Skullyville. Her parents were Elijah Fannin and Johnanna Ainsworth. Alice's sister were Adaline, Pauline, Fredrica, Georgina, Kyle, Madeline, and Faye. Her only brother, Henry, was already married, and had a daughter just six months before Alice was born. Mella Belle and Alice grew up together.

Elijah Watson Fannin was born and educated in Ontario, Canada. He met and married Johnanna Ainsworth when he came to Skullyville in 1877 to be with his parents, H.W. Fannin and Adaline Watson. Dr. Henry W. Fannin practiced among the Choctaws and when he was also the Postmaster, Skullyville was renamed Oak Lodge. Alice's grandparents moved to

Hackett, Arkansas in 1881 where Dr. Fannin practiced until his death in 1904.

Alice's family lived in Skullyville from 1888 until Oklahoma Statehood in 1907. All the Fannin children except Alice went to school at the Oak Lodge School house located near the Skullyville Indian Cemetery. Alice started school in Spiro where the school building was in the same block with the Fannin home.

Growing up in Spiro, Alice and her sister Faye played dolls. They had names for the dolls as well as for each other. Alice's play name was "Mrs. Jones". Faye called her that even after they grew up. When Alice was seven years old, her mother took her down by the Methodist Church corner where there were no trees so she could get a clear view of Halley's Comet. The family owned a horse named "Bissie" that Alice liked to ride even though the horse would hold her breath when Alice tried to put the saddle on her.

When Alice was in the 6th grade, she met Durward Daniel, her future husband. They went steady for the next six years, then married after they graduated in 1921. Alice and Durward had only one child, Sarah Alice, who was born in 1924.

Durward and Alice were active in the Spiro Methodist Church. She was pianist, Sunday School teacher and member of the Missionary Society. One of the stained glass windows in that church is a memorial to Alice's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Fannin. Sarah remembers attending her mother's Sunday School class, then afterwards at the service, playing with the cardboard Garrett Snuff fans during the sermon. When revivals were held in the summertime, chairs were placed on the lawn back of the church to take advantage of the cooler night air for the services.

Durward worked at Spiro State Bank, then for the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The family lived in McAlester during Sarah's senior year in high school. They moved back to Spiro after Sarah enrolled in Oklahoma College of Women in the fall of 1941. Durward worked for the County Clerk in Poteau, then moved there to work in the Central National Bank. Alice and Durward became active in the Methodist Church there, and in club work and civic affairs. Sarah graduated in 1945 and married in 1946 and moved to Norman with her husband Frank Rinehart.

Alice and Durward celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary with a gala reception in the basement of the First United Methodist Church of Poteau on September 18, 1971. Durward retired three months later, just short of his 70th birthday. During the next twenty years of their retirement, they continued their support of the Methodist Church and a loving relationship with their three grandchildren: Dan, Alice, and Fred; and their four grandsons: Royce and Alan Sisac, and Brian and Michael Rinehart.

Alice Fannin Daniel was the last surviving member of the Fannins when she passed away in July of 1993. Her husband of 72 years died three months later. Sarah and Frank celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary in 1996, in Grand Junction, Colorado with all their family in attendance.

Alice Donaldson Fannin was Choctaw Original Enrollee #14773. Her name is listed on the official roll as "Allice" Fannin.◆◆◆◆

Johnanna Faye (Fannin) Lee
Original Enrollee #8162

Submitted by: Nancy Lee Smith of Norman, Oklahoma , daughter

Faye Fannin was born in Skullyville, Indian Territory in 1898. She was the eighth of nine children. Choctaw family names include Ainsworth, Brashears, Juzon and Treadeau. Her paternal grandfather, Henry William Fannin, a physician, came to Indian Territory from Canada.

The Fannin family moved to Spiro in 1907 into a new two story home with a porch around the front and sides. The garage built for the car was mostly used by Faye and Alice, her younger sister, for a playhouse.

Transportation ranged from horse and buggy to the first automobile in Spiro. Faye learned to drive as a teen. The family often traveled by train to Fort Smith to shop, or to Hot Springs, Arkansas, to take the baths.

Faye attended grade school in Spiro and high school in Fort Smith, Arkansas. She took piano and voice lessons. After graduating from high school, she went to Ward-Belmont College in Nashville, Tennessee for one year. Her roommate and lifelong friend later became the wife of General Douglas MacArthur. They carried on a correspondence for the next sixty years. When her mother became ill, Faye left college, stayed in Spiro and worked in a bank. She later married Lucien Proby Lee from Mississippi.

They had one daughter, Nancy Adeline Lee.

Faye was known for her wit and good cheer. When telling stories about her childhood, she usually recalled the funny things that happened. A sense of humor was a way of life for the whole family. When her father went on business trips, he always brought back gifts. Dolls or teddy bears would be wrapped so that only the feet would show and then Faye and Alice would choose one of them. She also recalled spending many hours playing with corn cob dolls or dressing their cats in doll clothes. Food most commonly mentioned was fudge. She used to tell how fudge was the only thing she could cook when she got married.

Although the family suffered the loss of two sisters in their young adult years, as well as the only brother, who died from tuberculosis, the lively humor of this family gave them a unique style that was known among their friends. This way of life is still found among many of their heirs.

Faye's grandchildren are Keith and David Brown. She lived to see only the first one of her six great grandchildren. Their names are Heather, Josh, Andrew, Michael and twins, Julia and Matthew Brown.◆◆◆◆

Arthur Thomas Farr

Roll #14313

Submitted by: Ann F. Pipkin

Arthur Thomas Farr was born February 14, 1879 at Tom, Red River County, CN

His father was John Gist Farr, born December 1, 1847 to Thomas G. and Anna Jane (Cotter) Farr in Union County South Carolina, and his mother, Anna Eliza Harris was born January 2, 1861 to William Riley and Eliza Ann Cornelia (Pitchlynn) Harris near Eagletown, Eagle County, CN.

George Churchill Farr, born November 25, 1884, Red River County, CN, (Roll #14314); Inez Elizabeth Farr born June 2, 1887 near Antlers, Jacks Fork County, CN, (Roll #14315); Estelle Margarite Farr, born February 3, 1890, Antlers, Jacks Fork County, CN, (Roll #14316); John Gist Farr, Jr., born August 27, 1893, Antlers, Jacks Fork County, CN, (Roll #14317).

He attended the school established by Colonel Coleman Nelson, a half Choctaw preacher, in western edge of Antlers, and later married Lena Poulter, daughter of Thomas Poulter in Antlers on January 1, 1901. They kept the marriage a secret for over six months while Lena finished school. Finally Lena showed up at his father's house and announced the marriage.

His mother's brother, Henry Churchill Harris was a Judge on the Choctaw Supreme Court and one time delegate of the tribe in Washington, D.C. His great uncle, Peter P. Pitchlynn was Chief of the Choctaws, 1864-66.

Arthur T. Farr was born at Tom in Eagle County, CN and lived there with his parents until about age three or four, when the family moved to the Pleasant Hill Community near his mother's brother, Judge Henry C. Harris. About 1886 or 1887 they moved to a saw mill near the mouth of Beaver Creek near what is mow Antlers, Oklahoma. When the railroad was completed in 1887, they moved to Antlers. The Farr home was on the main street of town. After Arthur and Lena were married they are believed to have lived in Antlers until after Arthur received his Choctaw allotment of land which was about seven miles east of Antlers on the west bank of the Kiamichi River. They moved to this farm soon there after and built a large house with rooms in the attic.

Arthur's early years were spent in working for his father in the farming business. After he was married, he went into farming and the raising of livestock for himself. He was always active in politics. He was a leader of the Republican party in Pushmataha County until his death. He worked for the party in county, state, and federal elections. When there were enough children in his community to warrant an elementary school, he gave the land and had a fund-raising to pay for the building. He gave enough to have the privilege to name the school. He named it Cora Lena for his eldest daughter. He was a precinct official at the Cora Lena voting precinct. During the early years of the depression, he was an office deputy sheriff for Sheriff John Helm. He was a very generous person. Also during the depression, he provided some food and meats to his widowed sister, Inez.

The last few years of his life, Arthur and Lena moved into Antlers. He died at Antlers, Oklahoma on June 13, 1963. Lena died two months later on August 31, 1963.

Names and Birthdates of Descendents:

(1) Arthur Gist "Son" Farr, born March 13, 1902 in Antlers, Oklahoma, died April 3, 1964 at Antlers, Oklahoma, of cancer. He married Pearl Clay on May 25, 1924 at Antlers. He was a long time postal employee in Pushmataha County. He served in WWII as Staff Sgt. He was an original enrollee, Roll #14318.

(2) Cora Lena Farr, born July 31, 1910 at Antlers, Oklahoma. She married Claud McCain on December 31, 1939 at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. Cora was a long time elementary school teacher and retired from teaching at Hugo, Oklahoma. She presently lives in Oklahoma City.

(3) Bess Farr, born July 4, 1913 at Antlers, Oklahoma and died July 30, 1992, in Oklahoma City. She married Harvey Pennington on January 20, 1940. They owned and operated the Pushmataha County Abstract Company. After his death she operated the Dixie Shop, a ladies ready-to-wear, from her home in north Antlers.

(4) Billy Farr, born January 9, 1916 at Antlers, Oklahoma. Died of cancer May 24, 1960. He married Vivian (Almond) Williams. Bill was a veteran of the Korean War and a long time employee of the Agriculture Conservation Program at Antlers.

(5) George Churchill Farr, born November 10, 1918 at Antlers, Oklahoma. He was an Army Air Corps pilot in WWII in SW Pacific. He was shot down in New Guinea in early 1943. He was killed in an airplane accident as a Lieutenant Colonel at Aurora, Colorado on August 9, 1958. He married Jonnie Marie Carter (a Chickasaw) on June 14, 1943. She lives in Midwest City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Farr has seven grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, four great great grandchildren and two step great great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Inez Elizabeth Farr

Submitted by: Ann F. Pipkin, daughter

Inez Elizabeth Farr was born at her father's sawmill on Beaver Creek east of Antlers, Indian Territory, on June 23, 1887, the daughter of John Gist and Anna Eliza (Harris) Farr, (Roll #14315).

Her father, who had led the survey party through the Kiamichi Mountains was sawing crossties for the Frisco Railroad that was being laid from Fort Smith, Arkansas to Paris, Texas. After the completion of the railroad, the Farrs moved to Antlers to what is now South Main Street where John Farr had his home and his attorney's office.

It is not known when Inez started to school. Colonel Coleman Nelson, a half Choctaw and a Methodist minister had established a church and a school in the western edge of Antlers about 1888. Annie Taaffe, a Harris cousin, was the teacher for the three-month term conducted in 1891. Arthur and George Farr, Inez's two older brothers were two of the students in this class. Father Ketchum established Saint Agnes Academy in Antlers in 1897. It was the first school building as such in the city. A picture of the student body of about 1901 includes: Inez, Estelle, and "Boss" Farr (John Farr, Jr.). Inez in an interview for the WPA Project "Indian Pioneer Papers" on April 25, 1938, said, "I attended public school and the Catholic convent, then I was sent to the Tuskahoma Female Institute."

Her mother died on February 23, 1902, and Inez as the eldest daughter assumed some of the responsibility for running the house for her father. "Major" John G. Farr was quite influential in the community. He had been a U.S. Deputy Marshal in Red River and Eagle Counties from 1875 to 1885. He had been the County Judge of Jacks Forks County since about 1898. The Farr children joined the newly established Presbyterian Church sometime after their mother died. The Church was established in Antlers in 1902.

The Farr's moved into a newly built large two story southern style house in the southeastern part of the city sometime after the death of Anna Eliza Farr. Antlers was quite a thriving town and there were plenty of young people that had their Sunday buggy parties and picnics along the Kiamichi River. A popular summer spot was the "Pavilion" which was about 1 1/2 miles north and east of Antlers on the Kiamichi River. The later teenage years were happy years for the Farr girls. The family photo album showed the many friends that they had and the many activities participated in.

In late 1903 the Rev. William Philip Pipkin, the newly appointed Presiding Elder of the Choctaw Mission District of the Methodist Church, moved his family to Antlers. His son Paris Pipkin came with the family but left in the spring for Oklahoma City where he joined the U.S. Army and served the next two years in the Philippine Islands. Upon return to Antlers he attended the School of Pharmacy of the Oklahoma University, completing this in 1909. Paris was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry by Governor C.W. Haskell on September 25, 1908 and assigned to Company "L" in the First Regiment of Oklahoma National Guard then stationed in Antlers. The Company Commander was Captain Victor M. Locke, Jr., who was later appointed Chief of the Choctaws. Paris worked for his father's drug store, then in partnership with Stuart Halley in Pipkin and Halley Drug Store and finally his own store, Pipkin Drug Store, until his death in 1929. About 1909 or 1910 Paris starting courting Inez Farr. Inez once said she dated Paris Pipkin for over three years before she would agree to marry him.

Inez Farr married Paris Pipkin on April 2, 1913 in the Presbyterian Church in Antlers. The local newspaper printed a report of the affair and the headlines read, "SWELLIST CHURCH WEDDING EVER IN ANTLERS". The account reported that Paris Pipkin was a member of the Town Board of Trustees and that his best man was Victor M. Locke, Jr., Chief of the Choctaws. Inez and Paris went on a camping trip for their honeymoon. They took a tent and camped out north of Valliant for about a week. In the middle of this trip many of their friends and their parents came to visit them. Mrs. Wm. P. Pipkin dug a root of Trumpet Vine at this camp and took it to her home. Cuttings of this vine are still in the family today (1995).

In 1920 Paris and Inez built a new home just across the street north of her father's. They took in Edith Rollins Wright, a teenage girl who Paris's sister Bertha had been raising until her death in 1917. These were happy times. In March, 1921 they had their fifth child. The store was doing good and there were many late evening car rides. In the summer there were camping trips to the cabin on the 40 acres in the mountains near Nashoba. Paris was an outdoorsman and loved to hunt and fish and the family activities centered around the outdoors.

In 1924, Inez's father, Major John Gist Farr went blind and they moved him in with them. In 1926, the Rev. William P. Pipkin suffered a stroke and they added him to their home. These two old gentlemen would sit by the fireplace and swap stories. The Rev. Pipkin would gather all in the house around the fireplace in the evening. Someone would read a chapter of scripture and then he would pray. The family now consisted of Paris, Inez, seven children, two grandfathers and one "niece", Edith. The Rev. Pipkin died at their home on May 1, 1927. Major Farr continued the nightly Bible readings and prayer sessions.

Inez was regular in her attendance at the Presbyterian Sunday School and Church. She took her children with her. If they could walk they did and if they were still in a bassinet, they went that way. One of her sons told her that he thought he would stay home for he was sleepy. She told him to come on anyway, there was no place she would rather the Lord find him, if this was the Lord's day to come, than to find him asleep in church. The Pipkin children had many pins awarded for perfect Sunday School attendance.

The night of February 13-14, 1929, as was her usual custom, Inez waited up for Paris to come home. She waited all night. The next morning she learned that he had died sometime during the night. He had taken an Indian friend about six miles out of town to his home with medicine for his wife. His new Model A Ford became stuck in the mud and froze in. He had walked to the nearest ranch and called for a wrecker which said it would come. He went back and turned on the engine to keep the heater warm. He died of carbon monoxide poisoning. The wrecker never came.

The next few years were very difficult for this little five foot lady who had never had any monetary worries before. She placed the drug store in the hands of any employee, and it went broke. Her son, Thomas Gist Pipkin died of spinal meningitis on October 2, 1930. In December, 1932 a cousin coming to Antlers for a funeral, had an accident just outside of town and Uncle Henry Wingfield was brought to our home where he died. The night his daughter Willie was taken by ambulance to Muskogee, our home burned to the ground. Inez's attorney had let the insurance expire.

She lost all of the family farm during the depression. She moved the family across the street to her father's old home. It was not modern. It had only two flues, one was in the kitchen for the wood cook stove. The outhouse was in the alley in back, and one faucet of running water on the back porch. Baths were taken in a number 3 wash tub. Her Christian faith kept her strong and she was as devoted a Mother and church worker as ever. She would fry bacon and make gravy for supper. Then tell the kids, to just eat the gravy with the biscuits and save the bacon for tomorrow.

She became a local sales lady for Avon products; sold life insurance for the Degree of Honor Protective Association, but was not really successful for she gave away as much as she sold. She took the annual school census; and finally landed a job as a case worker with one of the relief programs. This job lasted from about 1933 until 1936. She was replaced with a Democrat when she refused to change her registration from Republican to Democrat. Fortunately Paris Jr., went to work with the post office about 1934 and he supported Inez and the kids at home. This permitted the other children to go on to college as they could obtain working scholarships.

Philip received a scholarship to attend Bacone College at Muskogee, Oklahoma in 1938. His national guard unit from Bacone was called to active duty in September 1940. He went to OCS at Ft. Benning, Georgia in August, 1941 and had visited home as a 2nd Lt., in November, 1941. When war was declared in early December, 1941, Paris Jr., was classified as 4F. He was finally taken in May, 1942. Inez put up her two Red Star flag in the front window to show she had two sons in service. Inez anxiously waited daily to see if there was any mail from Philip who had gone to Australia in April, 1942 and Paris who sailed in May, 1943 from the east coast to North Africa via Panama Canal, New Zealand and Suez Canal.

April 12, 1945, the day President Roosevelt died, Inez was visiting the pastor's wife when a tornado destroyed a large part of Antlers. Estelle and Charles were in our home when it was destroyed. Inez and the pastor's wife were hurt when the manse collapsed. Inez was unconscious. Inez, Estelle and Charles were taken to the Camp Maxey Hospital in Paris, Texas. Later, Inez and Estelle were transferred to the Sanitarium of Paris. The Red Cross sent telegrams requesting emergency leave for Philip and Paris. Philip returned in late May and Paris on June 1. Paris rented a house in Antlers for the family to live in. He was discharged in October, 1945 and returned to his job with the post office. Philip enrolled in Oklahoma A&M. He was relieved from duty December 2, 1945.

Inez never fully recovered from her injuries. She spent much time at the Sanitarium of Paris. Philip finished college in June and brought his wife to Antlers where he was employed as a Veterans Agriculture Training Instructor at Antlers High School. His son Bill was born July 12, 1947. In October, 1947 Inez returned to Antlers, and had the pleasure of seeing and watching her only grandchild play on the foot of her bed. She died at home December 3, 1947.

There were eight children born to this union but one died at birth. They were:

(1) Estelle Elizabeth Pipkin, born June 21, 1914, Antlers, Oklahoma. Retired from working from Sears. Married, no children. Died June 5, 1990;

(2) Paris Pipkin, Jr., born September 13, 1915, Antlers, Oklahoma,

(3) Bertha Bess Pipkin, born January 31, 1917, Antlers, Oklahoma. School teacher, computer programmer for TRW Corp. Married, two adopted children. Died December 24, 1979;

(4) Anna Farr Pipkin, born June 15, 1918, Antlers, Oklahoma. School teacher, 35 years Presbyterian Missionary to Brazil, never married;

(5) William Philip Pipkin, born March 28, 1921, Antlers, Oklahoma,

(6) Thomas Gist Pipkin, born May 22, 1922, Antlers, Oklahoma. Died October 2, 1930;

(7) Infant son, born and died June 25, 1923 at Antlers, Oklahoma;

(8) Charles Bellew Pipkin, born November 15, 1925, Antlers, Oklahoma. Never married. Veteran of Korean War, farmer. Died January 12, 1987.

She had three brothers and one sister. They were all original enrollees. They were:

(1) Arthur Thomas Farr, born February 14, 1879, at Tom, Red River County, CN, Roll #14313;

(2) George Churchill Farr, born November 25, 1884 in Red River County, CN, Roll #14314;

(3) Estelle Margarite Farr, born February 3, 1890, Antlers, Indian Territory, Roll #14316;

(4) John Gist Farr, Jr., born August 27, 1893, Antlers, Indian Territory, Roll #14317.

Inez was extremely proud of her Choctaw blood and that her father (an intermarried white citizen of the Choctaw Nation), was the last County Judge of Jacks Fork County of the Choctaw Nation; that her Uncle Henry Churchill Harris was at one time a member of the Choctaw Supreme Court and a delegate for the Nation to Washington, D.C. Also that her great Uncle Peter Perkins Pitchlynn was one time Chief of the Choctaw Nation.

(The above data and the following sketch of Inez's life has been prepared by her two surviving children: Anna Farr Pipkin, and William Philip Pipkin.)◆◆◆◆

Rose Velentine Ferrante

Rose "Lily" Velentine Hoffman, age 91, was born on March 5, 1905 in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma to Sante Ferrante and Isabenda Woods Ferrante. She passed away on October 1, 1996 at the Talihina Manor Nursing Home where she had resided since January , 1996.

She had formerly lived in the Atoka area. Her employment had been on the nursing staff with the USPHS Indian Hospital, she had retired in 1971. She was a member of the St. Joseph Catholic Church in Krebs, Oklahoma.

She was preceded in death by her parents; her husband, William Hoffman; sisters, Louise James and Mary Nickells and three brothers, Charlie, John Otho, and Jobie Ferrante.

Survivors include one sister and brother-in-law, Malinda and Jack Brumit of McAlester, Oklahoma; four nieces, Elizabeth Kline of Boyertown, Pennsylvania, Mary Johns of Okeechobee, Florida, Darlena Scroggins of McAlester, and Marie Jones of Talihina, and a nephew, Jon Waggoner of Talihina.◆◆◆◆

Augusta Victoria Folsom

Augusta Victoria Folsom

Augusta Victoria Folsom, was born on February 8, 1901, in Wilburton, Oklahoma (Indian Territory). She was the first child of Frank Dora Folsom and Mary G. Funk.

Both her parents died at an early age leaving her orphaned at nine years old. Her uncle, Lafayette Funk and wife, Myrtle, took her and her brothers, Clifford (a half brother), Frank Davis, and Fletcher Daniel, into their home on her allotted land in the Bokoshe area, west of Spiro, Oklahoma. As a ward of the state, she was placed under the guardianship of Malcolm E. Rosser, from Muskogee, Oklahoma. He would later send her to Tuskahoma, Oklahoma, at the age of 13.

She was affectionately referred to as "Cassie", a name she most likely got from one of her uncles. In fact, she was unaware of her real name, Augusta Victoria, until she enrolled in the Tuskahoma Academy for Girls. She attended the Indian boarding school for three terms. Each year she would take the long train ride, knowing that she would not return home until summer (not even at Christmas).

She especially liked history and also liked to play the piano. It was here that she took music lessons and performed in recitals. When not taking classes she worked in such areas as the pantry, infirmary, or served meals to the teachers. She remembered working hard, long hours, and especially the times oiling the stairway. She was also a member of the Young Women's Christian Association at Tuskahoma.

During her third term, she received a letter from a young man, named Everett Howard Goines. Enclosed in the letter was a narrow gold band which she remembers "as almost cutting through the letter." Arriving home in June, they were married on July 13, 1917 in Fort Smith, Arkansas. She was an excellent seamstress and a good cook. No doubt her training at the academy helped her make the transition to wife at such an early age.

During their 38+ years of marriage, Augusta and Everett Goines had three children: Howard Eurbie, Erel Theodore, and Carl Jerrell. All were born in Spiro, Oklahoma, and of course, weighed in on grandma's chicken scales!

She was a godly woman who loved the Lord dearly. Most of her life was spent in and around the Van Buren, Arkansas area until her passing on February 24, 1994 at the age of 93.◆◆◆◆

Cletus Alita Folsom

Cletus Alita (Smith) Folsom

Submitted by: William E. Folsom, Jr.

Cletus Alita Smith is the last living original enrollee Choctaw of her line of the Folsom family. She now lives in Tolleson, Arizona.

She was born Cletus Alita Folsom near Chambers, Indian Territory, on August 24, 1904. Along with her brother, William Eugene Folsom, born May 17, 1903, she was entered on Dawes Commission Newborn Rolls as Number 1438. Her brother, Gene, was given Number 1437. Gene died December 24, 1980.

A brother, John Alex Folsom, was born in Cornish, Oklahoma, February 7, 1908, and Omega Willie Lee was born near Ringling, Oklahoma on February 20, 1920. Alex died September 1, 1992. Both were born after Dawes Commission Rolls closed.

Omega lives in Ringling near where their parents, William Winfield Folsom, Roll Number 12619, and mother, Rosa Lee Folsom, Intermarried Number 1618, were allotted land. Alita and Gene were allotted land in the same general area north of Ringling.

Parents of William Winfield, William Starnes Folsom, Roll Number 12614, Ophelia Pocahontas Folsom, Roll Number 12615, were allotted land in the area, including children: Aurora A. Folsom, Number 12616; Zenobia (Jones) Folsom, Number 12617; Chlora A. Folsom, Number 12618; Lillie P. Folsom, Number 12623; Alexander H. Folsom, Number 12620; Rodolph D. Folsom, Number 12621; Odus W. Folsom, Number 12622; Edgar R. Folsom, Number 12624; George R. Folsom, Number 12625 and Oura P. Folsom, Number 12626.

Alita started her family in the Ringling area when she married Ernest Jones. They had two children, Jack and Natalie. Natalie died as a teenager in Ringling. Jack lives near his mother in Phoenix, Arizona.

She later married Howard Smith. They had two children, Peggy and Claudell. Both married and reared families in the Tolleson, Arizona area. Peggy died in 1987.

The close-knit Folsom family all felt the presence of "Aunt Lita", as she was fondly known.

Nieces and nephews, cousins, uncles, and aunts all were one big family to her.

The depression of the early 1930's took its toll on what was a reasonably comfortable family group. Farms were lost. Family homesteads and allotments were sold to survive through the depth of the depression years. Yet the sturdy hand of Alita and her family saw to the growth and education of younger members of the growing clan, many of whom became lawyers, teachers, newspaper editors and publishers, Navy and Marine Corps officers and enlisted men and other professions. Each was helped somewhere along the way by "Aunt Lita."

Cutting hair, or barbering, was one of her self appointed chores. She regularly lined up whoever happened to be at her house at the time and started clipping. This also meant a bath, head wash, and clothing washed, if needed.

To her cleanliness was next to Godliness. When at her house everyone went to church and Sunday school where she often was the teacher. It was this Christian faith that helped her bear the burden as death eroded her family.

Alita's great grandfather, Edward Washington Folsom, or Watt or Wash, as he also was known, the first Choctaw of his line of descent, came to Indian Territory from Oxnoxoby, Noshoi-tubbi District, Mississippi, with four in his family, which apparently included his wife, Elizabeth Starnes Folsom. According to some sources, his father Edmund also was with the family.

The family settled in Skullyville County alongside other Folsoms from Mississippi. Folsoms, men and women, married into the Tannehill, Impson, Aston, Nail, McCurtain, LeFlore, Harkins, Pitchlynn, Colbert, and many other families inside and outside of the Choctaw Tribe.

Rosa Lee Thatcher, Alita's mother, came to Canadian, Indian Territory from Arkansas, where she met and married William Winfield, Alita's father. The marriage ceremony took place at the Savanna, Indian Territory, Railroad Depot.

Not too far from that wedding site, the enterprising Watt or Wash, much earlier built and operated a Toll Bridge across a creek that occasionally froze over. During this freezing weather travelers often used the ice to avoid the toll. Watt built fires to melt the competition. His plan backfired. Fires got out of hand once. He had to rebuild.

Watt's father, Edmund, was born in Rowan County, North Carolina and moved with his parents into the Choctaw Nation in Mississippi, where he grew up and married into the Choctaw Tribe.

He and his Choctaw wife had seven children: Jeremiah, Rev. Peter, Watt, Nathaniel, George, Rachel and Abigail. Edmund had two children by another Choctaw bride, this was a tribal custom. These children were Peggy and Dave.

Edmund's father, Nathaniel Folsom, was the oldest of three brothers who came to North Carolina as settlers. All married into the Choctaw Tribe. They were sons of Israel Folsom of Connecticut and New Jersey. Israel's forebears came to the United States in 1630 from Hingham, England, where ancestral records may be traced to early 1500's. The family was known as Foulsham. They took the name Folsom upon arrival in America. Other family sources dating to 1349 suggest the name may well be of Norman and Danish origin prior to the move to England.

This fusion of proud and ancient Choctaw bloodlines and those of early Europeans today is reflected in many Oklahoma Choctaw Indians such as the Folsoms.

Davis Benton Folsom,
Roll Number 6443, 3/4 Choctaw
Annie Maude Jackson Folsom,
Roll Number 7109, 4/4 Choctaw

Davis B. Folsom and Annie M. Folsom were united in marriage in 1916 in Stigler, Oklahoma. They enjoyed 55 years of marriage.

Davis was the eldest son of Jerry and Amanda Williams Folsom, his fifth wife. Davis was born March 29, 1898 at Wister, Indian Territory, and died January 10, 1972, Talihina, Oklahoma. His younger brother, Eugene Jackson Folsom, preceded him in death also brother and sister who died in infancy. He had numerous older half-brothers and half sisters.

The Folsom family moved to Panther Community near McCurtain, Indian Territory. Davis attended neighborhood day school traveling many miles on horseback over mountain trails. The school dismissed early so that the students may return home before dark for fear of attack by panthers. He was placed at Jones Academy upon his father's death and later attended Oklahoma School of Mines and Metallurgy, now Eastern Oklahoma State College, Wilburton, Oklahoma.

Annie was the youngest daughter of Joe and Carolina Jackson. They lived at Whitefield, Indian Territory where she went to school, before leaving for Chilocco Indian School. She spoke of daily marching and the bitter cold in the winter did not excuse them. She suffered punishments for speaking her native tongue. She learned to speak, read and write the English language, but she spoke only Choctaw at home. This experience led her to keep her children away from white neighbors and they were not allowed to play with them. Annie came from a family of full-bloods who were active in the Methodist Church. She was a hard worker tilling the soil for three vegetable gardens and canning enough to last until the next gardening time. She also looked to the land to supplement the family's food supply, including blackberries, wild onions, poke salad, plums, and possum grapes. She dug and crushed salts for seasoning and preserving. Raising chickens, hogs, and cattle was a family effort.

Davis came from a family of mixed marriages. The Folsoms were long prominent in Choctaw history. His great, great grandmother, Aaiahnichi Ohoyo, married Nathaniel Folsom, ancestral national not known, but believed to be Irish. Great grandfather, Peter Folsom, son of Edmund Folsom, was born in Mississippi and died in Skullyville County, Indian Territory. He was District Chief in Moshulatubbe County and founder of a number of Baptist Churches. Davis' father, Jerry Folsom, served in the Lower House. Davis served as one of the campaign manager for William G. Stigler, U.S. Congressman for 2nd District, specifically assigned in winning Indian votes. He was also active in County and State politics.

During the depression years when jobs were scarce, Davis worked at numerous jobs including work at reservations in Wilburton and McCurtain, Oklahoma. As a carpenter, he worked for the Indian Department of Muskogee Agency, to repair Indian homes, particularly in Haskell County. Hearing of an opportunity for steady employment, he moved his family to Tuskahoma in 1940 and worked under the supervision of Chief William E. Durant, Principal Chief of Choctaw Nation, at the Choctaw Council House ground. In 1944, he moved his family to Talihina and was employed at Talihina Indian Hospital as a carpenter until his retirement in 1970.

They had two children. A son, Cooper Folsom married Lucille Allen, full-blood Miss-Choctaw, both deceased. Cooper and Lucille had two sons: Harry Dale Folsom, deceased; and Cooper Eugene Folsom married Victoria Frazier, Choctaw. They have three children: Jacqueline, Candice and Robert Folsom. A daughter, Juanita Folsom married Norman Jefferson, full-blood Choctaw, now deceased. They had two daughters: Linda Jefferson married Gene Bigpond. Linda, an LPN, has four daughters: Lilly Bigpond Geesling and she has two children: Jacob and Cassandra Geesling; Amy, Jennifer and Norma. The younger daughter, Nancy Jefferson, is an RN, EMT-P.

Davis kept abreast of new inventions and bought the first model in radio marketed while living at Whitefield in early 1920's. Friends and neighbors came by wagons, horseback or foot to listen to Grand Ole Opry on Saturday nights. Children were placed on pallets on the front porch while the mothers and dads listened to music "from a box". In early 1940's, Davis ordered a television from a catalog as soon as it appeared on the market. He put up one of the tallest antenna in Kiamichi Valley. A local newspaperman came to view the wonderment of television.

Davis and Annie were one of the pioneers in home schooling. The daughter suffered bouts of illnesses and was not able to attend more than one or two days a week. The principal of Whitefield School brought home work during absences. Annie taught reading, writing, and spelling. Davis taught arithmetic, history, and added "shukanumpa" or storytelling for good measure. English was not taught as it was their second language.

Their method of discipline was not physical, yet very effective. They had family rules and practices. They stressed self discipline and in closing, they would tell the children they trusted them and was confident that they would not violate their trust.

They were active members of James-Folsom United Methodist Church, a Choctaw speaking congregation, located near Lenox, Oklahoma. They are buried at James-Folsom Cemetery.◆◆◆◆

Eugene Jackson Folsom, Sr.

Submitted by: Eugene J. Folsom, Jr., son

Eugene Jackson Folsom was born 02-16-1901 and died 03-25-1964. His father was Jerry Folsom, born in Skullyville County, Indian Territory in 1852. He was a Judge in McIntosh County, Indian Territory. He died in 1909. My dad's mother was Amanda Collins. Jerry was 1/2 Choctaw and Amanda was full blood. My dad's parents died before he was 1- and his guardians, who owned the bank in McCurtain, sent Dad to Jones Academy. I do not know how long he was there but he was well educated. He took me there when I was very young. He said they played football with only a leather helmet. He said they played "hoop-ala-ho" LaCroiss. They used gourds and a hard ball and wore animal tails to define the team members.

Until he was married, he lived and worked on the banker's ranch near McCurtain. He and mother (Cora Dudley) moved to near Chickasha and farmed his Indian allotment land. He never discussed his early days except about playing baseball and other sports. He also participated in rodeos. Mother said he was gored in Quinton and that stopped his career.

I am sorry that I do not know any more details. I am retiring on June 24, 1996 which is on my 69th birthday. I have been a Petroleum Geologist for 45 years.◆◆◆◆

Eula Helen Folsom

Eula Helen (Folsom) Poe passed away in Napa, California on May 8, 1996. She was born in Indian Territory in 1904. She married Earnest J. Poe in Holdenville, Oklahoma on January 8, 1921. They recently celebrated 75 years of marriage. This hallmark event was recorded by two TV stations.

The family moved to California in 1929 where they reared four children. Earnest's and Eula's retirement days were enjoyed at their Lake Country home where they were active participants in neighborhood organizations. They were members of the First Baptist Church in Lakeport, California.

She was the granddaughter of the Reverend Willis F. Folsom who was an outstanding voice in Christianity. The records indicate he was a devoted Methodist preacher for 52 years and he wrote a Choctaw dictionary. Eula was very proud of her Choctaw heritage and she passed this pride on to her children and grandchildren.

Her survivors include her husband, Earnest; two daughters, Theo Evans of Napa, California and Morna Fitterer of Dana Point, California; two sisters, Christena Melton of Kelseyville, California and Catherine Rounds of Walnut Creek, California and one brother, Travis Russell of Seattle, Washington; seven grandchildren and ten great grandchildren. ◆◆◆◆

Frances Folsom

Frances Folsom, Roll #6952 was born July 30, 1852, probably in Sugar Loaf County, Indian Territory. Her parents were Ellis W. Folsom and Salina Perry, both were born in Mississippi. Ellis died in 1880 and is buried at McAlester; Salina died in 1882 and is buried in LeFlore County.

Frances Folsom married Charles H. Benton and had a daughter named Ida Benton, born March 2, 1872. At the time of the enrollments Frances had married a second time to Simon Carshall, Roll #6951 and she was enrolled as Frances Carshall.

Frances died February 13, 1909 and is buried with Carshall in a family plot near the Conser community. Charles H. Benton died in 1888 and is buried in a lone grave approximately one mile west of Hodgen in LeFlore County.

Ida Benton (Naylor) Roll #7677 was born March 2, 1872, probably in the vicinity of Conser, Indian Territory. Her parents were Charles H. Benton and Frances Folsom (Benton). Ida lived and grew up in the Conser community and married Newton C. Naylor on September 3, 1891. They had several children, most were enrolled. The enrollments were:

Frances Arizona, Roll #7678, born July 6, 1893;

Mary Caldona, Roll #7679, born October 19, 1895;

Simon Gilbert Lee, Roll #7680, born February 21, 1898;

Hester, Roll #7681, born January 4, 1901;

Lester, Roll #1085 New Born, born April 25, 1903.

Records indicate that Newton and Ida were living near LeQuire in San Bois County, Indian Territory at the time of enrollment. Their oldest children were born there.

Ida died October 10, 1916 and is buried with her husband in Conser community cemetery. Newton died in 1945.

Lester Naylor (Brewer), Roll #1085 (New Born) was born April 25, 1903 in the Conser community. Her parents were Ida (Benton) Naylor and Newton C. Naylor. Lester lived and grew up in Conser and in 1923 she married Jerry E. Brewer of Heavener. They lived the remainder of their lives at Hodgen in LeFlore County.

Lester died February 1, 1973 and is buried with her husband in the Heavener Memorial Cemetery. Jerry E. Brewer died in 1980. Jerry and Lester had six children, all still living at this time.◆◆◆◆

Frank Dora Folsom

Frank Dora Folsom was born in Indian Territory on January 1, 1875 to the parents of William and Rosa Elizabeth Folsom. He was 3/8 Choctaw and apparently proud of his heritage as he was responsible for the enrollment of himself and family with the Dawes Commission as a member of the Five Civilized Tribes. (Choctaw Roll #6671, Census Card #2307).

He attended Spencer Academy, a Choctaw National School in southern Oklahoma for two years. It was the first boys board school to be opened by the Choctaw after the Civil War. Boys were selected between the ages of twelve and eighteen and had to be able to read at a third grade level.

On October 17, 1899 at Oak Lodge, Indian Territory, he wed a Polish immigrant named Mary G. Funk. They had three children: Frank Davis, Fletcher Daniel, and Augusta Victoria.

According to the 1900 Census, he was a carpenter by trade. In 1904, he filed petition to have the restrictions upon the alienation of his allotment removed. At that time, he owned seven head of cattle, plows, harrows, etc., necessary for the use of one horse and earned approximately $250 a year derived from the collection of rents. Just a year later, documents show that his apparent good sense for business had yielded substantial financial increases. He sold 100 one year old steers and 100 two year old steers in Garland, Oklahoma for $1,100. He also signed a five year contract, leasing some of his land in Garland for $725 a year.

He died at the age of 31 years, on either January 6 or March 6, 1907 at the home of his sister, Delia. Before his death, he requested to be buried on his allotted land west of Spiro, in the Bokoshe area. His grave is marked only by a worn sandstone rock. His oldest son, Frank Davis is buried beside him, dying at the age of 15, from probable pneumonia. Fletcher Daniel, the youngest, invented and patented a part for the cotton picker and "The Picker Man" became his trademark. Being left handed, he was affectionately referred to as "Lefty". His only daughter, Augusta Victoria Folsom Goines lived to the age of 93.◆◆◆◆

Joseph Folsom

Submitted by: Billie Ruth Goar

Joseph Folsom (Roll #10511) was born in Blue County, Indian Territory, but no date available. He died 04-05-1905 and is buried in the Folsom Family Cemetery in north Bryan County. His father was Samuel Folsom but the info is sketchy if his mother was Samuel's first wife, Anna Holmes Folsom or his second wife, Tennessee??? He was full blood.

Joseph married Lizzie "Sissy" Anderson (Roll #10512), born approximately 1890 and died 02-15-1941. She was buried in the Caddo Cemetery at Caddo, Oklahoma. Sissy was full blood, also. She married Millard Pierce after Joseph died. Her mother was Emiline (Garland) Anderon-Beams (Roll #6273) and was full blood. Emiline's parents were William and Jinnsy Garland of Nashoba County. They lived in Wade County, Talihina, Indian Territory. Lizzie's father was Joe Anderson and after he died, her mother married Wallace Beams (Roll #6272) full blood. Wallace was the son of Johnny and Mary Beams of Wade County.

Half siblings of Lizzie were: Mary Beams (Roll #6274); John Beams (Roll #6275); Wilmon Beams (Roll #6276) died 06-08-1902; Syrena Beams (Roll #6278), born 06-17-1902. Children of Joseph Folsom and Anna (Holmes) Folsom----list not complete----Josiah Folsom born 03-27-1834 and died 10-24-1894 and was never married; Malina Folsom, born 07-27-1836 and died 12-11-1905 Alfred W. Folsom, born 01-27-1840 in Indian Territory; William Folsom, born 11-27-1841 and died 12-31-1844; Cornelius Folsom, born 08-09-1844 and was sent to McMinnville, Tennessee to attend school at the age of nine years and was last heard from in 1860; Lucy Ann Folsom, born 10-17-1845 and died 02-20-1866; Stewart Folsom, born 09-01-1853; Susan Folsom, born 01-16-1856; Sina Folsom, born 06-31-1857; Mitchell Folsom, born 03-11-1861 Margaret Folsom, born 10-20-1864; Rhoda Folsom, born 06-27-1867. There were four others that died in infancy--no names.

Malina Folsom married (1) Middleton McKey; (2) Elum McKey; (3) Caleb Impson (son of Isaac and Nancy Impson); (4) John Freeney. She had three children: Solomon H. McKey, born 02-28-1855; Matilda McKey, born 05-05-1856; Ida Freeney.

Lucy Ann Folsom married John Lacy and there were no children. Lucy Ann lived with James and Amy (Folsom) Beams in 1855. Amy was Samuel Folsom's cousin by Tennessee Folsom.

Mitchell married but no information was available. He had one child, Robert Folsom, which may be the Robert Folsom that was listed on the roll.

Children of Joseph and Lizzie Folsom:

(1) Wilson Folsom (Roll #10513), born 06-14-1898 at Bennington, Indian Territory and died 07-05-1949. He is buried in Old Church Cemetery at Bennington, Oklahoma. He married Leona Lightfoot

at Matoy, Their children are J.D. Folsom, born 06-04-1919 and died 02-23-1956. He was a Sgt. and served during World War II; Thelma Loneta Folsom, born 08-10-1924 and married James Brese 04-10-1943; Tommie Louise Folsom, born 10-27-1927 and married Charles Louis Robison 1948; Randol Vance Folsom, born 10-22-1932 and married Kay Hawkins, then second marriage was to Betty Jo Foster; Mary Jo Folsom, born 04-12-1937 and married Vernon Hollingsworth, Sr., 12-28-1954.

(2) Louis Folsom (Roll #10514), born 05-30-1900 at Bennington, Indian Territory and died 11-07-1982. He is buried in the Bokchito Cemetery at Bokchito, Oklahoma. When he was young, he had a horse named "Angelo". He married Addie Mae Wood on 11-16-1922. Their children are: James Louis Folsom, born 12-16-1925; Bonnie Jean Folsom, born 02-18-1927 and married Luther Tidwell 02-17-1950; George Grover Folsom, born 01-25-1932 and married Myrtle Mae Stokes.

(3) Saul Folsom (Roll #10515) is buried in the Folsom Family Cemetery in north Bryan County.

(4) Joe Mitchell Folsom (Roll # unavailable) is buried in the Folsom Family Cemetery.

(5) Alfred Folsom (Roll #10516), no other information available.

(6) Grace Lorine Pierce, daughter of Lizzie and Millard Pierce. She was born 06-06-1912 and is buried in the Caddo Cemetery at Caddo, Oklahoma next to Lizzie. It seems that Saul, Joe Mitchell, Alfred, and Grace all died young.

Louis Folsom was a friend of my grandpa, Charlie Jefferson Layman which was a husband of my grandma Thelma Beams. Often you could find Louis and Charlie sitting on the "spit and chew bench" on the main street of Bokchito. Louis also visited Charlie's house. He was always nice and very well mannered. Louie use to call his house "his shack". In reality, Louie had a very nice house.

J.D. Folsom had four sons, Macky Vance, born 12-14-1946 and died 03-27-1995. He married Patricia Pierce; Michael; Jackie Dewayne; and Nathan Paul.◆◆◆◆

Noel Folsom

Submitted by: Daughters: Syrena (Folsom) Cormican and Floerainia (Folsom) Kniss

Our grandfather, Noel Folsom, Roll #658 and Sarah (Carney) Folsom, Roll #6569, also father, Moses Folsom, Roll #6570 were all original enrollees. Noel and Moses ancestry is well documented. They were all descendants of Nathaniel Folsom. Our families, all females are their direct descendants.

The rolls indicate that all three were born in San Bois area, however there are many indications that Sarah was not.

The only information we have on Noel's youth is he may have attended Carlisle Institute. Many years ago, Syrena was at a Pueblo post office in New Mexico. The elderly postmaster recognized the Folsom name. He stated he had attended school at Carlisle with an Oklahoma Choctaw, Noel Folsom. The age and physical description fit. He stated Noel was anxious and returned to Indian Territory and be a "Marshal". When he died in 1918, he was some sort of a traveling peace officer. He is buried at Shady Point.

Noel and Sarah had a home built about 1900, very nice by the standards of that period. It was four miles west of Shady Point. There were 40 acres of land and a tenant house. Moses, with his white wife Pearl, sometimes lived there.

There are many unknowns about Sarah who died in 1929 while visiting Moses's family at Fanshaw. She was 69. The rolls indicate she was born in Indian Territory but she told us her father was a white trader and her mother was a full blood and she was born in Alabama. She said her mother died when she was 11 or 12 years old and she was sent to a Presbyterian Academy in Kentucky for several years. She was able to read, write and do ciphers at about a fourth grade level. She was an excellent cook, kept chickens and guineas, had beehives and sold honey. She was an excellent seamstress, crocheted, tatted lace, wove cloth and the most immaculate house keeper we have ever known.

She continued living at Shady Point after Noel's death. She was somewhat of a "snob" and very finicky about who entered her home and ate at her table. She had every "gadget" available and used them. The table always had a cloth and napkins and you certainly learned table manners. There was a telephone in 1920 and a generator for lights, then there was a large orchard and fruit trees, also flowers in the yard. She had a buggy and matched horses which she sold about 1926. Most of the farm was rented except for the orchard, garden spot and a few acres for the horses. Sarah was about 5'10", big boned and straight as an arrow until her death.

Moses, an only child, attended Jones Academy and some school in Missouri. We have no real record except he had two years of college, was a telegrapher and an expert penman.

He worked at Heavener in 1911-13 as a telegrapher for the railroad. He and mother moved to Oklahoma City about 1914 where he taught penmanship at Hill's Business College plus working "extra board" as a telegrapher. Some time after 1915, he went to Chillocothe, Missouri where he studied bookkeeping, typewriting and taught penmanship. He also taught typing after he finished the course and became part owner of the school and was connected with it in some way until 1921-22 when he sold his interest. He worked in Fort Smith until moving to Fanshaw in 1925 where he ran a garage and filling station. He also owned gravel trucks that hauled for the State when Oklahoma was graveling main highways. In 1929, Dad and Mom bought five acres of land in Cameron with a six room plus eight foot hallway home that had been built in the 1870's by a Civil War officer. Moses accompanied the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Stepp, to mining and farming communities to encourage youngsters who had finished grade school to come to Cameron for high school.

In September, the school had doubled in size. Dad used a gravel truck to have a school bus bed built on it and for five years, young people were transported to school from surrounding communities. The roads left much to be desired and when the hilly grades were frozen, the boys pushed the bus up hill. Dad later purchased a "real" bus and they ran double routes morning and evening. Those buses hauled all school groups to games and meetings all over the area.

Dad was hurt working on his car in 1933 and never recovered. He died in 1935 and is buried at Shady Point. He had a great deal of influence on the young people he bussed to Cameron. His stock phrase was, "You can do whatever you want to if you want it bad enough". Another thing several people have told us, "your dad made me want to learn". There were business people, nurses, pharmacists, doctors, teachers, engineers, and military officers who came from those bus rides.◆◆◆◆

Ben Green Foreman, 1891-1943

Ben Green Foreman was born on a ranch near Enterprise, Indian Territory, the son of Ben and Leatha Foreman. His sisters were Fannie and Josephine Foreman. Ben was named after his father and Green McCurtain who was the Principal Chief of the Choctaws at that time.

Ben Green Foreman

As a youngster he attended Jones Academy for a brief time. In 1905 he was allotted land near Chickasha. Later, he built a home there and began farming.

Shortly after his marriage to Daisy Landrum, the United States became involved in World War I. He then leased his farm and enlisted in the Army, taking his basic training at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. With the Company I, 357th Infantry, he was sent to France, where he was gassed in the Argonnne Forest. After the war, he returned to his home and continued farming.

He was active in the American Legion and served on the school board in his community. Ben was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Grady County in 1935 and served in that capacity until 1943 when he retired due to ill health. He suffered a fatal heart attack the same year and is buried at Chickasha. He left behind his wife and four children, Christine, Jane, Dan, and Ben G. Foreman.

Ben's daughter, Jane resides in Stockton, California and with her monetary donations to Jones Academy, the Ben G. Foreman Memorial Fund has been established.◆◆◆◆

Mary Ann Foster

Submitted by: Margaret Rogers, daughter

Mary Ann Rogers, Choctaw Roll #7689, was born March 21, 1892 at Bokoshe, Indian Territory to Thomas E. Foster and Mary Ann (Daniels) Foster.

Her paternal grandparents were John and Nancy Foster of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Her maternal grandparents were Turner Brashears Daniels and Susan (LeFlore) Daniels.

Her mother died when Mary was only a few weeks old. Thus being an only child, she treasured her aunts and uncles. Turner, Jr., or "Pad" Daniels was one half uncle who she often said was near like a brother to her.

Mary was sent to the Choctaw Boarding School at Tuskahoma, where she became a careful seamstress. We have a picture of her and her roommate, Margaret Overstreet, in front of one of the buildings.

When she became 18 years of age, Mary married Will K. Shirley and established a home on her Indian allotment in the Pryor Community, where they raised five children. There were three boys, Thomas, Foster, and Albert, also two girls, Thelma Williams and Margaret Rogers.

Her half aunt, Ida Daniels married Arthur Shirley, Will's younger brother. We children enjoyed visiting in our uncle's homes.

Mary Ann Shirley was a long time member of the Ohoyohoma Club in McAlester; the Eastern Star and Methodist Church in Stuart. She was interested in politics, conducting the elections in her home for many years.

Mary Ann Shirley died at age 78 on December 10, 1970 in an Oklahoma City hospital and is buried in the Pryor Cemetery near Stuart, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Foster-Campbell

James Foster was born around the early 1800's to a Choctaw Indian mother named Ate-man-she. She spoke no English and refused to wear the dress of the white woman. James married Malinda Mildred ("Milly") Womack who then gave birth to Ellen Foster about 1826 in Mississippi. Ellen married Lee J. Campbell around 1843 in Jackson Parrish, Louisiana. Lee J. was born around 1818 in Mississippi. Lee J. Campbell and his wife, Ellen along with a five year old son, Aren, appeared on an 1850 Census in Jackson Parrish, Louisiana. This is the only time Aren is ever found so it is possible he died as a child. Lee and Ellen appear on the 1860 and 1870 Census in Lamar County, Texas along with their children: James Madison, born 1848; Ephraim F., born 1850; Elizabeth C. (Paddock), born 1851 Milly A., born 1852; Sarah Jane (Kirkendall), born 1855; Dortha, born 1856; and Amanda (Lenochan), born 1860.

Campbell Linage Outline

Lee J. Campbell - married: Ellen Foster (about 1843)

Children:
- Aren, born 1846;
- James Madison, born October 10, 1848, Roll #15114;

Married: Susan Ferguson, Roll #IW943
Children:
- Samuel S., Roll #15115,

Married Clara S., Roll #IW1613

Children:
- Child, Roll #NB862;
- Minnie, Roll #15116;
- William, Roll #15117;
- Dillard, Roll #15118;
- James Lee, Roll #15119,

Married Katie Denny, Roll #IW944

Children:
- Henry L.D., Roll #15120
- Irene, Roll #15121
- Eva Frances, Roll #15122;
- Frank Hazel, Roll #NB406;
- Child, Roll #425;
- Child, Roll #NB426.

Charles R., Roll #15123,

Married Susan Jones, Roll #IW1561

Children:
- Annie D., Roll #15124;
- John M., Roll #15125;
- Agnes, Roll #15126;
- Charles C., Roll #15127;
- Thomas A., Roll #15128,

Married Sarah Jones, Roll #IW562

Children:
- James A., Roll #15129;
- Samuel A., Roll #15130;
- May Dean, Roll #15131;
- Marshall A., Roll #NB407;
- Ella Angelina, Roll #NB408

James Campbell, born 01-31-1911 ◆◆◆◆

Fannie Hester Fowler

Submitted by: Martha Pevehouse, daughter and granddaughter

Fannie Hester Fowler (Roll #4988) was born to John Fowler and Elizabeth Perkins on 04-08-1878. Her father was born in Mississippi around 1828 and died

Fannie Hester (Fowler) Miller

before 1898 in Kiomita, Indian Territory, which was later to become the state of Oklahoma. Her mother, Elizabeth, was born around 1844 and died around 1898-1900.

John and Elizabeth had two girls. The first daughter was Fannie Hester Fowler, born 04-08-1878 and died 11-10-1961. The second daughter was Caroline D. Fowler, born in 1883 at Kiomita, Indian Territory.

Elizabeth married a second time, to King Ashford. They had four children: Thomas Ashford, born in 1870; Lula Ashford, born in 1873; Jerotha Ashford, born in 1874 and Laura Ashford, born in 1877. All four children were born in Kiomita, Indian Territory.

Fannie Hester married John Cullin Miller 02-13-1899. John was born 04-19-1870 in Kentucky and died 04-11-1938 in Kosoma, Oklahoma. Fannie died 11-10-1961 in Salinas, California in Monterey County. Fannie was a member of the Choctaw tribe in Oklahoma and John became enrolled because he was married to Fannie and met all laws and provisions of the Choctaw Nation.

They had three boys. They were Leo Victor Miller, Sr., (Roll #4987), born 04-02-1900 in Pushmataha County, Finely, Indian Territory. He died 12-14-1987 in Fresno, California; Thomas Young Miller, born 12-13-1905 and died 09-13-1975. He is buried at Antlers, Oklahoma; William Briney Miller, born in August of 1910 and died in May, 1927. He is buried at Kosoma, Oklahoma in Pushmataha County.

Grandchildren: Martha Darena Miller, born 06-27-1923; Leo Victor, Jr., born 02-09-1925 and died in November, 1975; George Edsill Miller, born 08-07-1927 and died in December, 1951; Wanda Gayle Miller, born 05-02-1930 and died 03-19-1988; Lawana Miller, born 02-11-1933; Mareverene Lou Miller and Maurene Sue Miller were twins, born 09-04-1935 and both died 11-09-1935.

Great grandchildren: Leo David Pevehouse, born 09-08-1940 and died 09-26-1941; Darena Charline Pevehouse, born 04-13-1942; Carol Jean Pevehouse, born 07-09-1944; Shirley Ann Pevehouse, born 05-18-1946; Kathryn Illene Pevehouse, born 04-20-1957; Doris Lynn Elam, born 04-23-1947; Robert Leo Elam, born 04-08-1948 and died 04-12-1984; David Vance, born 10-10-1950; Laura Irene Vance, born 08-24-1951; Darena Gayle Vance, born 03-17-1955.

Great great grandchildren: Ronald Eugene Noel, born 05-21-1961; Regina Lynn Noel, born 06-02-1962; Gregory Allen Noel, born 08-03-1963; Timothy Wayne Noel, born 03-16-1964; Sandra Elaine Hughey, born 06-30-1971; Deborah Kay Taylor, born 07-12-1963; Richard Karl Taylor, born 11-28-1964; Melinda Faye Taylor, born 07-27-1966; Anita Jean Taylor, born 12-18-1973; Steven Matthew Watkins, born 11-08-1963; Kimberly Diane Pevehouse, born 05-05-1973; Christopher Joe Kelly, born 03-16-1977; Amber Dawn Smith, born 04-29-1983; Stehpanie Ann Smith (stepdaughter), born 11-25-1972; Clifford Wayne Smith (stepson) , born 01-01-1974; Charles Wyne Durham, Jr., born 06-03-1965; Patricia Lynn Durham, born 02-15-1967; Donna Faye Durham, born 09-01-1968; Jimmy Don Dorham, born 02-24-1971; David Shawn Elam, born 09-21-1968.

Great great great grandchildren: Brian Noel, Adrian Noel (stepdaughter), Loen Noel, Alisha Wilson, Sasha Wilson, Michael Noel, Heather Dawn Campbell, Candice Thompson, Chase Thompson, Colby Thompson, Meranda Phillips, Matthew Watkins, Charles Wayne Durham III, Channing Alexandri Durham, Joseph Elijah Cantrell, Latasha Vicole Cantrell, Crystal Eline Hughes, Terry Gordon Hughes, and Mercedis Elaines Durham.◆◆◆◆

Leo Victor Miller and wife, Estie I. Miller

Lewis Samuel Frazier

Lewis Samuel Frazier, born 02-17-1899 in Doaksville, Indian Territory. He resided in Spencerville, Oklahoma until his death in December of 1959 and is buried in the Spencerville Cemetery.

Sgt. Bob Carr andb Pvt. Lewis Frazier

His roll number is #1816. His parents were Samuel (Roll #1812) and Josephine (Roll #1813) Frazier. He grew up in the Spencerville area and attended Spencer Academy. He had three brother: Willie, Jesse, and Benjamin. Also had two sisters: Rosie Frazier Davis and Mary Frazier David.

In 1920, Lewis married Encie Fobb. They had one son, Elam, who died while in combat duty with the U.S. Army in Korea. Elam had two daughters: JoAnna F. Phenicie and Faye Frazier Phillips of Antlers, Oklahoma. They have six great grandchildren and three great great grandchildren.

In 1925, Lewis married Semiah John. She used to tell us Grandpa said "Go" and she left with Lewis. They had four children. They were: Tecumseh J. Frazier (03-23-1935 -- 03-23-1996), Timothy Frazier, Betty Ketcheshawno and Adeline Hudson. Elam came to live with them and she legally adopted him. Most people thought she was his natural mother. Elam's children were surprised to find she was not a blood relative.

Lew and Semiah have eleven grandchildren: They are Johnita Frazier Verdugo and Jonell Frazier Botello, Cedric and Tyrone Ketcheshawno, Lasanda Pfiffer, Laura Taylor, Lora Frazier; Semiah "Meta" Frazier, Timothy John Frazier, Noah Samuel Frazier, and Crystal Lynn Frazier.

Lewis was a laborer. He worked in saw mills and farms. He was with the Civilian Conservation Corps, working out of the Wynnewood area and later around Broken Arrow. After the C.C.C. work, he returned with his family to Spencerville. He served his country in the U.S. Army during World War I.

Many happy times were spent in Spencerville along Frazier Creek and Oleta. Semiah, our mother, always took us there to play with the Winships (Anderson's family) and the Fraziers, Grand Aunt Susan, Uncle Tobias and Aunts, Ada and Lena.

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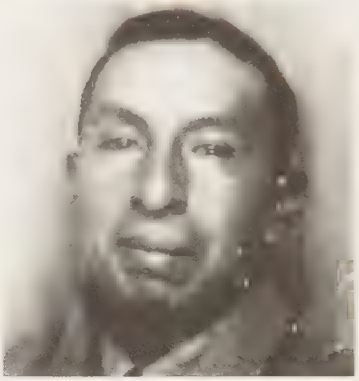
Willie Caldwell Frazier
Roll #1815



Willlie Caldwell Frazier

Willie Caldwell Frazier, Roll #1815, was born July 13, 1892. His parents were Samuel Frazier, Roll #1812 and Josephine Caldwell Frazier, Roll #1813.

Willie was married to Emily King, Roll #3623. They had a son, Mack Frazier. Mack married Lena Samuels. Their children are Michael, Rayson John, Don Juan, Victoria A. Folsom, Michele Rae DuBose and Jacqueline. Mack is deceased.

Willie Caldwell Frazier and Sarah Mea Nohio were married November 1931. Their children are Josephine, Bettie Ray, Robert William, Harrison Samuel and Willie Caldwell Frazier, Jr. Josephine married Obie L. Tyler and both are deceased. Bettie Ray died an infant. Robert William and wife Elfrieda have six children,Robert Jr., Romoma, Obie Lee, Roberto (deceased), Richard William and Pamela Ann. Harrison Samuel (Bill) and wife Priscilla have three children, Tenna Marie, Harrison Samuel, Jr. and Richard Russell. Willie Caldwell Frazier, Jr., married Marilyn Weyland and they have a son. Willie Jr., died August 1993. At the time of his death he was married to Mickie Frazier.

Willie was a farmer. He was also in the Civilized Conservation Corp. He also served with the Oklahoma National Guard. Willie served with the Army in France during the World War with Company M, 141st Regiment, 36th Division, returning to Camp Mills, New Jersey, June 4, 1919.

Willie Frazier died February 16, 1940 and is buried in Wynnewood, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Maudie Young Freeman

Maudie Young Brown passed away on June 28. She was 92 years old. She was born on February 18, 1904 in LeQuire. She was the daughter of William and Joanna (Duncan) Freeman. She was a homemaker.

She was preceded in death by her parents, her first husband, William Brown, her second husband, Jess Posey; a sister Ora Ruch and a son, Paul Eugene Brown.

Survivors include three daughters, Regina Hufstedler of the home, Virginia Shmalberg of Overland Park, Kansas, Helen James of Buffalo Valley, Oklahoma; five sons, William, Dewey, Cecil, Eugene, and Jack, all of Buffalo Valley; a brother, Robert Freeman of Tulsa, Oklahoma; 59 grandchildren, 39 great grandchildren and seven great great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Jim Fulton's Parents Jack & Catherine Fulton

Jack Fulton was French and Cherokee and had blue eyes and black hair. He was working for a big rancher and drove a buggy taxi when he met Catherine Gardner who was a Choctaw Indian. After they were married, he worked for the railroad.

Jack and Catherine had 11 children, Jim was the youngest. Catherine's roll number was #13296. Jack was given a Choctaw roll number by his marriage to Catherine, his number was #IW983. All of the children had roll numbers, and all received land in Oklahoma. Some of them made a good profit from selling their land and some of them were tricked out of their land.

Catherine left Jack after 50 years of marriage. She moved in with her youngest son Jim and his wife Clemith. Jack moved in with the youngest daughter, Florence and her family, until he became very ill. He then moved in with Jim and Clemith who at that time lived in Clayton, Oklahoma. Catherine was still living with them and helped care for Jack until he passed away. Jack Fulton had been a heavy drinker and smoked a pipe. He passed away from lung disease in 1924 and was buried at Clayton, Oklahoma.

Jim moved his family and mother back to McAlester. Catherine lived with them until her death in 1935. Catherine's doctor, Dr. E.H. Schuler said Catherine died from old age. Catherine was buried at North Town Cemetery in McAlester, Oklahoma.

Jack Fulton

Jim Fulton mainly wore store bought overalls and shirts all of his life, except while in uniform as a National Guard and later as a security guard. Clemith made all of the children's clothes out of flour and seed sacks and material when she could get it.

Jim's hobbies were fishing, playing domino's and card games, and spending time with his family. I remember as a young girl, grandpa teaching me how to dig for worms, put the worm on the hook of a cane pole and catch my first fish at Lake McAlester.

Jim was a hard worker and worked at various jobs in his lifetime. In younger years while living in Oklahoma he worked in coal mines, picked cotton, packed shells at the Naval Depot, did farm work, worked for the railroad and WPA.

Jim was allotted 250 acres of land, where Lake McAlester is now. He sold most of this acreage to the City of McAlester in 1921, that land is underwater. The remaining acreage he later sold to John Free.

Jim was in the National Guard for two years, Clemith believes it was from 1927 until 1929. Part of that time was spent patrolling the Red River on horseback. He would drive a wagon hauling a cannon from McAlester to the Red River.

From 1936 to 1937 he worked on WPA, he helped build McAlester Lakes 1 and 2, city hall and Shipley's bakery.

After moving to Dallas, Texas he worked at the Dallas Airmotive, then he worked for numerous years as a security guard before retiring and moving back to McAlester, Oklahoma.

Jim Fulton passed away March 21, 1982, but he lives on in the hearts and minds of all of his family who loved him so dearly and miss him so much. His grave is at North Town Cemetery in McAlester, Oklahoma where other family members went before and

Catherine (Gardner) Fulton

after him and may they all rest in peace.

Jim F. Fulton, Roll #M250, born 02-18-1904 and died 03-21-1982. Parents Jack Fulton, Roll #IW983, Catherine Emiline "Gardner" Fulton, Roll #13296. 11 brothers and sisters, all deceased. John, Mary Elizabeth, Aurilla, Jackson, Newton, Tilda, David, Martha, Becky, Nancy, and Florence.

Jim Fulton was born in McAlester and went to Farley School. He married Clemith Durning at Okemeh on 11-30-1921. They had seven children:

Katherine "Fulton" Stacks, born 09-17-1923;
George Fulton, born 05-09-1925, deceased;
Bert Fulton, born 02-07-1927;
Tommy Fulton, born 02-06-1929, deceased;
J.C. Fulton, born 11-16-1930;
Stella "Fulton" Sandoval, born 10-02-1932;
Kenneth Fulton, born 02-02-1934, deceased;

Jim and Clemith had been married for 61 years when he passed away. Clemith never remarried and is now 88 years old. They had 16 grandchildren:

Patricia "Stacks" Key, born 07-24-1943, deceased;
Linda "Stacks" Brewer, born 07-03-1945;
Jimmy Stacks, born 03-23-1949;
Carlos Sandoval, born 06-20-1953;
James Sandoval, born 08-02-1954;
Bobby Sandoval, born 06-10-1956;
Mary "Sandoval" Fuentes, born 02-12-1959;
Steven Fulton, born 10-23-1953;
Linda "Fulton" Martin, born 03-03-1949;
Patricia Fulton, born 10-20-1952, deceased;
Cathy "Fulton" Welch, born 11-01-1954;
Peggy "Fulton" McCastlin, born 08-15-1958;
Tammy "Fulton" Holliday, born 06-08-1968;
Amy "Fulton" Wester, born 07-14-1972;
Mike Fulton, born 01-11-1957;
Carol "Fulton" Pace, born 09-25-1962.

They had 25 great grandchildren:

Vance Reidling, born 04-27-1962;
Vicki "Reidling" Dickens, born 07-12-1963;
Joann "Crenshaw" Coats, born 03-08-1962;
Dewey Crenshaw Jr., born 09-15-1963;
Cathy "Crenshaw" Welch, born 01-06-1965;
James Hawkins, Jr., born 10-20-1969;
Krista "Stacks" Linsteadt, born 10-18-1971;
Misty "Stacks" Crank, born 08-28-1975;
Brian Fulton, born 12-11-1973;
Stephanie Fulton, born 11-10-1983;
Jonathan Sandoval, born 01-01-1984;
Brian Fuentes, born 03-21-1977;
Michael Fuentes, born 04-28-1981;
Twila Landram, born 05-20-1970;
Jamie Inman, born 05-19-1971;
Melinda Cook, born 01-10-1973;
Shawn Walker, born 07-14-1973;
Erin Walker, born 09-29-1974;
Wendy Walker, born 12-07-1975;
Michelle Nash, born 12-09-1976;
Haley Bridges, born 02-22-1994;
Brian Fulton, born 03-11-1975;
Trisha Fulton, born 09-15-1980;
Kenneth Payne, born 06-13-1980;
Ashley Pace, born 07-17-1992;

As of this date 01-23-1996 there are 15 great great grandchildren:

Paul Dickens
Steven Dickens
Dana Dickens
Kenny Coffman
Derek Coffman
Stephanie Welch
Eric Welch, Jr.
Kevin Linsteadt
Trevor Crank
Emily Walker
Michael Fulton
Richard Howard
Nicole Howard
Susan Inman
Kaitlan Cook

Other enrolled members of the Fulton family were children of Jack Fulton and Catherine (Gardner) Fulton. John A., born 1882 (Roll #13297); Elizabeth Fulton, born 1887, (Roll #13298); Aurilla Fulton, born 1888 (Roll #13299); Jackson Fulton, born 1895

(Roll #13300); Newton Fulton, born 1895 (Roll # 13301); Tilda Fulton, born 1896 (Roll #13302); Jim F. Fulton, born 1904 (Roll #M250); and Florence Fulton, born ? (Roll #M1299). Jackson and Newton were twins.◆◆◆◆

Lydia Lucille Gallmore

Lydia Lucille (Gallmore) Alves

I am Lydia Lucille Gallamore Alves. I was born November 19, 1901. I am an original enrollee #28. My great grandparents were Forbis and Rebecca Fisher LeFlore. To these parents were born: Charles, Matilda, Rebecca, and Henrietta. Charles was at one time Chief of the Choctaws, and a United States Marshal who married Mary Angie Guy. Matilda married Dr. Thomas Jefferson Manning. Rebecca Elizabeth married G.K. Bell. Henrietta Permelia LeFlore married John Franklin Donnelly. Their children were Rebecca, 1874; Evelyn, 1873; and Angeline, 1876, who died at Wheelock Academy, and Katy who died as an infant.

My father, Elanzo Walter Gallamore married Evelyn Priscilla Donnelly, Roll #25 and to this couple were Cecil Claire, Roll #26 (5 years old), Zada, Roll #27 (3 years old), Lydia Lucille, Roll #28 (6 months old), and Erma Wanda born April 1, 1913, too late for enrollment.

My residence is in Chickasaw Nation, Wayne, Indian Territory, Field number 10.

My mother, Evelyn Priscilla Donnelly and my father, Elanzo Walter Gallamore were married in Choctaw Nation. My grandfather, John Franklin Donnelly was married to Henrietta LeFlore. Her parents were Forbis LeFlore and Rebecca Fisher LeFlore.

Forbis LeFlore was the son of Louis LeFlore and Rebecca Cravat. Their children were: Greenwood, Benjamin, Jack, Henry, Basil, Forbis, Felice, and Mary Ann.

My grandfather, John Franklin Donnelly was a law enforcement officer-either Indian police or U.S. Marshal. While trying to apprehend a fugitive in extremely cold weather he died of exposure leaving a widow and three children. Angeline Donnelly went to Wheelock Academy and during the summer she died as did many other girls with typhoid. She is buried in the cemetery near the old church. My mother then went to stay with Matilda, her mother's sister. Later, my mother, Evelyn Priscilla and my father were married in Choctaw Nation.

My mother told me Henryetta and John Franklin Donnelly were married at Limestone Gap. A big wedding was held and many guests came from all around. He was said to be well educated and had a substantial amount of money.

I was born in Pontotoc County, Indian Territory on November 19, 1901. The family moved at a later date to the allotment in what is currently McClain County. We lived on the allotments for a number of years. Our old homeplace burned when I was still just a girl. I attended rural grade school at the Gallamore School about two miles east of our homeplace. I rode one of the horses to school each morning, tied up the reins and sent the horse home alone. Someone either came after us in the buggy, or I walked home with some of the other children from our area. This was not only during pleasant weather, but also during the winter months.

I had certain chores that I was responsible for. One was to keep a supply of wood inside for my mother to cook and heat with. One time, I remember in particular, was when I failed to do my chore, and I guess I hoped that Papa would do it since it had already gotten dark. No such luck! Papa said it was my job, and made me go out in the dark barn and gather in the wood. It was scary out there, and as a result, I never forgot my chore again.

I also helped Papa with feeding the animals, and helped Mama with the garden and laundry and any other chores that seemed to be needed.

One day while at the Gallamore School, a cyclone (that's what they called them then) came and actually turned the schoolhouse around on the foundation. No one was injured, but we were all frightened half to death.

I had probably a typical childhood in the same manner as had most other children of that area and those times. Mama was very good at providing good meals for her family. She always provided butter and eggs to the local grocery, to the point that the store usually owed her money rather than the other way around. She was able to supply more goods than she needed to buy from the store. I might say, the store was six or eight miles away, and it was usually a once a week trip to town for goods.

Our vacations amounted, on rare occasions, to a trip to Turner Falls or to Sulphur, Oklahoma. Needless to say, it was an arduous trip by wagon to take the entire family 60 miles for a few days of swimming and picnicking and camping out. It was a great treat for all of us, maybe except Mama, who still had the usual duties as a wife and mother to cook and clean up after everyone else. Mama was not in good health during those years, but she managed to get the necessary things done for her family.

As I grew older, I graduated from the Gallamore School, and attended High School in Purcell. While in school there, I played basketball, which by the way, was quite a chore for most of us, because of the bundlesome clothing we had to wear. We wore white long sleeved middies and bloomers made of at least five yards of heavy material, knee socks, and shoes that were not designed for the basketball court as the shoes of today are.

After graduation from Purcell High School, I attended a semester at Ada Normal College. At the time, our family was making preparations to move to California, and I went with them ending my formal education.

I married shortly after moving to the West Coast, and from this marriage, my son, Jack was born on November 11, 1920. I was divorced a couple of years later. I worked at various jobs that women were able to get in those days. I worked in a pancake flour packaging plant, and also worked as a milliner. It was interesting work, but I was not able to pursue it. Jack became a carrier of diphtheria, and as a result had to have his tonsils removed in order to cure him and allow him to remain in the Catholic day care center. As a single parent, and proud at that, I refused to request assistance from anyone, and tried to work all the harder to make a home for us. Pay was poor and did not provide very well for us. Those were difficult years.

I remarried in 1926 to Walter J. Alves, a California Highway Patrolman. From this marriage were born three daughters: Betty June, Lucille Marie, and Myrna Evelyn. Betty was born September 10, 1927 and lived only 21 months when a neighbor backed her car out of the driveway and ran over her. She died instantly and needless to say, broke my heart. Lucille was born October 21, 1930 in Hayward, California and also was educated in Hayward, California through high school and trained to become a registered nurse at Mount Zion Hospital in San Francisco, California. She joined the Navy in 1952 and was the first Navy nurse to be commissioned on television. She was first stationed in Jacksonville, Florida, then in Norman, Oklahoma, Iwakuni and Yokosuka, Japan and Corpus Christi, Texas serving a total of nine years in the U.S. Navy and attaining the rank of Lieutenant. She then married. Her daughter, Sharon Marie Brasseaux was born on February 1, 1961. Lucille then worked at Capital Hill General Hospital in Oklahoma City for a year, then at Veterans Hospital in Oklahoma City for 30 years. During the early years at V.A. Hospital, Lucille was divorced and remarried to Donald H. Hay. Her daughter, Sharon was adopted by Mr. Hay, attended school at Dibble, Oklahoma and attended College of Science and Arts in Chickasha, Oklahoma and graduated from the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma with a degree in Fine Arts, from the School of Art. She now teaches art at her Alma Mater, Dibble High School and Dibble Elementary School. She was married to Gregory Shoemaker of Chickasha, Oklahoma. Sharon is the mother of two daughters, Alissa Marie and Heather Marie Shoemaker.

Myrna was born on February 14, 1936 in Livermore, California. She began school at the age of four in Livermore, moved to Hayward and completed 3rd grade there. During the school year of the 4th grade, the family moved to Castro Valley, California where she graduated from the 8th grade, then back to Hayward High School until graduation. In 1954, the family moved back to the land allotted to me in Oklahoma. I was able to maintain it all these years, and we returned to farm and raise cattle. Myrna attended the University of Oklahoma, pursuing a degree in Secondary Education. She married Robert W. Duncan, from Rose, Oklahoma and they had two sons, Rex Elliott and Ross Hunter Duncan. Myrna moved to Perry, Oklahoma with her husband who was an attorney, and finished her college degree at Oklahoma State University. She taught in the Perry public schools for 27 years, then after retirement, she taught four more years at the elementary level at Christ Lutheran School in Perry, Oklahoma. Myrna's son, Rex was born July 27, 1961. Guard during his junior year in high school at the age of 17; graduated from the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma and graduated from the Oklahoma City University School of Law. He is married to the former Janice Clayton, and is a practicing attorney in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is now a Captain in the Army Reserves, and eligible for promotion to Major. Ross was born on June 26, 1962 in Perry, Oklahoma and was educated in the Perry public schools and attended the University of Oklahoma. He became an instructor in the Oklahoma National Guard Air Assault School at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. He was killed during an air show in Topeka, Kansas on October 14, 1989 at the age of 27. Myrna's husband, Robert died in 1974 and she remarried Ernest Stoops of Perry in 1979. He is now a retired newspaper production superintendent.

I am now 95 years old at the writing of this history of my life, I live on 30 acres of my original allotment. My husband died of a heart attack in 1988 at the age of 86, and my son, Jack, died in an automobile accident in June of 1988 at the age of 67. I have been in pretty good health until just recently, but am still able to take care of my cooking and housekeeping, and still do some gardening and enjoy watching the wild birds and animals that visit my yard. All in all, I have lived a good life. I have traveled much of the United States and have been to Puerto Rico. I've even traveled the Mississippi on the Delta Queen, a paddle wheel boat. I have marvelled at all of God's wonders of nature, and truly feel my Choctaw Indian heritage.◆◆◆◆

Leroy Gardner

Submitted by: Marie Wong

Leroy Gardner was born to Samuel G. Gardner and Florence Gardner on December 1, 1901. He had two brothers, Willie and Martin L.

"I was born about two miles east of Old Armstrong Academy in Blue County, Pushmataha District, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of a white mother and Choctaw father.

We had a nice one-room log cabin about sixteen by twenty feet, with a fireplace in one end, on which the cooking was done and it also served to heat the whole house, which it always seemed to do best in summertime.

Leroy Gardner

The half where the fireplace was had a nice clean dirt floor, so if we happened to spill some grease on it, it would soak up and disappear; also it saved scrubbing. But the back half was wonderful and modern, with a good smooth floor with very few splinters. There were also two nice beds, made from hewed cypress, with soft rope springs and corn shuck mattresses.

Along about this time, they organized a school in our community (Old Church, Oklahoma). They built it alongside the church. It was a nice schoolhouse built of sawed lumber. It was the first house made from all lumber I ever saw. It was about 16 or 18 feet wide and maybe 30 feet long. It had a row of plank benches on each side and an aisle between so we could easily go from the door up to the front where the teacher was for classes, etc. The girls sat on one side of the house and the boys on the other.

I think they financed that school by charging each pupil a dollar a month, in order to pay the teacher. Some of the white kids could go for only maybe one or two months, because they didn't have any more dollars. My brothers and I and all the other Indian got to go the full term for the Tribal government paid for our tuition.

In 1916 an 'Old Time Friendship Quilt' was pieced in Banty. It has the names of Choctaw Indians who were the friends of Mrs. Helen Bell Mahanney and Jane Bell. It was donated to the Three Valley Museum by Mrs. Mahanney. The names on the quilt include: Leroy Gardner, Marion G. Riddle, M. Luther Gardner, Arlee Gardner, Dolphus A. Riddle, Ernest L. Sutherland, Mrs. Ed N. Garner (Etta), Dona Beard Dorthula Bell, Mrs. Mauldin, Vessye Riddle and Thetus Hines.

In 1920 Leroy married Hazel Ella Nickle on October 17 in Matoy, Oklahoma.

Having completed a new log barn on my allotment, my wife and I moved in on September 1, 1921. The barn was filled with hay, oats, corn and peanuts, except for one room, so we used it for a bed and living room. Under the shed part, we had placed our eating table. We had no place for a cook stove and because of danger of fire in the full barn, we placed it quite a ways out, under a Bois d'Arc tree.

We had lots of canned fruit, hogs, cows, chickens, horses, mules and farm machinery, but no money, so I made my first sad mistake. My credit being good, I went to the bank and borrowed money for the first time in my life. This in the note for the $10.00 that I used with which to buy a water bucket and dipper, three knives, three forks, three tea spoons, three table spoons, three plates, three cups and saucers, along with a pound of coffee, box of salt and soda and baking powder, box of black pepper and a 50 pound sack of flour. As it happened, it took every last cent, but I didn't feel like I was broke. We were happy."

Leroy Gardner passed away on February 3, 1970 in Durant and is buried in Bokchito Cemetery.

DAWES CENSUS CARD, Choctaw Nation
Residence: Blue County
Choctaw Roll
Post Office, Bennington, Indian Territory
Name: Gardner, Samuel G.- Head of Household
Age, 35 - Sex-M - Blood, 1/2 - Year, 1896
County, Blue - No. 4936 - Name of Father, Green Gardner - Year, Dead - County, Blue - Name of Mother, Harriet
Name: Gardner, Florence - Wife
Age, 30 - Sex, F - Blood, FW - Year, 1896
County, Blue - No. 14578 - Name of Father, Henry Wolfe
Year, Blank - County, ? - Name of Mother, Mollie.
Name: Gardner, Willie - Son
Age, 8 - Sex, M - Blood, 1/4 - Year, 1896
County, Blue - No. 7937 - Name of Father, No. 1
Name: Gardner, Martin L. - Son
Age, 4 - Sex, M - Blood, 1/4 - Year, 1896
County, Blue - No. 4938 - Name of Father, No. 1
Name: Gardner, Leroy - Son
Age, 1 month - Sex, M - Blood, 1/4.◆◆◆◆

Nora Lee Gardner

Submitted by: Cynthia Sample, granddaughter

Nora Lee Gardner Pettey was born to Irena V. Impson and Rodolphus Cantin Gardner on October 5, 1892 in the Old Bennington community, Indian Territory. Her father was a County Judge for the Choctaw Nation.

Nora Lee was one of eleven children and often told of how she spent each Sunday afternoon reading Bible stories to the younger children. She also remembered fondly her visits with her grandmother, "Aunt Polly", on her way home from the Old Bennington school. This trip was often made by horseback.

Nora Lee attended college at O.P.C. in Durant. On October 28, 1908 her parents put her on the train in Bennington, thinking they were sending their pretty young daughter back to school. Instead, Grover Cleveland Pettey convinced Nora Lee, by way of secret correspondence, to elope. They were married that day in Durant. Irena was so angry with her sixteen year old daughter that she didn't speak to her for some time.

Nora Lee and Grover had six children, three of who are still living. Grover died in 1976.

One of Nora Lee's proudest accomplishments was her role in collecting building funds for the New Bennington Presbyterian Church in 1933. She even received a donation from Will Rogers! Nora Lee later served her church as treasurer and elder for many years.

When she was in her 50's, Nora Lee completed training and worked as a licensed practical nurse until an auto wreck ended her career. This was only a year after she, although already in her 70's, was able to build a new house and pay cash for it.

A happy occasion was when her children gave her a 90th birthday party in 1982. But, even more thrilling for Nora Lee was when she was honored in September of 1986 as the oldest living original Choctaw enrollee, and served as grand marshal of the Choctaw Nation Labor Day Parade at Tuskahoma.

Nora Lee Gardner Pettey died five months later in Durant on January 6, 1987. She was enrolled as a Choctaw on August 17, 1899 when she was seven years old. My grandmother was always proud that she was Choctaw.◆◆◆◆

Samuel G. Gardner

Submitted by: Marie Wong

1864: Samuel Greenwood Gardner born to Greenwood Gardner and Harriet James Gardner, September 25
1869: Florence A. Wolfe born

1874: Samuel's step father, Levi Crain was killed at Mt. Pleasant, Oklahoma

1886: Married Florence A. Wolfe at Armstrong Academy by Reverend W.J.B. Lloyd

1887: B.J.H. Gardner born October 24, Academy, C.N.

1891: William Roscoe Gardner born May 3, Paris, Texas

1891: Benjamin James Henry Gardner died September 5 and buried at Armstrong Academy

1896: Martin Luther Gardner born January 10, Academy, C.N.

1896: Enrollment on Choctaw Roll; 35 years of age; male; 1/2 blood; Blue County; #4936; Father's name--Green Gardner, dead; Blue County;
Mother's name--Harriet Gardner, dead; Blue County

Married to Florence Gardner; 30 years of age; Full White; Blue County; #14578; Father's name--Henry Wolfe; County (indecipherable, Nor Certz, Non Letz?);Mother's name--Mollie Wolfe, dead; Same indecipherable county

Children: Willie Gardner, son; 8 years; 1/4 blood; #4937

Children: Martin L. Gardner, son; 4 years; 1/4 blood #4938

Children: Leroy Gardner, son; 1/4 blood; 1 month old; (no number); born December 1,1901; enrolled December 28, 1901

1901: Leroy Gardner born December 1, Academy, C.N.

1901: December 28, 1901 Application for enrollment of Leroy Gardner as citizen of Choctaw Nation

1906: No date, just an estimate
Application form filled out in script to have restrictions upon alienation of allotment removed

Total area of allotment, exclusive of homestead, described as follows:
E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of NE 4 of Sec 33 T5S R4W, SW 4 of NE 4 of S 33 T5S R4W and SE 4 of NW 4 of S33 T3S R4W

1906: Application to have restrictions upon the alienation of his surplus allotment removed

October 5, 1905 at Muskogee, Indian Territory

Q: What is your name?
A: Samuel G. Gardner.
Q: What is your post office address?
A: Banty, Indian Territory
Q: What is your age?
A: Forty-two years old.
Q: Are you a citizen of the Choctaw Nation?
A: Yes sir.
Q: What degree Indian blood are you?
A: One-eighth.
Q: Do you read and write the English language?
A: Yes sir.
Q: Is this your signature?
A: Yes sir.
Q: Where and for how long did you attend school?
A: I attended school for three years at Spencer Academy, I also attended the neighborhood schools.
Q: What personal property do you own?
A: I have fifteen head of cattle, twenty head of hogs, one mule, and five head of horses, and some farming tools.
Q: What is the value of your personal property?
A: About $3,000.
Q: What business experience have you had?
A: Well, I worked for a wholesale house as clerk in Texas, and as well as on the Railroad Company, and on the section, and I also worked for a coal company selling and taking orders.
Q: What is the largest sums of money you have ever had under your control at any one time?
A: About $1,000.
Q: How did you invest this money?
A: Supporting my family, and to stock and improve my place.
Q: What improvements upon your surplus land?
A: Nothing at all.
Q: Any improvements upon your homestead?
A: House, smokehouse, well, cribs and outhouses, and it is all under fence, but there is none in cultivation.
Q: What do you value the improvements upon this land?
A: I should judge about $1,000.
Q: Was this money invested in personal property upon place and was it the result of your own earnings?
A: Yes sir.
Q: What do you value your surplus land at per acre?
A: About $35 per acre.
Q: Locate your allotment with reference to the nearest town.
A: Adelia, Indian Territory, about 1/4 mile, my land adjoins this town.
Q: Have you made any bargain or contract to sell this land?
A: No sir.

Q: Have you leased it?
A: No sir.
Q: Are you a married man?
A: Yes sir.
Q: Has you wife an allotment?
A: Yes sir.
Q: Has she made any petition of the removal of her restrictions?
A: She is an intermarried citizen.
Q: Have you any children?
A: Yes sir, three of them.
A: Give their names and ages.
A: William, 15 years old, Martin L., 10 years old, and Leroy, 5 years old.
Q: Have they received their allotments?
A: Yes sir.
Q: Has their allotments been leased?
A: My oldest boy's allotment has been leased.
Q: Did you lease that as the natural guardian?
A: Yes sir.
Q: Any guardian ever been appointed by the United States court?
A: No sir.
Q: Do you want the restriction removed from the E/2 of NW/4 of NE/4 and SW/4 of NE/4 of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 4 West, containing 60 acres, is this correct?
A: Yes sir, it is.

1906: October 5
Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 5, 1906. The United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory
Sirs:

After a personal Examination of the applicant, SAMUEL G. GARDNER, I find him to be a citizen of the CHOCTAW Nation of one-eighth degree of Indian blood. He has a good common school education, and has had considerable business experience. He has accumulated about $3,000 which he has invested in live stock and agricultural implements, and improvements upon his place.

The testimony shows him to be a man competent to handle his own business affairs.

Recommendation is made that the restrictions be removed from the E/2 of NW/4 of NE/4 and SW/4 of NE/4 of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 4 West, containing sixty acres.

Respectfully,

E.A. Fagin
Your representative.

1906: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATE INDIAN SERVICE,
UNION AGENCY,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY
OCTOBER 23, 1906

The Honorable, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sirs:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report in the matter of the application, No. 7131, of SAMUEL G. GARDNER, a citizen of the CHOCTAW Nation, for the removal of restrictions upon the alienation of his allotment, exclusive of the homestead, under the Act of Congress approval April 21, 1904.

Respectfully,
Dana H. Kelsey
United States
Indian Agent

Enclosure.
CMS (MLS).

1906: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNION AGENCY.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 23, 1906

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

In the matter of the application, No. 7131, of SAMUEL G. GARDNER, a citizen of the CHOCTAW Nation, for the removal of restrictions upon the alienation of his surplus allotment, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The applicant is enrolled as one-half blood Indian. He is forty-two years of age, has a common school education, and has had considerable business experience. He is married and has three children, each of whom has received an allotment. His wife, who is also a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, has an allotment.

The applicant has, through his own efforts, accumulated personal property, consisting of livestock and farming implements to the value of $3000.

Mr. E.A. Fagin, my representative, reports the applicant as entirely competent to handle his own business affairs.

I have therefore prepared a certificate covering sixty acres which the applicant desires to sell, the same being describes as follows:

E/2 of the NW/4 of the NE/4 and the SW/4 of the NE/4 of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 4

West.

The above described tract of land is in the Chickasaw Nation, about twenty miles from the developed oil fields.

Attached hereto are the following documents:

I Copy of Petition.
II Transcript of testimony and report of E.A. Fagin.
III Recommendation that the restrictions upon the alienation of a portion of the allotment of the petitioner (describing same) exclusive of the homestead, be removed.

Respectfully submitted,
Dana H. Kelsey
United States Indian Agent

CMS (MLS)

Through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1906: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington
I.T.D. 22202-1906 November 8, 1906
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sirs:

November 2, 1906 (Land 94956), your office transmitted the report of the U.S. Indian Agent, Union Agency, Indian Territory, relative to the application of Samuel G. Gardner, a Choctaw citizen, for the removal of restrictions upon the alienation of allotment, exclusive of homestead.

The Agent, U.S. Indian Inspector for Indian Territory, and your office concur in the recommendation that the application be approved as to the following described portion of the applicant's allotment, viz.

E/2 of NW/4 of NE/4 and the SW/4 of NE/4 of Sec. 33, T. 5 S., R. 4 W., containing 60 acres.

The Department also concurs, and has noted its approval upon the certificate, this approval to be effective thirty days from date.

The papers in the matter are returned herewith.

Respectfully,
EA Hitchcock
Secretary

3 enclosures.

1907: April 27
Department of the Interior. Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Document shows Samuel G. Gardner enrolled as 1/2 Blood Choctaw, Roll #10658.

1907: Applies to have restrictions upon the alienation of his surplus allotment removed June 3 at Hugo, Indian Territory
Testimony follows:

Q: What is your name?
A: Samuel G. Gardner.
Q: How old are you?
A: 42
Q: What is your post office address?
A: Banty, Indian Territory.
Q: What Nation do you belong?
A: Choctaw Nation.
Q: What degree of Indian blood are you?
A: One-half.
Q: Do you read and write the English language?
A: Yes sir.
Q: How many years did you attend the English schools?
A: About two years.
Q: What schools did you attend:
A: Spencer Academy.
Q: Can you do the necessary figuring to transact your own business?
A: Yes sir.
Q: What is your business?
A: Farming.
Q: How many acres as a rule do you farm during the year?
A: Well, I am controlling about 400 acres of land.
Q: Are you a married man?
A: Yes sir.
Q: Living upon your allotment?
A: No sir, I live upon my wife's allotment.
Q: What is the location of your allotment with reference to the nearest town?
A: My allotment is located about 30 miles west of Ardmore.
Q: Does your homestead and surplus land adjoin?
A: Yes sir.
Q: What improvement are there upon your homestead?
A: I have a three room house and about 40 acres under fence.
Q: What improvements are there upon your homestead?
A: Nothing more than under fence and in cultivation.
Q: What is that land worth per acre?
A: $50 per acre.
Q: What have you in the way of personal property?
A: I have six head of horses, 15 head of cattle, and about 25 or 30 head of hogs, and farming implements necessary to carry on a farm.

Q: What is the largest sum of money you ever had under your control at any one time?
A: About $1200.
Q: How may child have you?
A: Three.
Q: Have each of those children allotments?
A: Yes sir.
Q: Is your allotment leased or rented?
A: It is rented, for a third and fourth.
Q: How many acres are there in cultivation upon your surplus land?
A: Eighty acres.
Q: Have you made a bargain or contract for the sale of any portion of your surplus land?
A: No sir.
Q: Why do you wish to have your restrictions removed?
A: Well, I am weakly and unable to work and I thought I would have them removed.

The United States Indian Agent,
Union Agency,
Muskogee, Indian Territory

Sir:

After a personal examination I find the applicant, SAMUEL G. GARDNER, to be a citizen of the CHOCTAW Nation, of one-half degree of Indian blood, forty-two years of age, has only attended school but two years. Notwithstanding this fact he is quite a business man.

Applicant is a farmer by occupation and looks after the cultivation of four hundred acres of land. He has had $1200 under his control at one time. He has a fair amount of personal property and I judge is competent to look after his own business affairs. I believe there will be no mistake in the removal of his restrictions, would therefore recommend favorable action.

Respectfully,
HC Cusey
Your representative

HCC (OKC)

1907: June 18, Muskogee
Letter from Kelsey transmitting 15 applications to remove restrictions on allotments, including:

No. 7131-SAMUEL G. GARDNER.
CHOCTAWS.

The applicant is enrolled as a one-half blood Indian opposite roll #10658. He is 42 years of age, and although he had attended school but two years, he is a practical and up-to-date farmer and controls the cultivation of about 400 acres of land each year. He has through his own efforts accumulated considerable personal property, consisting of livestock and farming implements. He desires the restrictions removed from his surplus land, which he values at $50 per acre, so that he may either sell a portion of his surplus allotment, or borrow money with which to make necessary improvements upon his allotment.

1910: Letter from Indian Agency, Tishomingo, May 28, 1910 to Kelsey, Indian Superintendent

Sirs:

There is transmitted herewith, in duplicate, the application of Samuel G. Gardner, a 1/2 blood Choctaw citizen of Banty, Oklahoma, Roll #10658, for the removal of restrictions from his entire homestead allotment, unconditionally.

This applicant is 45 years of age, is married and has three children, his wife and all children being enrolled, and he is living on his wife's homestead allotment near Banty, Oklahoma. This applicant is of more than the ordinary intelligence, and looks to be not more than 1/4 blood citizen. He states that he is suffering with kidney and lung trouble, is in very poor health and is unable to work. Judging from his appearance, I am of the opinion that the foregoing statement is true. He states that he has been suffering for the last eight years, and that he has been advised by his physician that it was necessary for him to seek a different climate if he hoped to regain his health.

He has disposed of his surplus allotment, receiving $1250.00 therefore, and states that $500.00 was expended for doctor bills, between $300.00 and $400.00 in schooling for his children, and the balance for living expenses.

His wife has also sold her surplus allotment, using the money in building a house, purchasing a team and farming implements, paying doctor bills, and in supporting the family.

In view of the physical condition of this allottee, and the fact that he is intelligent and capable of taking care of his affairs to his best interest, and the further fact that his family are all enrolled and have allotments, it is respectfully recommended that the restrictions be removed from the land described herein unconditionally.

This application was forwarded to this office for report by the District Agent's Office at Atoka, Oklahoma.

Respectfully,

EC Backinstoce
District Agent

EHC - Encl.

1910: August 13

All restrictions removed on land of Samuel G. Gardner

I have the honor to transmit herewith an application for the removal of restrictions under the provisions of Section I of the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, to-wit:

5633 Samuel G. Gardner, 1/2 blood Choctaw, Roll #10658, 45 years of age, 110 acres homestead.

This is all the restricted land the applicant has. The restrictions were removed upon his surplus under date of June 29, 1907 and District Agent, Backinstoce reports that he sold same for $1250.00. The applicant has been in poor health for a number of years and his physician advises him to seek another climate. He is married and had three children, all of who have allotments.

The District Agent has made a careful investigation of this case and is of the opinion that the applicant is perfectly capable of looking after his own affairs. It is respectfully recommended that the restrictions be removed without condition upon the land described in enclosed order. Same is not considered valuable for oil and gas mining purposes.

Respectfully,
Dana H. Kelsey
United States
Indian Superintendent

1930: Samuel G. Gardner died January 26, buried at Armstrong Academy, Oklahoma

1940: Florence A Wolfe died September 21, buried at Armstrong Academy, Oklahoma◆◆◆◆

Susie Mattie Gardner

Full name: Susie Mattie (Gardner) Murphy, deceased. Birth and death dates: November 19, 1903 to July 29, 1965. Roll # NB985. Enrollee last resided and passed away at Idabel, Oklahoma. I also know she lived at Golden, Oklahoma and Ashfork, Arizona.

Her parents were Alfred T. Gardner and Mattie (Bartee) Gardner. She had eight or nine sisters, three or four of which died in infancy, and are buried at Wheelock. The others were Rena Mae Strickland of Madill, Edna Carter of Valliant, Alice Donaldson of Valliant, Dode (last name not known) of Oklahoma City, and Lillie who died when she was young. The girls' mother died when they were still young, so they were sent to live at Wheelock Seminary. She is also the great niece of Principal Chief Jefferson Gardner.

She attended Wheelock Girls Seminary until the age of 13, when she married Ernest Murphy, an Irishman, also now deceased. She was homemaker, and she and my grandfather had 15 children. They are as follows:

(1) Ernest Winston "Fat" Murphy; WWII veteran; resided at Idabel, Oklahoma; deceased. He had one daughter, Doris, and one son, Donald. I am not sure about grandchildren.

(2) James Edward "Bud" Murphy; WWII veteran; resided at Idabel, and was their sheriff for years and the Chief of Police there at the time of his death; deceased. His widow is Mrs. Nora B. Murphy of Idabel, and he had one daughter, Linda Ann (Murphy) Potts, of Idabel.

(3) J.W. Murphy (died at age 19); resided at Golden, Oklahoma; deceased.

(4) Lloyd "Straw" Murphy; WWII veteran; resides at Garvin, Oklahoma with his wife, Eva, and their daughter, Michelle. He also has a son, Lloyd Wayne, who has two children.

(5) Pink "Joe" Murphy; resided at Williams, Arizona; deceased. One son, Jerry Joe, resides in Flagstaff, Arizona.

(6) Carl Murphy (died at age 6); deceased;

(7) Kathleen Susie "Sis" (Murphy) Minter; resides at Idabel, Oklahoma. Her husband was the late Clifton Minter, and she has four children: Larry Minter of Lewisburg, WV, Norma Sue (Minter) Greenlee of Ft.Worth, TX, Freddie Minter of Holly Creek, Oklahoma, and Joe Minter of Idabel, Oklahoma. Larry has one daughter, Anna, and Joe has two sons, Brent and Cephus.

(8) Lewis "Sonny" Murphy; resides at Black Canyon City, Arizona with his wife, Gladys. He has four children: Lois, Susan, Mary Ellen, and Lewis, Jr., who all reside in Arizona. I believe Lois has two children, Susan has two, Mary Ellen has four, and Lewis, Jr., has one.

(9) Audis "Sweetum" Murphy; resides at Denison, TX with his wife, Mary. He has three children: Cathy, Debbie, and Wayne. Wayne has three sons: Dane, Weston, and Colton.

(10) Jimmie Ray Murphy; resided at Ashfork, AZ; deceased. His widow is Mrs. Della Murphy of Ashfork. He had four children: J.W., Errol, and Robyn, all of Arizona, and Glenn, who is stationed

in Utah with the U.S. Air Force.

(11) Amos Murphy; resides in Chino Valley, AZ with his wife, Connie. He has one son, Edward.

(12) Billy Gene Murphy; resides in Kingman, AZ. He has three children: Sandy, Wesley, and Terrie.

(13) Alford Franklin "Frank" Murphy; resided at Garvin, Oklahoma; deceased. He also lived at Hugo and Idabel for several years, where he served as a law enforcement officer. He used to play Bluegrass music with Bill Grant and Delia Bell. Frank was married once, but had no children. He was, however, like a father to me.

(14) Hazel (Murphy) West; resides at Ft. Towson, Oklahoma with her husband, Ray, and son, Daryl. She also has three other children: Marsha (West) Magby of Ft. Towson, Oklahoma, Debie West-Rowden of Hugo, Oklahoma, and Tony West of Dallas, Texas. She has five grandchildren: Chad and Kristin Magby of Ft. Towson, Oklahoma and Aaron, Jennifer, and Sarah Rowden of Hugo, Oklahoma.

(15) Gary Curtis Murphy (died at age 19); resided in Holly Creek, Oklahoma; deceased. He was one of Chief Hollis Roberts running buddies when they were in school.

In August, 1832, a company of about 600 persons headed by Col. Thomas LeFlore assembled at a place near what is now the City of Paulding, Jasper County, Mississippi, to begin a journey of about 800 miles to their future home in a new country west of the Territory of Arkansas. It was an unusual exodus. All the inhabitants of the surrounding country were gathered together preparatory to the journey--men, women, and children of every age and every degree of social standing. Following the edict of the general government, they were to leave the country forever. Naturally their hearts were sad, and they set out with much weeping and sorrow, sustained only by such comfort as came from the prospect of their future home. Some years prior to this departure the people of the country had become divided into two factions--Christians and anti-Christians. Naturally assembling the two elements formed themselves into divisions, being drawn together by ties of kinship, friendship, and beliefs. This particular company was called a "Christian company" because they favored Christianity. They traveled only on week days, announcing the hour of their daily devotion by blowing a large horn, while the Sabbath was a day of rest and of holding religious services. They traveled by ox wagons, horse wagons, horseback, and about two-thirds walked. The wagons were chiefly used for carrying the necessities for the journey. Many were thinly clad and had no shoes, and as they journeyed westward, cold weather came on and they suffered greatly from the cold. About 30 died from exposure and were buried along the roadside near where they died. The roads were new and the many wagons made them almost impassable. While they were favored with reasonably fair weather, the suffering was great, especially among the feeble and children. Several babies were born during the journey. Passing through Jackson and crossing the Mississippi at Vicksburg, they followed a northwest course up Red River, and about the first day of December came to a permanent stop about 40 miles across the boundary in the new country. They selected building places and set up a very populous settlement. On the 9th of December, under the leadership of Rev. Alfred Wright, a noted missionary, they organized a church and established a school, naming the place Wheelock.

At the time of the removal from Mississippi to Indian Territory in 1832, the five brothers, Isaac, Jerry, James, Noel and Edmond Gardner, were boys and young men, not more than one of them being married at the time. Their parents had died some years before in Mississippi. These five were all there were at that time of the Gardner name that were Indian by blood. All the Gardners except Noel later moved further west.

Noel Gardner married Henrietta LeFlore, daughter of Col. Thomas LeFlore. He settled a mile and a half west of Wheelock, cleared up a farm, engaged in farming and stock raising, and was also a minister of the Gospel, assisting in the church and school work at Wheelock as interpreter and native preacher. His possessions consisted of a small farm, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and a small herd of deer. He died at his home about the year 1860, leaving a widow and three sons, Jefferson, Jerry, and James.

Jefferson moved to Eagletown in 1863 and engaged in merchandising, becoming prosperous and a man of prominence, serving his people in several official capacities, and subsequently becoming governor of the Nation. His death occurred in 1906.

James was for several years in the merchandise business at Wheelock, but in 1883 moved his business to Bonton on the Red River. He married Miss Ida Lick, and lived on Red River until his death in 1887.

Jerry Gardner married first Rebecca Wilson, who he divorced, and then married Jinny James, daughter of William James. He remained on the old homestead. Able to speak the English language very limitedly, he realized the importance of learning it, and he and his wife entered into an agreement when they were married not to speak their native tongue in their home except when absolutely necessary. He did this in order to learn the language, and after he had acquired a fluency in it the habit was so strong that he and his wife continued through their married life to speak it and their children never learned the native tongue.

In 1882, Jerry bought a small farm on Red River near Bonton, and set up in farming and stock raising. He prospered, accumulated considerable property about him, cleared up a good farm, and in 1886 became sheriff of his county.

In 1887 his family was visited with an unusual amount of sickness, resulting in the death of two of his two children. In 1888 the full bloods of Towson and Boktuklo counties armed themselves in bands and threatened extermination of the mixed bloods, who were outnumbered several to one. Consequently, the mixed bloods fled to Texas on short notice to save their lives, leaving their families and possessions. Jerry Gardner remained in Texas about six months, visiting his family only a few times, and then only at night.

During the civil war between the full bloods and the mixed bloods several were killed, including the agitators, before peace was restored. During this time Jerry Gardner incurred considerable material loss. In 1889 he lost his wife, and after that he showed little interest in anything and his misfortunes preyed heavily upon his mind. In 1892 he married Mrs. Ida (Lick) Gardner, his brother's widow. However, he was never himself again, and he continued to decline in attitude toward life and his material prosperity until his death in 1898. At that time he had a daughter living by his first marriage, Mrs. Susan Parsons of Millerton. By the second marriage there were two sons and a daughter, Alfred T., Edmond, J., and Carrie. Alfred T. married Mattie Bartee and settled on a farm on Red River. Edmond J. married Laura James, and eventually settled in the city of Valliant. Carrie became the wife of George Tyler, a farmer and stock man, and settled at Wheelock.

Alfred and Mattie Gardner were my grandmother's parents. Grandma is buried, along with several family members, at the cemetery next to the old church at Wheelock. She has returned home.◆◆◆◆

C.C.(Buddy) Garland

Submitted by: Edith Fay Garland Barentine, granddaughter

The "Buffalo Cape"

When I was a small child, my mother, father, brother and I would travel twice a year to Stigler, Oklahoma to visit our grandparents, C. C. (Buddy) and Lettie Hughey-Garland. We were usually also treated to visits with aunts, uncles, and cousins who abounded in the area. Summer time images of yellow meated watermelons, my grandmother's flowers, grandad's vegetables, buttermilk biscuits, feather mattresses and patient cousins taking horseback rides with "city cousins" are among my favorite childhood memories. The most profound of my memories, though, are the ones that perhaps only my grandfather and I know of. Once in nearly every visit, my grandfather and I would go to the chicken coop and he would open the old trunk there. In the trunk was a velvet-looking cape with hair/fur trim. Grandad would drape the garment over my skinny frame and tell me of his mother weaving the cape, riding in a buckboard, wrapped in its' ankle-length warmth. I remember many times we visited the cape in stifling July heat. I felt very special. I felt connected. I felt at home. We called it the "Buffalo Cape" because it was trimmed in what Grandad called buffalo hair.

Pictured is C.C. (Buddy) Garland with his brother and sisters.

When my grandfather died in December, 1969, he left the cape to me. Today, it reaches my knees and I sometimes drape it over my (no longer skinny) frame and think of the tiny woman, wrapped in the cape on a buckboard. It makes me feel warm, too, special, connected and at home.

The Garland family originated from the union of British Army Major James Garland and Hushiyukpa (Happy Bird) of the Six Towns District of the Mississippi Choctaw Nation. They had two sons, John 1 and Michael. John 1 had three sons and two daughters. We have no record of Michael's marriages or children. One of John's sons, James 11 is my great great grandfather. He had eight sons: Joseph G. Sr.; Ward H. Sr.; Peter, Sr.; Isaac; James; Joel; and Cornelius with one name not listed. Ward H. Garland is my great great grandfather.

The James Garland 11 family came to the new country in 1832 on the "Trail of Tears". My brother has a hymn book, written in Choctaw, which was carried on the journey. Eventually, the family moved (1886-1887) to an area northeast of the present town of Stigler, Oklahoma. Both my grandfathers and my father, Leo Garland, grew up in that area. My grandfather lived there all his life. He farmed and raised cattle. He and my grandmother had six children, one of whom died as a toddler.

C.C. Garland was born May 31, 1879 and died December 9, 1969. He is buried in the Garland Cemetery, Haskell County, Oklahoma. My grandmother is also buried there. My father, Leo Garland, was born November 9, 1903 and died October 29, 1970. He is also buried in the Garland Cemetery. Both my father and grandfather were original enrollees.

Much detailed information has been compiled by one of my cousins, Garland Loveless, who also pulled from other sources and has done much research resulting in two volumes of Choctaw/Garland family information. I credit Mr. Loveless for the Garland family history presented here, also Burl and Willie Garland, Prentice, Wayne and Valerie Garland and Raymond Garland.

C.C. (Buddy) Garland, fourth generation, son of Ward H. Garland Sr., (Roll #7070) born in 1840 and died 07-17-1915. Sophins (Nail) Garland (Roll #7071), born 10-30-1843 and died in 1932. He was a grandson of James 11 (11-19-1812 to 1872) and Peggy Folsom (dates unavailable).

C.C. Garland (Roll #7073), born 05-31-1879 and died 12-09-1969. He is buried in the Garland Cemetery in Haskell County, Oklahoma. Wife of C.C. , Lettie Hughey Garland was an orphan and had no roll number. She was born 09-03-1883 and died 05-22-1961 and is buried in the Haskell Cemetery, also. They had six children: Leo (11-09-1903 to 10-29-1970); Anna (08-06-1907 to 10-17-1953); Cordie (08-12-1909 to 11-??-1982); Easter (04-07-1912 to 07-??-1984); Raydon (05-06-1905 to 05-09-1986); Lula (12-02-1913 to 05-18-1916).

Myrtle Garland

Submitted by: Dek Prentice

Myrtle (Garland) Cook was an original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation. She was born March 11, 1898, in Garland, Indian Territory, to a proud and historic Choctaw family. Her parents William Greenwood Garland, born in Scullyville County, Choctaw Nation, and Mary Levina (Beller) Garland, born in Harrison, Arkansas. W.G. and Mary had eleven other children and it is not known if any of these siblings were also original enrollees. At least two of them are living today.

Her girlhood and school years were spent around her hometown of Garland and she attended school until at least the eighth grade. Many of her cousins also lived around Garland and attended school.

Willie Jim Cook married Myrtle April 15, 1907. He was born March 8, 1892 in Mississippi.His brother John Rupert married Myrtle's sister Lavena. Willie and Myrtle had six children. Together, they farmed and raised their family on Myrtle's allotment of land just North and East of Garland. Five of the children grew to maturity and had families of their own. During the 1950's, Willie and Myrtle moved to Stigler, Oklahoma for the remainder of their years together.

There are many important Choctaws in Myrtle's family history. They include: William Greenwood Garland (her father) who was District Judge of Sans Bois and Joseph G. Garland (her grandfather) who was Chief Justice of the Choctaw Supreme Court. Other family names are Folsom, LeFlore, McCurtain, and Pitchlynn.

Myrtle left this world and joined her ancestors in glorifying our Lord at the age of 82, on October 17, 1980.

Willie Jim and Myrtle (Garland) Cook had six children, raising five of them to maturity. They were:

Edith Lucille, born 12-28-1917 and married Vonnie Prentice.

Willie Nash, born 07-26-1920 and was married to Beverly Ginn, Ola Mae Parker and Evelyn.

Evelyn Francille, born 01-10-1923 and was married to Charles Stevenson, Lloyd Sherley, Robert Campbell, Geroge Spurlock and W.T. Neal.

James Merle, born 03-09-1927 and died four days later.

Herbert Morris, born 03-26-1928 and married Elizabeth Ann Lay.
Alice Faye, born 08-14-1939 and married Billy Cleon Stout.◆◆◆◆

Sarah Annie Garland Haynie

Sarah Annie Garland Haynie

Sarah Annie Garland Haynie was born October 7, 1903 in Parsons, Indian Territory, now Millerton, Oklahoma. Her parents were John Arthur Garland and Quay (Whitten) Garland. Parental grandmother, Sookie LeFlore, was a small child eight years of age when she came to Indian Territory from Mississippi on the Trail of Tears with her parents. Sookie LeFlore's father was Thomas LeFlore who was Chief of the Choctaws, elected in 1834, and served for sixteen years.

Annie had seven brothers and all were original enrollees. Birthdates are not available. The brothers were Garrett A., John Spencer, McCurtain Standford, Vonree Burke, Alvardo King, Freerado Bryant, and Clifford Mashulatubbee. John Spencer and Annie were the only two siblings to live to adulthood. John Spencer died in the mid 1960's.

The first three years of Annie's education was received in Millerton. In 1912 Annie was enrolled in school at the Wheelock Academy. She remembers that she could look across the fields and see her home, but was not permitted to go home for the first three months at the academy. Thus, she spent her first Christmas away from home at the academy. From this unhappy experience came one of her fondest memories. In her words, "I remember marching down the hall of the dormitory that Christmas morning. I was one of the shortest so I was in front. We were singing "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing" as we marched from the dormitory out to the school building. As we entered the door, I saw the Christmas tree. It had little candles lit up all over the tree. I had never seen a Christmas tree that big. I remember that Christmas more vividly than any other Christmas." Annie finished the eighth grade in 1917 and had entered the ninth grade when her father's untimely death made it necessary for her to return home to help her mother with the younger children. She later attended Tyler Business School and worked a short time for a lawyer.

In 1922 she married Hershel Haynie in Garvin, Oklahoma. Ten children were born to this union. They were Clarence, August 24, 1922; Hershel Lowell, September 10, 1925; Annie Marie, January 13, 1927; John Garland, November 15, 1928; Burl Emmett, May 28, 1931; Phillip Franklin, May 4, 1933; Ross Mae, May 11, 1936; Clifton, January 14, 1939; Don Clarkson, October 4, 1940; and Roger Kent, January 20, 1946.

There are twenty-two grandchildren who can proudly claim Annie as their grandmother. They are Tony and Larry Haynie, Susan (Haynie) Hartjean, Cindy (Haynie) Kelsey and Scott Walter, Lenora Ann (Jamerson) Dempsey, Robert Lee Jamerson, Betty (Jamerson) Bastible, Jesse (Jamerson) Gammon, Alvin Jamerson, Curtis and Danny Jamerson, Diana Haynie, Debra (Haynie) Little, Phillip Ray Haynie an Brenda (Haynie) Magee, Peggy Ann (Helmer) Wallace, John Mark Helmer, David Roger Helmer and Mary (Helmer) Lewis, John LeFlore Haynie and Benjamin Kent Haynie.

The thirty five great grandchildren are Lauren and Shannon Haynie, Melissa Haynie, Lee Wakehouse and Tony Mundy, Sarah and Christopher Kelsey, James Edward Dempsey 11, and Melissa (Dempsey) Cangley, Kimley (Jamerson) Harrington, Clifton Lee and Shamee Jamerson, Sarah (Bastible) Dimer , Bridget (Bastible) Bond and Jimmie Bastible, Heath and Jamie Don Gammon, Brandi Lou, Daphne Sue, and Alvin Eugene Jamerson, Joe Curtis Jamerson,Tiffney Ann and Jennifer Sue Jamerson, Ashley and Kayla Earley, Christa Dawn and Jeremy Allen Little, Cindy Michelle Haynie, Michael and Matthew Magee, Kayla and Katie Wallace, Coby and Carly Lewis, and Andrea Helmer.

Annie's great great grandchildren number eleven. They are Anna Elizabeth and Rebecca Lynn Wakehouse, Colton and Ryan Cangley, Hannah Harrington, Tabaitha, Danilee and Travis Dimer, Kayla and Kasey Bond, and Hunter Johnson.

Annie and Hershel lived near Wheelock, on the 120 acres allotted her shortly after her birth, all of their married life. Hershel died May, 1971 due to poor health. Don, a son purchased forty acres of the original homestead, Lenora Dempsey, a granddaughter, five acres and Robert Jamerson, a grandson, the remaining acreage.

Sarah Annie Garland Haynie is certainly a gift from God to all who know her, and for her family she is a treasure that far exceeds any other wealth. To her many friends she is known very lovingly as "Miss Annie".

Annie is so proud of her Choctaw heritage and takes much pride in claiming her beloved great grandfather Thomas LeFlore. She has many treasured memories relating to her heritage, but has probably suffered two of her biggest heartbreaks because her love has been so great. As she has watched in sadness the Wheelock Academy, which was once a lovely campus with beautiful buildings and a well-kept manicured lawn, fall into ruin and decay she simply shakes her head and whispers "it's a disgrace".

Her second deep sorrow was the closing of the Wheelock Presbyterian Church. She had been the pianist for almost fifty years, as well as the treasurer and Sunday School teacher. In addition she was an unofficial tour guide and so proudly opened the doors of the dearly loved historical landmark for visitors from many states. Each summer when the church members had their picnics "Miss Annie's" chicken and dumplings, blackberry cobbler and banana pudding were always the favorites. One of the former ministers described Annie as "the cornerstone of the church".

Many honors have been awarded to Annie. She was selected McCurtain County "Mother of the Year", named Millerton's "Citizen of the Year" in 1990 at the age of 87. In 1986 she was listed in the booklet Living Legends. This booklet honored thirty six women for their uniqueness and the contributions they had made to the historical development of McCurtain County.

Annie Haynie has lived a full life, full of love, joy, tragedy, faith, wisdom, suffering, caring, hard work, honesty and sharing. She has always shared a portion of what she did have, no matter how meager. She has always said, "If I give you something, don't return the favor back to me, share it with someone else, who should go on to help another person, and so on.." She has a very strong faith in God, a faith strong enough to believe that things will always work out for the best.

The Indian Territory, Wheelock Community, McCurtain County, and the State of Oklahoma have been greatly blessed and are much richer because of the life of one Sarah Annie Garland Haynie.◆◆◆◆

William Greenwood Garland

Submitted by: Ronald "Dek" Prentice

William Greenwood Garland was born March 3, 1865 in Skullyville, Indian Territory to Joseph and Malissa (Harrison) Garland. William married Mary Levina Beller on June 30, 1887.

Mary was born May 17, 1869 to James Pinkum and Margaret Levina (Flynn) Beller in Harrison, Arkansas.

There were 11 children born to this union:

(1) Joseph Garret, married June Rainwater
(2) Walter Raymond, married Robbie Folsom
(3) Virginia, married B.J. Wilson
(4) George P., (no information)
(5) Lester Windfield, (no information)
(6) Levena, married John Rupert Cook in September 1914
(7) James Clinton, born 09-11-1898, died 11-28-1973 married Minta McGuire and Leah Campbell
(8) Myrtle, born 03-11-1898, died 10-17-1980 married Willie Jim Cook April 15, 1907
(9) Grace, born 03-23-1900 married Walter Bruttram
(10) Willie Yancy, born 09-??-1806 married Burl Prentice
(11) Lee, born 09-05-1908 died 12-10-1982 married William Fred Moore.◆◆◆◆

Willie Garland
Choctaw Nation Enrollee #578

Submitted by: Ross Helmer

Willie (Garland) Prentice

Willie (Garland) Prentice, born October 12, 1905 to William Greenwood Garland and Mary Lavina (Beller) Garland in the community of Garland, Indian Territory.

I have five brothers and five sisters, seven of which were original enrollees of the Choctaw Nation.

I attended schools in Garland and Stigler and still live in Stigler, Oklahoma with my husband, Burl Prentice.

I have two children: Hershel Murray Prentice, born January 10, 1926, and Billye Beryl (Prentice) Glover, born January 18, 1931.

Three grandchildren are: Hershel Wayne Prentice, born September 14, 1949, Marianne Prentice, born February 25, 1953, and Shelley Susan (Glover) Bittick, born June 5, 1954.

Prior to 1891, Joseph G. Garland, Sr., my grandfather, served as Judge of the San Bois District of the Choctaw Nation and his son, William Greenwood Garland, my father, was District Clerk.

In 1891, Joseph G. Garland, Sr., was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation and my father, William Greenwood Garland was promoted to fill his father's vacancy as Judge of the San Bois District.◆◆◆◆

Andrew Goforth

Submitted by: Helen Goforth

My father, Andrew Goforth, Roll #673, Choctaw-Chickasaw, was born in Tishomingo, Oklahoma on April 23, 1898. He was a Mississippi Choctaw.

He married Celia Mae Cox in Sulphur, Oklahoma on October 1, 1918. My father was a restricted Indian, with my grandfather on my mother's side as his advisor. My grandfather signed to release his restrictions at age 22. My dad worked a lot for the WPA.

My parents, Andrew and Celia Goforth, had ten children, nine girls and one boy. The last two were twin girls. He had two half-brothers, Luther Thornton and Fred Goforth. Luther died at age 18 during the 1918 flu epidemic. Fred lived in Atoka, Oklahoma. My father's mother died when he was seven years old. My dad passed away at Roff, Oklahoma on April 19, 1971. The same month and day he was honorably discharged from the Army, April 19, 1942.

I guess the most celebrated and athletic member of the Goforth family would be Andrew and Celia Goforth's granddaughter, Elizabeth (Liz) Brown of Roff, Oklahoma. She broke a 16 year high school state scoring record, 1987, her record was 4,281 points. She was Converse All-American 1987, Daily Oklahoman Player of the year 1987 and All-State 1987. She attended OSU on a scholarship for five years. While there she was a two time Big Eight Player of the Year, 1989-90 and 1990-91. She was Kodak All District and Kodak All-American Honorable Mention. Liz's accomplishments in basketball were known statewide, also nationally. Thousands were known to attend her basketball games.◆◆◆◆

John Gore

Submitted by: Billie Ruth Goar

John Gore (Roll #13496) was one half Choctaw and was born approximately 1851. His father was William Gore, a noncitizen of the Choctaw Nation. He died previous to the enrollment. John's mother was Jane Gore, a full blood Choctaw, and died before enrollment.

John's first wife was white and died between 1889-1899. His second wife was Lou Steel. There was one child, Minnie Lee Gore (Roll #13497) and was born about 1883. She married Charles Gaskett on 07-16-1903 in Lamar County, Texas. Census card shows that Minnie resided at Hugo, Indian Territory.

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Benjamin F. Grubbs

Submitted by: Doy Patrick Grubbs, grandson

Benjamin Grubbs, Jr. and Mamie (Andrews) Grubbs

Benjamin F. Grubbs (Roll #12564) was born to Curtis Grubbs (non citizen) and Betsy Grubbs. Betsy was born in Blue County, Indian Territory. Benjamin married Eliza C. Burke (IW) and they had nine children enrolled and two nephews that lived with them. They were John (Roll #535); Eli (Roll #12565);

Mary V. (Roll # 12566); Robert (Roll #12567); William (Roll #12568); Addie M. (Roll #12569); Benjamin Jr., (Roll #12570); Frank (Roll #12571); and Minnie (Roll #12572). The nephews were: Arthur Johnston (Roll #12573) and John Johnston (Roll #12574).

Benjamin Grubbs, Jr. was born 03-05-1889 in Pittsburg County, Indian Territory and passed away 03-03-1956 in McAlester, Oklahoma. He married Mamie Grubbs on 12-07-1907 in McAlester, Oklahoma. Mamie was born on 07-13-1891 in Fayette, Missouri and passed away 10-30-1992 in Mena, Arkansas. They had two boys and one daughter: Valley Grubbs Allsup, born 04-24-1910; Afton William Grubbs, born 08-08-1915 and Doy Grubbs, born 03-17-1926.◆◆◆◆

Jeneva Clara Hall

Submitted by: Her son's wife, Mrs. Frank Satterfield

Jeneva Clara Hall was born October 5, 1894 at Whitefield, San Bois County, Indian Territory, married on June 2, 1912 to Joseph Columbus Satterfield, who was born December 9, 1891, at Chickalah Yell County, Arkansas. To this union were born seven sons, and one daughter who died in infancy.

They spent their entire married life farming and raising livestock on their farm which included several hundred acres.

Jeneva was the daughter of William Solomon Hall and Margaret Louisa Surratt. They were married on January 20, 1889 at the Choctaw Nation, San Bois County.

Margaret Louisa was the daughter of Henri Surratt, a Frenchman, who came up river from New Orleans, Louisiana, and Lucinda Emachaya of the Choctaw Nation.

She was born on January 20, 1865 under a pecan tree across the Red River in Texas, as her mother was forced to leave her home because of the Civil War. The influence of the Emachaya (Machire) family in Choctaw affairs is attested to by the fact that a judge of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation officiated at the wedding; also by the fact that after Oklahoma became a state, the municipal township in which the Emachaya (Machire) family had their home and the nearby creek were given the family's name.

The Emachaya's came from Mississippi, the Trail of Tears, when the government moved the Indian Tribes to Indian Territory.

Jeneva's father, William S. Hall, was born in Dyersburg, Tennessee, April 11, 1855, on this father's farm. During childhood and early teenage years, he regularly attended neighborhood schools and I believe, lastly, one or two terms at Yorkville Academy, receiving, all told, about the equivalent of an eighth grade education. However, he was an ardent reader and a special admirer of Webster's Blue Black Speller and McGuffy's Readers. All in all, he was pretty well self-educated.

When his father died, he was 21 years old, and in the will he received 60 acres of land and a horse, also an equal share in personal property. Shortly after, he married his first wife, Mrs. Clara Jane Shelton. They lived on the family farm a few years. It was from proceeds realized from the sale of his inheritance that enabled him to leave Tennessee and establish a small business in western Arkansas.

Leaving their Tennessee home in late autumn of 1880, William S. and his little family probably traveled by stage or wagon to the nearest steam boat landing on the Mississippi River, then came down stream to the Arkansas River, and up that stream to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Located on the border of Indian Territory, Ft. Smith, then as now, served as an important manufacturing and distribution center for a large part of Arkansas and the Indian Country to the west. Here, too, was the seat of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas. It was established during the administration of President Grant to include the 17 western counties of Arkansas and all of Indian Territory; including "No Man's Land" - now Oklahoma.

On the morning of their arrival, the U.S. District Court was in session and the main street was filled with townsmen and strangers. Frontier men in fringed buck skins, and coon skin caps, plains Indians in colorful blankets, hair hanging in braids down the front, a single feather thrust in the crown. Soldiers in uniform, several Indians from the Five Civilized Tribes, indistinguishable from the townspeople except for their black eyes and straight black hair and coppery skin. U.S. Deputy Marshal's sporting brightly polished leadgers, Winchester rifles, and six-shooters. Practically all the men, except townspeople, wore six-shooters and bowie knives as part of the daily dress. What a fearful sight that must have been for William S. and wife from the peaceful country of Western Tennessee.

After a brief tour, they boarded a mail hack and rode 20 miles south to the village of Witcherville, where he established a general mercantile business.

For the first three years, the business prospered and steadily expanded, but, alas, the merchants and farmers of that locality were dependent on a single cash crop - cotton. When prices were good and cotton produced, all was well. Then in 1884, the price of cotton fell and the farmers could not pay the merchant and the merchant could not pay the retailers, so it was a chain reaction. Thus, William S. paid off his debts, but was left flat broke, His wife had died in 1882, leaving him with a small son to care for.

After his misfortune, he left his son in the care of a responsible couple and struck out on foot to Fort Smith. His only possession, a carpet bag of personal belongings, $10 in cash, and the clothing and shoes he wore. On the way, he was lucky enough to find a ride with a friendly farmer and didn't have to walk the full 20 miles to Fort Smith. Arriving at dusk, he located the cheapest lodging in town, then started a tour of those business houses that hadn't closed yet for the night. Four days he looked in vain for work. Late on the fifth day, he wandered into a Jewish wholesale house with whom he had formerly done business. There he was told they had no work for him, but fortunately, a trader from the Indian Territory had just arrived and was looking for a man of his physique and reputation to aid his brother in operating a trading post in the Choctaw Nation. William S. immediately expressed interest and was introduced to a Mr. Herman Turk.

In introducing William S. recommended him mostly highly for industry and integrity. Mr. Turk then explained that he and his brother, Sam and Simon Turk, owned and operated a trading post at Oklahoma, a small community located on the south bank of the Canadian River in San Bois County, Choctaw Nation, about 50 miles west of Fort Smith.

Mr. Turk said that William S. was the type man they were looking for. At the time, William S. was about 30 years of age, 6 feet tall, and weighed 200 pounds. He had experience in the retail business, and if he wanted the job, it was his.

Since his immediate prospects were so poor, he accepted the job and Turk gave him a letter of introduction for his brother. Upon inquiring as to how the best way was to reach Oklahoma, he was told that a small steamship was due to leave at daybreak for Tomaha Landing (Tomaha means "town" in the Choctaw language.) It was first named Pleasant Bluff, from whence he could walk overland to Oklahoma.

Fearing that if he stayed in the lodging house he might oversleep and miss the boat, he picked up his carpet bag and hastened to the steamboat landing. En route to the landing, he bought a bag of cheese and crackers. After paying for passage, he found that he could not afford a state room, so he went down to the boiler deck and found a spot among the bales of merchandise where he could nap in reasonable comfort.

Promptly at daybreak, the little steamer pulled away. The river had risen slightly during the night, barely covering the more dangerous snags and sand bars. The current had increased considerably. The little boat, with full steam, could scarcely move, It was ten hours later and nearly sundown when they reached Tomaha Landing.

Stepping quickly off the boat, William S. asked an idler standing nearby the way to Oklahoma and was directed to a dim, two-wheel track leading southwesterly.

Lugging his carpet bag, he walked perhaps a couple of miles onto the prairie when he passed a large two-story house. The house was closed, no smoke emitted from the chimney, and it had every appearance of being deserted. When he had walked a hundred feet or so past the house, he was suddenly chilled by the low tones of a human voice. Turning around he saw the faint outline of a man standing on the front porch and beckoning him to return. On going back to the house, he found the man was a full-blooded Choctaw Indian. When William stopped in front of him, the Indian inquired as to his destination and when William told him, the Indian pointed to the low hanging clouds and said a big blue northern is coming. "You will freeze to death on the trail." Introducing himself, he followed his host into the house. It was the home of Smedley Forrest.

Lighting the oil lamp after they entered the living room, Mr. Forrest walked into the kitchen and soon called William S. to a supper served by the lady of the house, also a full-blooded Choctaw. The meal consisted of fried home-cured ham, Indian hominy (later known to white people as Tom Fuller - why, I don't know), squash, beans, cornbread, and coffee. Although Mrs. Forrest was as well-educated in the English language as her husband, supper was eaten in silence, as was the Indian custom. In recounting it, however, William S. said it was the most satisfying meal of his experience, as had only eaten cheese and crackers since noon the day before.

Soon after supper, a half-dozen full-blooded Choctaw's galloped into the yard. Dismounting and tethering their half-wild ponies to the front porch, the new arrivals trouped inside, all gabbing Choctaw and completely ignoring William S. Each wore a wide bullet-studded belt with a holstered six-shooter on the right hip, and a large bowie knife suspended from the belt on the left front, high-heeled cowboy boots and spurs, and a black broad-brimmed hat adorned with a red eagle feather thrust upright in the hat band.

Immediately once they were inside, his host spread a blanket on the floor in front of the fireplace, produced a jug of whiskey, and a pack of cards. After a few drinks around, a poker game was started with William S. the only spectator. As the game progressed and the jug passed around, the Indians grew noisier and noisier. With a sharp glance now and then to warn him, who was by now feeling quite uncomfortable, about an hour later he thought it advisable to pretend to be asleep. He closed his eyes to mere slits and produced a gentle snore. As his host saw him nodding, he pointed to a bed in the corner and he crawled in fully dressed. Late in the night, the game suddenly ended and the visitors walked out as unceremoniously as they had come.

William S. awoke the next morning to the clatter of stove lids. Looking out, it was a cold, bleak world punctuated by a shrill north wind and occasional flakes of snow. After a hearty breakfast, his host presented William S. with a package of fried ham and biscuits for his noon meal, and William S. bade him good-bye. No pay was offered for the food and lodging, and none was expected.

As he walked away, his host stood watching from the doorway as though he had half a mind to call him back, for by now it was snowing steadily. A few miles down the trail, however, he entered a corpse of woodland and the snow soon let up, but the sun remained hidden behind leaden, gray clouds. As he trudged along the dim traces, it seemed he was walking through an empty world for the only signs of civilization were the days-old wheel tracks and a few scattered bands of wild cattle. Every few hundred yards, he was startled by a whirring covey of quail, and occasional flocks of wild turkey were seen. Now and then, he caught glimpses of white-tailed deer as they bounded away.

Shortly before sundown and just as he arrived at a little creek, the sun broke through the clouds. Looking downstream he spied a foot log and walked across. When he climbed out of the creek valley, he could see smoke rising out of a few chimneys ahead. As the pink afterglow of sundown was fading in the southwest, he reached the front entrance of the Turk Brothers Trading Post only to find it locked and closed for the night. After much yelling and pounding on the front door, he heard the heavy wooden bar being raised inside and the toe lock clicked. One of the heavy doors swung open just enough to permit a small bearded face to appear. William S. instantly thrust his letter of introduction forward and although the light by now was quite dim, the man, after one quick glance at the signature of the letter, happily ushered him inside. Within a few days, William S. was to learn why his brawn was so welcome there. William S. Hall was introduced to Oklahoma Indian Territory.

He worked at the trading post a few months and being a friendly, well-disposed sort of person, had no trouble making friends with the leading Indian and white citizens of Oklahoma and the surrounding countryside.

It was while attending the store shortly after his arrival that Williams S. met Belle Starr, the notorious "Bandit Queen" of Indian Territory. Her home was located in Younger Bend across the Canadian River about five miles northwest of Oklahoma in the Cherokee Nation. She always traveled by horseback - usually astride a horse like a man - wore a six-shooter and cartridge belt around her waist, and carried a Winchester rifle in a boot attached to her saddle. On very special occasions, she would don a riding habit and ride sidesaddle in the approved lady fashion of the day. Although it necessitated fording or ferrying the Canadian River, she made regular trips to the Oklahoma post office for her mail, usually stopping by the Turk Brothers store and attending the frontier-like gatherings of the community. In this way, William S. became well-acquainted with Belle during the last four years of her life.

After working for the Turk Brothers store for sometime, William S. found out they were cheating the unlearned Indians. He spoke to Herman Turk about it and Herman told William S. that he was not hired to supervise his employers' methods. At this, he blew his top and walked out.

So it was when he quit the Turk Brothers store, he once more found himself jobless, with little money, and faced with the prospect of having to leave the Choctaw Nation. The next day, however, when the reasons why he had quit the store became known, three of the most highly respected Choctaws in the community endorsed his application to remain in the country. They were Wilson Forrest, Jeff Surratt, and James King.

A committee called on him and offered to provide a building and the seats if he would start a prescription school on Rock Branch, about two airline miles west of Oklahoma. They also promised he would be paid 50 cents for each child enrolled each week in attendance. Although he had no previous teaching experience, he was young and full of confidence, so he accepted.

About the time his school term ended, the Turk Brothers decided to sell their store. Jim King offered to serve as emissary if he wanted to buy the store. He also suggested he find a Choctaw partner and mentioned Jeff Surratt. When Jeff was approached, he readily agreed. Thus, Williams S. found himself in business again, a little more than a year and a half after arriving in Indian Territory. Since both were on friendly terms with Choctaw Nation officials, the partnership of Surratt and Hall were soon doing a thriving business.

Soon William S. Began visiting the widow Emachaya's home and became interested in the comely sister of Jeff. After a courtship, they were married and to this union five children were born. The eldest, a son named William Jefferson, Lucy Annie Mae, Jeneva Clara, Clara Louisa, and Cecil Cooper.

In 1889, there was a typhoid and malaria epidemic in the Canadian River Valley. William Jefferson died July 29, 1899.

On September 12, 1899, Clara Louisa, scarcely six months old, died. The shock of losing her baby, and her unending grief over the loss of William Jefferson, coupled with her weakened condition, seems to have destroyed Margaret Louisa's will to live, and on October 3, 1899 she sank into eternal sleep.

Jeneva Clara Hall Satterfield was five hears old when her mother died. About a year after Margaret Louisa's death, her father married Mrs. Daisy Caroline Hendrix Harrison. Jeneva was reared in this household until her marriage.

Jeneva's heirs still own and use most of her allotted land. Her living decendants include one Frank W. Satterfield, twelve grandchildren, two step grandchildren, numerous great grandchildren, and several great great grandchildren. They are scattered, but some reside in and around Whitefield, Oklahoma.

Whitefield Indian Territory was named prior to William S. and Margaret Louisa's marriage.

In 1879, E.C. Boudinot, a Cherokee lawyer, announced through newspapers that he had discovered about two million acres of land that was public land of the U.S. and subject to homesteaders.

Pursuant to the treaties of 1866, the Santa Fe Railroad Company began construction of a branch road from Arkansas City, Kansas to Texas. In the autumn of 1886, a large railroad construction camp was established which was call Seymour, later changed to Verbeck. In 1887, a post office was established called Oklahoma Station. Thus, the mail became mixed up between Oklahoma Indian Territory and Oklahoma Station and the government ordered a change. Since Oklahoma Station was destined to be the largest, Oklahoma Indian Territory had to change its name. Thus, it became Whitefield Indian Territory.

Jeneva is buried in Whitefield Cemetery along with her mother and grandmother. Other Emachaya relatives and numerous Satterfield's are buried there as well.◆◆◆◆

Elizabeth Hampton

Elizabeth Hampton

Submitted by: Mellanie Shuman and Aurilla Hazelwood, granddaughters

Elizabeth was born 02-05-1862 in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory during the Civil War. Her parents were Wilburn Hampton and Judith (Bohanon) Hampton and both were Choctaw. Wilburn's father was Nicholas Hampton who was born in Mississippi in 1841. Nicholas was an Englishman and married Marjory Cobb. Marjory's mother was Choctaw and her father was French.

Wilburn Hampton married Judith Bohanon who was a daughter of Betsy Anderson. Betsy's parents were John Anderson, a German, and Susan (a full blood Choctaw). Susan was an orphan and was known as Soocky. John Anderson was Elizabeth (Lizzy) Hampton's great grandfather.

Wilburn came to Indian Territory from Mississippi in 1848, locating in Wade County in the Choctaw Nation but later moved to Blue County. During the Civil War, Wilburn enlisted in the calvary in the Confederate Army at the Old Boggy Depot, under the command of Col. Samson Folsom. He saw fighting, hard fighting in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations, along the borders of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. After the Civil War, he came to Blue County and his public career began soon after that. He was Sergeant-at-arms for both branches of the Choctaw Council. He began journalistic work in the House and held this job for five years. He served in a similar position in the Senate for three years. He was elected as a Representative and chosen Speaker of the House. He was later elected to the Office of Senator and was President of the Senate. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District for two years, then in 1886 he was elected Circuit Judge, serving until 1895. The following year, he was appointed by the Governor to serve on the Commission to investigate old claims which he served in that capacity several months. In addition to his official business, Judge Hampton owned extensive property which included a large ranch. The greater part was occupied by tenants. He was engaged extensively in raising good grades of horses and cattle. His home was one of the finest in Blue County.

See Soloman Hyatt Mackey for more information on Elizabeth Hampton.◆◆◆◆

Pearl Hampton (Roll #10133)

Submitted by: John B. Mann, son

Pearl Hampton was born in Caddo, Indian Territory (date unavailable) to Julius Hampton and Frances (Harkins) Hampton. Her father, Julius Hampton (Roll #10128) was born in Blue County, Indian Territory in the year of 1859. His parents were Nicholas and Phoebe (Anderson) Hampton. His mother, Frances (Roll #10129) was born in Towson County, Indian Territory in 1872. Her parents were Richard Harkins and Levicia Garland.

Hampton brothers and sisters: Left to right: Annie Frances Hampton, Nettie (Hampton) Trice, Eagle Lake Hampton, Pearl (Hampton) Mann, Michael LeFlore Hampton, Frances Hampton (mother of the siblings), Leroy Hampton, Arlee Hampton (in wheelchair) Lillian "Bill" Hampton Kendrick. Cir. 1962

She had ten brothers and sisters: Walter, born 12-14-1888; Jene, born 02-10-1890; Leonard (Roll #10132), born 11-09-1897; Leroy (Roll #10130), born 04-29-1894; Eagle Lake (Roll #10131), born 06-04-1896; Alice (Hampton) Lookaround (Roll #10134), born 09-09-1901; Annie Frances (Roll #NB640), born 08-06-1903; Arlee, born 03-21-1908; Lillian (Hampton) Kendrick, born 04-24-1906; Nettie (Hampton) Trice, born 10-07-1910.

Pearl attended St. Agnes Catholic School in Ardmore, Oklahoma and Bradley School at Bradley, Oklahoma. She attended Murray High School at Tishomingo, Oklahoma. She attended college at Oklahoma State (A&M) at Stillwater, Oklahoma where she received her B.S. degree in 1921. Then she attended the University of Chicago, at Chicago where she received her certificate of Vo-Ag Home Economics.

Pearl married Ira J. Mann at Happy, Texas where they lived besides Bradley, Oklahoma. They had five children: Ira J. Mann, Jr., born 01-05-1927; Ray Hampton Mann, born 12-13-1928; John Ben Hampton, born 12-22-1932; Agnes Fay Mann, born in February of 1935; Richard Wayne Hampton, born 04-30-1942.

There were eight grandchildren; Eighteen great grandchildren and no great great grandchildren.

Pearl was the great grandchild of Chief George Harkins, the great great grandchild of Samuel Garland and Thomas LeFlore. Pearl's father moved his family from Caddo, Indian Territory to Bradley, Indian Territory in 1903 by covered wagon.

Pearl lived on the farm granted her in 1906, by Roll #10133, from 1931 until her death on 12-26-1995. She owned 90 of the original 160 acres at the time of her death. She was the first Vo-Ag Home Economics teacher in the USA. She taught in Texas and Oklahoma and retired from teaching in 1965.

Several of her brothers: Lake, Roy and Jene or Walt attended the Jones Academy in the early 1900's.

Pearl's grandfather, Richard Harkins, was killed by an unknown assailant near the Wheelock Church in 1876. It is believed this was a revenge on Chief George Harkins vote to move to Oklahoma.

Conversation with Mamma

This is a conversation between John Ben Mann and his mother, Pearl Hampton Mann, the day before Thanksgiving, 1988.

The conversation took place in the kitchen of the home that Pearl had built in 1922. The house is on the land that was allotted to her when the Indian Territory became the State of Oklahoma in 1906.

Pearl was born October 13, 1899 in Caddo, Indian Territory

John B. Mann
February, 1989

JBM: Didn't we used to go up to Grandma Hampton's for Thanksgiving all the time?"

PHM: Not all the time, but most of the time, why?

JBM: Seems like...when did we start having Thanksgiving here?

PHM: I don't know that either.

JBM: I remember one time we had a goose.

PHM: I had forgotten about that! Wish I could find something to put those dishes in for John Mark to take home, if I could find something to put them in. Here see...

JBM: Didn't you tell me that you took a covered wagon from Caddo up here?

PHM: Yeah. We came up in a covered wagon before we moved that summer. Annie was six weeks old.

JBM: How old is Annie?

PHM: Annie was born 1903, June, 1903. Mama's aunt came with us.

JBM: What was her name?

PHM: Her name was Cornelia, we called her aunt...was Cornelia Richards. Her last name was Richards.

JBM: Was she your mother's sister?

PHM: No, she was mama's father's sister. She was a Harkins.

JBM: She was a Harkins?

PHM: Yeah. Married a Richards--she never had any children, so when mama's father was killed, she was alone and mama lived with her.

JBM: How did you happen to move from Caddo to Bradley?

PHM: Well, Papa was a rancher and had about 2,000 acres of land.

JBM: Where in Caddo?

PHM: Caddo. You see, Indians didn't own the land. All you could do was to lease it. That's the way they run their nation.

JBM: Well, the tribe owned the land, the individual Indians didn't.

PHM: Yeah, no, the tribe owned the land - no individual owned the land, but what you put on it was yours, see. And when there was going to be statehood, they had to go to allotment.

JBM: When did he get, when, how did he happen to get the land? Because of head rights.

PHM: You mean?

JBM: Up here.

PHM: Oh, up here. Well, the allotment came in and each person enrolled would get 160 acres or $2,000 equivalent. See, then he knew if he came up here that was all he would have for himself, and you couldn't ranch on 160 acres.

JBM: But you got 160 acres.

PHM: Yeah, and he did too.

JBM: So how much land did he really control?

PHM: Up here?

JBM: Yeah.

PHM: Well, he didn't control hardly any up here.

JBM: Well, he had your land and he had Annie's land.

PHM: Well he wouldn't have it long, he knew that. He didn't have enough --it wasn't any 2,000 acres.

JBM: Is that what he had in Caddo?

PHM: That's what he had out in Caddo. I've heard Mom say it went clear down to Blue.

JBM: What's Blue?

PHM: Blue River. You could lease all that you wanted. They had certain stipulations. That's what he had down there. Uncle Ben had come up here too.

JBM: Uncle Ben Hampton?

PHM: Yeah. He came up to Chickasha.

JBM: What year was that?

PHM: Well I don't know. I think 1894. I don't know what year Uncle Ben came. He came before we did. Before statehood.

JBM: Well, how old were you when you came up here in a covered wagon?

PHM: Well, I was born 1899 and it was 1903. I remember it.

JBM: So you were about four years old?

PHM: Yeah, I can remember lots about that. I can't remember all of it but I can remember lots.

JBM: How did granddaddy happen to wind up with 2,000 acres of land in Caddo?

PHM: Well he leased it from the Choctaw Nation. It wasn't his.

JBM: Where did he get the money to lease it?

PHM: Lordy, he had a store, he had cattle--I don't know where he got the money to start on. I guess he borrowed it from the bank I imagine. It would be my guess that's what people do, don't they.

JBM: Well now, he didn't come over the Trail of Tears did he?

PHM: Well of course not.

JBM: He was too young for that.

PHM: He wasn't born until 1859, and the Trail of Tears was 1832-36. His sister-his half sister did though. Aunt Lizzie Hampton Pusley and Sloan.

JBM: Well she just had to be a little baby.

PHM: No, she remembers it. Because I've heard her, I remember her. I've heard her. She's 25 years older than Poppa.

JBM: Oh.

PHM: I've heard her, I've heard her tell about it. I've heard her tell about a little blue bowl/bow.

JBM: Well now, was she a LeFleur?

PHM: She was a Hampton.

JBM: She was a Hampton?

PHM: Poppa's half sister, yeah.

PHM: See, he came, their daddy came on ahead, and

her mother wouldn't come. They gave them a year or two or something. She wouldn't come until the last minute. She waited until they came after her.
JBM: Well, now they came from Greenwood, Mississippi? Woodville, Annie said.
PHM: I don't know what place it was.
JBM: Was that the Hamptons from Greenwood?
PHM: I don't know.
JBM: Well I thought you went to their house in Mississipppi one time.
PHM: I did, that was Greenwood LeFleur, he was the chief, but he never did come to Oklahoma.
JBM: What kin was Greenwood LeFleur? You were, a first cousin to him?
PHM: Well I don't know just what it was.
JBM: Or like a first cousin twice removed, I guess, cause he was older than you, a whole lot older.
PHM: Of course he was, he was the Chief.
JBM: He was the Chief in 1832 wasn't he?
PHM: Well sure, when they made the deal for them to come. That's the reason they didn't like him, and that's the reason he never did come to Oklahoma because he said he knew he'd be killed.
JBM: Well there was three of, three chiefs weren't there?
PHM: Yeah, but he was the Principal Chief, and when he wouldn't come, then George Harkins was one of the Chief's.
JBM: Who was Harkins?
PHM: That was Mama's grandfather, George Harkins was Mama's grandfather.
JBM: Grandfather?
PHM: Uncle, I guess.
JBM: Uncle?
PHM: I had it all down, but I don't remember any more.
JBM: Now was Granddaddy Hampton, he was involved with the, what constitution? The Choctaw Constitution? When he was 17 years old and had the cherry desk built?
PHM: Yeah, when he was, oh, the Choctaw Nation had two houses, just like the state legislation. So he was the clerk of one of them, which one I don't know.
JBM: Well he was....
PHM: I guess I could look back and find out.
JBM: Well, I had just always heard that he was 17 years old.
PHM: 18.
JBM: 18. That's when the desk was built?
PHM: Yeah.
JBM: It's made out of cherry wood. I thought he had it built for himself.
PHM: Well maybe he didn't, I never did hear that.
JBM: Well, I think Arlee told me that at one time. Well now what was Uncle Ben Hampton? He was even more important wasn't he?
PHM: Oh yeah, he was on the Dawes Commission that decided for them to come. But he wasn't wantin' them to, but, of course they (Choctaws) did.
JBM: Come from where?
PHM: Mississippi to Oklahoma.
JBM: Ben?
PHM: Ben Hampton, you know what the Dawes Commission.
JBM: Well, he was still living when I was a little kid. Now he couldn't have been that old.
PHM: ....well sure he was, he was eight years older than Papa.
JBM: Well, but it was 1833 when they moved here.
PHM: Yeah.
JBM: Well he wasn't.
PHM: The Dawes Commission was after they came here, after they got the Choctaw Nation in Oklahoma wasn't it? Look in your history, I don't remember, I can't remember.
JBM: Where did grandma go to school?
PHM: New Hope Seminary, near Spiro, Oklahoma.
PHM: Uncle Ben's name,did you ever read this book, 'The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic'.
JBM: Yeah.
PHM: Hugh?
JBM: His name was a footnote in that.
PHM: Yeah. Well, what year was that?
JBM: I don't remember -- don't remember all the dates.
PHM: I don't either. When I used to be looking up that thing, I'm tryin' to get it on my mind when I look up in the Chronicles of Oklahoma about it, but I don't...
JBM: Well, what year did Uncle Ben die? I vaguely remember him.
PHM: I can too, but I don't rememer what year it was.
JBM: 'Cause he lived in Chickasha.
PHM: Yeah. He was in his 90's, 91 or 92 or 93.
JBM: Where did Grandma go to high school or school?
PHM: New Hope Seminary.
JBM: New Hope.
PHM: That was down by Spiro. Of course it's not there anymore.
JBM: Well, what's that picture I see all the time of that building?
PHM: That what?
JBM: There's a building--you've got pictures of it, and you said that's where "Mamer" went to school. It's called Choctaw Girls Academy or something like that. Wheelock. What's the one at Wheelock?

PHM: Oh, Wheelock is an orphans school. Nel went to school at Wheelock. Wheelock--that's down by Valliant. It's still there, at Millertown, north of Millertown.
JBM: Well, I thought Grandma went to school there too.
PHM: No. That was, now that was a girl's school. It started out to be for orphans.
JBM: Well did Grandma teach there or something?
PHM: No. Where she taught, she had one of those what they called a subscription school. In Oklahoma in the territorial days that's the only kind of school they had. The parents paid the teacher.
JBM: You don't know where that was?
PHM: Yeah, that was down at, at, shoot, I've been there, it's out in the country, north of Bennington. Banty--close to Caddo.
JBM: Bennington.
PHM: No not Bennington, at a, what's that other little place's name. Anyway it's north of Bennington...Banty.
JBM: Grandma's--was it her father that was bushwhacked over the Trail of Tears?
PHM: Not over the Trail of Tears. After they got here and Mamer was five years old.
JBM: She was five years old.
PHM: She was four or five years old, she saw it. She remembers it. And that's down by that old church at Wheelock. They was going to church.
JBM: Why did her daddy get killed?
PHM: I don't know. She didn't know, but they did suppose they was mad at George Harkins as chief because the Indians didn't get paid, they didn't have things when they got here like they was supposed to and they was still mad at Greenwood LaFlore--that's what they supposed.
JBM: Well that was 50 years later.
PHM: Yeah. But still talking' about it though.
JBM: Did they ever find the killers?
PHM: I don't know that, I never did think about looking it up. That is far along in my research.
JBM: Oh.
PHM: All I know about that is what Mamer(?) said.
JBM: Now she had sister and brothers, didn't she?
PHM: Yeah, but they all died. Uncle Issac.
JBM: You mean when they were little?
PHM: Yeah.
JBM: Was she the only one then? I never knew that before. The only one that grew up to be an adult?
PHM: There was only four of them. Two of them died when they was born. Let's see, just one was named Brown and he was a mail carrier, and he died of pneumonia because he swam across the river when it was up, Mamma said, delivering the mail.
JBM: What river was that?
PHM: Some river down there, Little River.
JBM: In Caddo
PHM: No, they didn't live at Caddo. Her people didn't live at Caddo. Valliant.
JBM: At Valliant.
PHM: Valliant and Middleton and down in there, I forgot what little creek. He was 21 years old--that was Brown. Then she had another sister, a sister that died, did she say 12 or 13 years old, I guess of typhoid fever, because Mamma had typhoid.
JBM: You don't know her name?
PHM: Well, I've got it down in my stuff.
JBM: How did Mamer and Grandpa ever meet?
PHM: I don't know. And then Uncle Isaac, of course I remember seeing him. He lived to be a grown man.
JBM: Uncle Isaac.
PHM: Isaac Harkins, Isaac Garland Harkins was his name.
JBM: Grandma's maiden name was Harkins?
PHM: Harkins, and her mother's maiden name was Garland, and so that's where Isaac got the Garland.
JBM: And Isaac was her brother?
PHM: Brother, full brother. And then her mother married a Austin. And that was some of the Austins. There are four or five of the Austins living down in Valliant.
JBM: Still living?
PHM: Yeah.
JBM: Now who was Aunt Phoebe?
PHM: Well, that was a Austin, half sister.
JBM: That was a half sister?
PHM: Yeah. Her name was Austin.
JBM: Oh.
PHM: What time is it, I want to watch that bread. Three?
JBM: Oh, let's see, what time is it? Three o'clock.
PHM: Come in here, let's sit down.
JBM: House in Caddo?
PHM: Yeah, just across from the cemetery there. It used to have a porch all the way around it, but the porch has been enclosed the last time I was down there. I haven't been to Caddo very many times.
JBM: Now did a lot of Choctaws move from Caddo up to here? Or was it just Grandpa?
PHM: I don't know many Choctaws around. Most of this is Chickasaw Nation.
JBM: Chickasha was the capitol, wasn't it?
PHM: Yeah, no Tishomingo was the capitol of the Chickasaw Nation. See, white folks settled up here when they wasn't supposed to be.
JBM: Well, when did you leave here to go to Blocker? You were 19 then.
PHM: Yeah.

JBM: Why did he do that?

PHM: I don't know why he did that. I guess because he was loosing his land I imagine, and he traded it for that store at Blocker.

JBM: Why was he loosing his land?

PHM: I don't know that. I didn't know that we was even going to Blocker or they was thinking about leaving til I came home between semesters.

JBM: From Oklahoma A&M?

PHM: Yeah. On the train, down at the depot, the banker's wife, Mrs. Roy C. Smith (Wlivia) was at the depot.

JBM: At the Bradley depot?

PHM: At the Bradley, people congregated at the depot to watch the train come in. And she wanted to know if I was coming home for the sale. And I said what sale. Well she says I oughta not tell you if you don't know. Well they's goin' to have a sale and sell everything and moving to Blocker. First I knew about it. But I went on back to school. I wasn't here when they had the sale.

JBM: Well he was probably sick by then wasn't he?

PHM: No, he was sick shortly after, I guess he was probably sick then, 'cause shortly after that was when he came back to see about somethin', some business, had that knot come on here and Dr. Barry told him paint with iodine. And when he went through Oklahoma City to go to a certain doctor there, he told him who to. But he didn't do it. And, of course, it got worse. By the time June came he couldn't speak.

JBM: That was throat cancer?

PHM: Yeah. A tumor on the thyroid gland, inward.

JBM: And Dr. Barry doctored him too?

PHM: Yeah.

JBM: Isn't that something?

PHM: Yeah, he told him to paint with iodine, but be sure and stop when he went through Oklahoma City to see this doctor. He told him to expect it to be cancer because his mother died when he was two years old--cancer of the breast.

JBM: Oh, his mother died when he was two?

PHM: Yes.

JBM: Where was that, Mississippi?

PHM: Oh no, that was in Oklahoma.

JBM: Well now she probably came over the Trail of Tears didn't she?

PHM: Yes, she might have.

JBM: If she was a Choctaw. Was she Choctaw?

PHM: She was Choctaw. Her name was Anderson

JBM: Her name was Anderson.

PHM: Phoebe Anderson, the daughter of Captain John Anderson. That's the way. They have a nice article about her in the Chronicles of Oklahoma.

JBM: Who was Capt. John Anderson?

PHM: I don't know. It said Capt. John Anderson of Virginia, I never got it looked up, but she had married a Bohannon before she married the Hampton.She had one son named Sam Bohannon, so if you see any Bohannons around, they might be kin too. I don't know. I never did know any of them.

JBM: Who was granddaddy Hampton's father and mother?

PHM: Well his father was named Nicholas.

JBM: Nicholas, was he a Choctaw?

PHM: No, Hamptons were Indians.

JBM: So he was a half Choctaw on his mother's side?

PHM: Yeah.

JBM: From his mother?

PHM: Yeah.

JBM: Anderson?

PHM: Yeah. So she fell and bled from her heart. She died.

JBM: When did she die, 1861?

PHM: Well, Papa was two years old and he was born in 1859, so she died in 1861.

JBM: Oh, I thought you meant Aunt Phoebe.

PHM: No, Paper's mother was Phoebe.

JBM: The other, the Phoebe Anderson, Capt. Anderson, Capt. Anderson's daughter.

PHM: We have a Phoebe on two sides.

JBM: Oh.

PHM: Uncle Ben has a Phoebe, he named his daughter Phoebe, or I would have been named Phoebe, poppa said.

JBM: Well I didn't know Uncle Ben had children.

PHM: Oh yeah. He had, I think three boys.

JBM: Did they leave Oklahoma?

PHM: They live in Oklahoma City, --when papa was sick in Oklahoma City, she came to see him. Her name was White.

JBM: When did granddaddy die--1919?

PHM: 1919.

JBM: And he wanted you to be a lawyer?

PHM: Yeah, he wanted me to go to OU and I didn't do it.

JBM: How come?

PHM: I don't know, all the teachers down at Murray were from Stillwater, (Oklahoma A&M). Paper said Pearl was "still water running deep" and he took me to Stillwater on the train.

JBM: You went to high school at Murray didn't you?

PHM: Yeah.

JBM: You and Lake?

PHM: Yeah, and Roy. Roy went down there too. That's where Roy met Sadie Crocker, his wife. Annie, Alice, and Bill (Lillian) all went to Tishomingo together. Alice graduated in 1919; Annie in 1921; Lillian in 1923 or 1924. Annie went to Edmund Teacher's College and Lillian to O.C.W. and O.U.

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Perry (John) Hampton

Submitted by: Betty Hall, granddaugther

Perry (John) Hampton #9158 was born to Sweeney Hampton, Sr., #9155 and Elizabeth Anderson Hampton #1956 on May 17, 1895, Latimer County, Indian Territory. He married Ena Glenn on July 3, 1919. They had four daughters: Lorene Ratcliff, Odell Chronister, Irene Kinnikin, and Oleta Fazekas all currently reside in the Wilburton area. A son died a few days after birth.

Perry (John) and Ena Hampton
Photo taken November 1980

Except for a few years in California, they were long-time residents of Latimer County. He was a farmer in his earlier years and had a team of plowing horses, Snip and Josh, of which he was very proud. He retired after working many years for Latimer County District #1.

In his younger days he enjoyed playing baseball. He continued that enjoyment by watching all the baseball he could on television. He was a fine Christian man who was always reading his Bible and would never take a bit of food until he said the Blessing. He loved his family, especially his grandchildren; and enjoyed family "get-togethers".

He loved to tell stories about the 'old days'; and there were many. No matter how often he told a story, it was always as funny as the last time... One in particular was when he was a teenager and his family bought a car, a Maxwell. Perry drove the car home, even though he had never driven before. He came upon some people walking down the middle of the road. (The roads were narrow in those days). Concerned he might hit them, but not knowing where the brake pedal was he yelled out the window, "GET OUT OF THE WAY!" Apparently they did, as no one was hurt. When he finally arrived home, he rolled into a tree to stop the car.

Perry died January 3, 1981 and Ena, January 10, 1992. Their children and grandchildren have wonderful memories of two loving and caring people who always place others first.◆◆◆◆

Sweeney Hampton, Sr., and Elizabeth Anderson Hampton

Submitted by: Betty Hall, great granddaughter

Sweeney Hampton, Sr., #9155 and Elizabeth Anderson Hampton #9156 were married circa 1894. Not much is known about their childhood years, as they did not speak about it. They lived their adult years in Latimer County, Oklahoma in the Battles and Bowers communities, near Wilburton, where their children were born and raised.

Sweeney and Elizabeth had twelve children: Perry (John) #9158; Julius (Joe) #9159; Dewey #9160; William (Willie) #9161; Henry #214; Noel #215; Bud #552; Lester (Purnt); Sweeney, Jr. (Man); Maggie; Matthew Mark (Buster); and Chun (Charlie). Only Perry and Chun married. Maggie and Henry died in their younger years. The rest of the 'boys', as they were affectionately called, remained single. Sweeney, Sr., and his first wife, Mary Chapin, who died in 1892; had a daughter, Charlotte.

Even though times were hard, there was a lot of love. Sweeney would sit his grandchildren on his lap

The Hampton Boys
Left to Right: William, Sweeney, Jr., Matthew Mark, Chun, Perry, Lester, Bud, Noel
Photo taken October 1964, Bowers Community West of Wilburton.

and sing to them in Choctaw. It was most assuredly a church song, because he loved the Lord. He would walk or travel by wagon for miles to attend church. Elizabeth never talked much. But, whenever she did it was generally in Choctaw, because her English was not very good. She is remembered as a jolly, very loving and kind person. They both loved life and their family. Sweeney died in 1924 and Elizabeth in 1947.

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The Hardaway Family

Jesse H. Hardaway (1850-1922), Roll #8430, was probably born in Indian Territory, Choctaw Nation, Skullyville County, about 15 miles southwest of Skullyville, on the Poteau River. His parents were John and Sarah Ann (Hall) Hardaway. Jesse had a brother and a sister, both of which died in their youth. John's parents were probably Hartwell Hardaway, a white man, and his Choctaw wife (unnamed on census). There is no evidence that they ever came to Indian Territory, but at least two of their children did; John and Nancy, who later married Thomas Edwards, a welchman.

John married Sarah Ann Hall and they had three children; Eli, who died at 16 years of age, Susan died at 10 years and Jesse, my great grandfather.

John died fairly young, probably in the 1860's. His widow married Simpson McCann, and they had twins, Cornelius and Cornelia.

In 1850, Nancy and her husband Thomas Edwards moved to the eastern part of present Latimer County and built a house and trading post, which they operated until their death. The Edwards Store was located eight miles northeast of the present town of Red Oak. It later served as a meal stop on the Butterfield Stage Line, and was the original site of the Red Oak post office. When the Rock Island railroad was built, the post office was moved to the present townsite and retained it's original name.

About 1885, after Thomas Edwards died and Nancy became unable to run the store, her nephew, Jesse Hardaway, moved his family and livestock from their original home to Red Oak to help Nancy run the store. (Thomas and Nancy had no surviving children). After Nancy died, Jesse continued to run the store until the post office was moved in the 1890's. He and his wife, Margaret (Pitts), remained on the place until they died in the 1920's.

Jesse and Margaret had eight children, six of who survived: Armenda, Roll #2846; Lillie, Roll #2815; John Riley, Roll #8431; Julia (Doll) Roll #8432; Julius (Bud) Roll #8433; Edgar, Roll # 8434.

The old house that Thomas and Nancy Edwards built in 1850 still stands today (1996). This house has been home to five generations of Hardaways. The store, that stood in front of the house, served as trading post, post office, and court room, (Jesse was Justice of the Peace).

Edgar, youngest son of Jesse and Margaret Hardaway, married Lula Ward in 1909, and to this union was born seven children, three of whom survived: Ruth, Maggie, and Vermell. Ruth married Oliver Guyton and had two children; Genette and E.C.; Maggie married Orville Yandell and had four children; Ray, Frances, Gerald, and Harold; and Vermell married J.D. Thornburg and to this union was born one daughter, me, Patsy.

I married Bob Brown in 1959 and we have two children: Kim and Jaybob. Kim married Jim Hudson in 1984 and they have four children: Jordan, Seth, Sydni, and Landry. Jaybob married Dawn Bodrie in 1995.

My husband is a retired teacher, and we now reside a short distance west of the old house. ◆◆◆◆

Family of Judge Henry Churchill Harris and Margaret Elizabeth Lee Harris

Bert Starr Harris #15025
Mary Dora McKeever #2550
Mary Lottie Harris #2551
Robert Churchill Harris #NB55
Josiephine Beatres Harris #NB56

Bert S. Harris was the nineth child of Choctaw Supreme Court Judge Henry Churchill Harris and his wife Margaret Elizabeth Lee. He was born in the Pleasant Hill home built by his parents in 1867, on April 8, 1877. His middle name was originally Styles for the Doctor who no doubt delivered him, however, he had changed his middle name to Starr by the time the Dawes roll was compiled. A life long resident of Red River County, Choctaw Nation, which then became McCurtain County. He was born in, lived all his life, was married, died in, and inherited the same house.He attended Pleasant Hill School and Paris Business College.

Bert Harris Family
Easter 1948 - Hugo, Oklahoma
Right to Left: Robert C., Josiephine B. (back), Mary Lottie (Mamie), Iva Katherine (back), Mary Dora (front), Bert S.

A merchant, business man and farmer, he owned two cotton gins at one time. One in the town of Harris and one at Pleasant Hill. He also owned 500 acres of Red River bottom land and grocery stores at both Pleasant Hill and Harris, Oklahoma. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge like his father and obtained the 32nd degree. He served on the first McCurtain County Grand Jury with his brother-in-law W.J. Whiteman, and was a Director of the Bank in Haworth. Bert Harris was known for his generosity, and always knew who in the community needed baskets of food and toys for their children at Christmas, which he quietly provided. Always active in community affairs, he was on the Pleasant Hill school board for 20 years and served as inspector on the election board for 15 years, he asked that Virgil Jumper take his place on the Board when his health no longer let him be active. He often attended the Annual Pioneer gatherings at the James Wood Kirk home near Garvin with other family members, Walter C.Harris, State Senator Paul Stewart, D.R. Swink, John Kirby, W.J. Whiteman & W.W. Swink.

Bert Harris married Mary Dora McKeever #2550 in 1898 at Pleasant Hill. They were joined in marriage by his father, Judge H.C. Harris. Mary McKeever was 1/2 Choctaw and 1/2 Cherokee, although she was enrolled in the Choctaw tribe. Mary was born in 1883 in Towson County, Choctaw Nation. Her mother 's name was Silvey McKevers or McEvers, her father's name is unknown.They had five children all born in the Pleasant Hill, "Home Place". Mary Lottie (Mamie) #2551, born October 16, 1900 and died on January 30, 1988. Robert Churchill Harris #NB55, born on November 22, 1902 and died May of 1954. Josiephine Beatres (Jo) #NB56, born December 15, 1904 and died on March 7, 1959. Charley Lee Harris, born October 21, 1908 and died April 7, 1970. Iva Katherine #028-016-109, born July 14, 1913. Iva Katherine (Kat), was the last "Harris" born in the Pleasant Hill Home. Mary Lottie, Robert C., Josiephine B., and Charley Lee are all buried in the Harris Cemetery in McCurtain County, Oklahoma. The youngest daughter, Iva Katherine Crippens is the source of this information and she lives in 1996 at Ft. Towson, Oklahoma.

Robert Churchill Harris

He was known as a loving father, but often times were hard and the whole family worked. The youngest daughter remembers picking cotton and having to stand on a box to be tall enough to weigh the cotton that was brought to the Gin.

Mary Dora died on February 29, 1960, her husband Bert S. Harris had died on March 24, 1952 after a long bout with cancer in the house where he was born. Mary Dora was living with her daughter Iva Katherine in Oklahoma City when she died of heart disease. They are both interred in Harris Cemetery, McCurtain County, Oklahoma. The Pleasant Hill House built by Henry C. Harris and where Bert S. Harris and his children were born still stands today, and is now a State Historical Landmark in McCurtain County, known as the "Harris House."

Children of Bert S. Harris and Mary Dora McKeever:

Mary Lottie (Mamie) Harris, married Nolen D. Thompson, four children;
Robert Churchill Harris, married Deann Smith, no children;
Josiephine Beatres Harris, never married;
Charley Lee Harris, married Ruby Bright, one son;
Iva Katherine Harris,
    1. married William Martin, one daughter
    2. married Alton Crippens, no children

Grandchildren:

Margie Elizabeth Thompson, born July 9, 1923, never married, died February 14, 1977;

Farris Zell Thompson, born October 15, 1926, never married;

Inez Vernell Thompson, born May 4, 1929, married James Morrsion, three children;

Maurice Thompson, born August 23, 1933, married Duncan McLain, two daughters;

Bobby Lee Harris, married Ailene Crowel, died in 1954, one daughter;

Martha Leona Martin, born November 6, 1936, married Neil Horton Robertson, four children.◆◆◆◆

Walter Churchill Harris son of Henry Churchill Harris and Margaret Lee #2903

Walter Churchill Harris

Walter Churchill Harris was born January 22, 1870 to Henry Churchill and Margaret Lee Harris. He died on September 27, 1937 in Pleasant Hill, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, and is buried in the Harris Cemetery, Harris, Oklahoma.

Walter lived in McCurtain County all of his life and worked at many jobs to support his large family. Among those jobs he was known as a farmer/rancher and raised wild hogs. He also operated a Post Office and General Merchandise Store. One of the things I remember about him was that he never turned people down for groceries when they could not pay. It is said that during the depression when banks went bankrupt and people in general lost everything they had, he burned credit books from his store because he knew they could never pay. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

His hobby was fishing, but he also played the fiddle. He was a disciplinarian and his children had to be home by midnight or answer to the razor strap! One incident remembered by his family needs to be shared. He usually shot his hogs when the time came to butcher, so he carried bullets in his coat pocket as well as his tobacco. One night he filled his pipe and started to smoke it, but he had also gotten one of the bullets in his pipe, so it exploded. Thinking some one was shooting at him he yelled, "Effie, we have been bush wacked." The next morning he searched all around the window to find a place the bullet might have entered.

Another incident his grandson, Jewel Ridge, remembers is that Walter had a pool near his home that his grand children loved to use for swimming. Several of his grandsons had striped their clothes and were swimming, but when they were ready to go home, there were no clothes. Walter had slipped down to the pool and carried all their clothes to the house and sat on the porch watching and laughing as they had to run from the pool to the house, naked, to get dressed.]

News from "The Haworth Herald"

July 15, 1913:

NOTICE

I have a general mercantile business consisting of a nice line of groceries and dry goods. I have no rents, no corporation tax, no street tax, no water tax, no electric light tax, to pay and I will leave it to you as to whether I can sell you cheaper. For sixty days I will sell prairie hay for 25 cents.

I also have some good lots in same block as Bank building on Main street at Haworth for sale cheap.

W.C. Harris,
Pleasant Hill

March 10, 1916:

Mr. W.C. Harris, the big merchant and postmaster at Pleasant Hill was in to see us Monday and placed a nice order for printing for which we extend our sincere thanks. Mr Harris has won for himself quite a reputation as an orator and debator and we are reliably informed that his side invariably wins. Every one in the Pleasant Hill community looks forward to their debates which are held every Friday night.

June 16, 1916:

W.C. Harris says he has been vaccinated against the auto fever and that it took well. He is loud in his praise of the serium and says while he has been exposed a number of times, he feels entirely immune.

July 14, 1916:

W.C. Harris, postmaster and one of the leading politicians of the Pleasant Hill communtiy, gave a family reunion, picnic and barbecue at his home place on the fourth of July. It was well attended by relatives of the family with a few invited guests. Nice barbecued pork and chicken with excessories were served. There was also all kinds of cold drinks and ice cream in abundance. A number of patriotic songs, which were appropriate for the day, were sung and enjoyed by those present. Everyone reports a fine time and that W.C. believes in doing things up right when he gets started.

October 7, 1937:
WALTER C. HARRIS
DIES MONDAY AT PLEASANT HILL

Walter C. Harris, aged 67 years, died at his home at Pleasant Hill Monday night from hemorrhage of the brain. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 2:00 O'clock at the Harris Cemetery, Rev.J.N. Appleberry of Haworth, officiating.

Burial was under direction of the Chappell Funeral Home of Idabel.

Mr. Harris was a pioneer resident of the Pleasant Hill community and had been a member of the Methodist Church there for 35 years. He had been in failing health for the past two years.

Pallbearers were grandsons of the deceased, Harris Story, Frank Story, Marshall Story, Wallace Power, Perry Ridge and Bunny Martin.

He is survived by his wife, five sons and five daughters, 27 grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Walter married three times. His first marrige was to Sally Washington, a full blood Choctaw, and daughter of Sid-Ken Washington and Mary Washington. She was born May 10, 1872 and died January 20, 1900 in Pleasant Hill, McCurtain County, Oklahoma and is buried in the Harris Cemetery, McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

Sally was an orphan. She attended the Wheelock Mission Indian School near Millerton, Oklahoma.

Walter and Sally were the parents of five children:
(1) Henry Churchill Harris, born Feburary 16, 1890, Harris, Indian Territory. Married Mary Francis Matthews on November 28, 1908, Haworth, Oklahoma. (Book I, Page 245, McCurtain County Court House). Died August 20, 1962, Talihina, LeFlore County, Oklahoma. Burial was August 22, 1962, Harris Cemetery, McCurtain County, Oklahoma. Their issue:
Lillian - her issue;
Jewell - her issue, one son, Jockey Dale Martin.

(2) Maggie Elizabeth, born March 30, 1891, Harris, Indian Territory. Married John William Storey May 14, 1907 (License were issued in Antlers, Pushmataha County, Oklahoma.) Died April 19, 1948, Temple, Bell County, Texas. Burial was in Denison Cemetery, Idabel, McCurtain County, Oklahoma. Their issue:
Harris O. b., March 12, 1908, d. Feburary 16, 1962, m. Ila Mae Franks;
John William, b. September 24, 1910, d. Feburary 9, 1995, m. Doris L.;
Franklin A., b. September 2, 1915, d. September 23, 1967;
Juanita, b. November 14, 1914, d. March 17, 1985
m. Herbert Flowers;
Marshal, b.
m. Gladystine Fuller;
Paul, b.
m. Peggy;
Luke, b.
m. Chlora Dee Williams;
Betty Faye, b.
m.

(3) William Riley, born December 14, 1892, Harris Indian Territory. Married Margaret (Maggie) Stinson. Died on March 10, 1984 and is buried in Harris Cemetery, Harris, Oklahoma.
Their issue:
Hastings, b. 1920, McCurtain County, Oklahoma d. November 24, 1985, buried in Harris Cemetery, burial November 27, 1985, m. Pauline;
William Riley, Jr., b. June 3, 1927, Pleasant Hill, Okahoma, m. Lorene Pearl Harrison on August 28, 1945, Idabel, Oklahoma
Their issue:
Four children

(4) Mattie Mae, born August 29, 1894, Harris, Indian Territory, m. Addy Milburn Power on September 7, 1913, Pleasant Hill, McCurtain County, Oklahoma. Died January 3, 1961, Idabel, McCurtain County, Oklahoma. Buried January 5, 1961, Denison Cemetery, Idabel, Oklahoma.
Their issue:
Ruth Evelyn, b. June 18, 1914, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma, m. Austin A. Arnold, August 1934, Haworth, McCurtain, Oklahoma. (divorced)
Issue of Ruth Power Arnold:

Virginia Arnold, b. February 22, 1936, m. Ruben Fields

Nelson David Power, b. April 30, 1916, Pleasant Hill, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, m. Irece Odom, May 8, 1945, Texarkana, Miller County, Arkansas (divorced)
Their issue: Darius, David, Deanna and Denise

Wallace Churchill Power, b. July 17, 1918, Pleasant Hill, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, m. Taketa R. Barnes, April 1, 1944, Texarkana, Miller County, Arkansas
Their issue: Patricia (step-daughter), Eugene and Phillip

Addy Milburn Power, Jr., b. February 22, 1921, Pleasant Hill, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, m. Alta V. VanLandingham, August 22, 1951, Ada, Pontotoc, County, Oklahoma
Their issue: two children
five grandchildren

Mattie Margaret Power, b, June 21, 1923, Pleasant Hill, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, m. Lonnie Lee Melson, December 29, 1941, Idabel, McCurtain County, Oklahoma (divorced)
m. Donald Glenn Gillenwater, June 23, 1956, Redmond, Jefferson County, OR (divorced, June 11, 1965, Corvallis, Benten County, OR)
Her issue: two children

(5) Bessie L. Harris, b. Harris, Indian Territory, died at age five at Harris, Indian Territory, buried in Harris Cemetery, Harris, McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

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Henry Churchill Harris
#5693 (Choctaw Census)
#2904 (Roll #)

Submitted by: Jockey Dale Martin, grandson

Henry Churchill Harris was the first child of Walter and Sally Washington Harris, born February 16, 1890.

He and Mary Frances Mathis were married in Haworth, Oklahoma in 1908. They made their home in Pleasant Hill and farmed in the Red River Valley.

Henry and Frances had two daughters, Lillian, born in 1910, and Jewell, born in 1912. They raised a son, Leon Harris. Henry died of cancer in 1962.

Henry Churchill Harris

He is remembered as a man of courage and high moral principles. He was loyal to his family and neighbors and was very conscientious of his responsibilities in the church and civic affairs of the community. ◆◆◆◆

John William Storey and Maggie Elizabeth Harris Storey Born March 30, 1891, Antlers, Oklahoma
Maggie's #2905

Submitted by: Gladestine Fuller Storey

Maggie Elizabeth Harris is the daughter of Walter Churchill Harris, 1/8 Choctaw and Sally Elizabeth Washington, full blood Choctaw. Enrolled year of 1896. Maggie died April 19, 1948, age 57.

Maggie lived in McCurtain County all of her life and was a member of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Church. She was a devoted Christian, wife, and mother, a fun lady to be with. She could sing out the noise of thunder during a thunder storm. Her life was inspiring to all she came in contact with.

They had eight children:
Harris Owing, b. 03-12-1908; d. 02-16-1962, age 54
John William, b. 09-24-1910; d. 02-09-1995, age 84
Franklin Andrew, b.09-02-1913; d.09-24-1968 age 55
Sally Juanita Ann, b. 11-14-1914; d.05-16-1985 age 70
Marshall Perkins, b.11-24-1916; d.08-07-1996 age 79
Paul Lafayette, b. 06-14-1922
Luke Steven, b. 12-20-1923
Elizabeth Fay (Betty), b. 11-20-1926

They had 20 grandchildren:
Billy Joe, Jan Dewayne, Wilda Joann, Doris June, Judy Elain, Nita Kay, Jimmie Allen, Joe Storey,

Gwendolyn DeJuan, Stan Byron, Keith Stevens, Johna Fran, Sally Rena, Susan Gay, Scott William, Paula Kay, Virgil Maxie, Rickey Lynn, and Jon Paul.

They had 40 great grandchildren and four great great granchildren

John William Storey and Maggie Elizabeth (Harris) Storey

A few memories of Maggie Elizabeth Harris Storey. She was called by her grandchildren "Mother Judy". Gladestine, her daughter-in-law gave her that name from a radio station, "Judy and Jane". She called Glad, "Mandy", a character in the show. The program came on at 1:00 p.m. and she thought we had to have lunch over and everything clean before the show. While we listened she always had some chore to do like shelling peas or darning socks. If her radio "went out" which it did often since it ran on batteries, we'd go next door to Aunt Sadie Storey's, taking our chores with us.

They had church three times weekly. In the summertime we would dress up and walk to church through the hot sandy roads, bare footed; getting there we'd wipe the sand off, put shoes on. Going home we would do the same thing.

Maggie loved to sing. During a thunder storm she could out sing the noise of the storm. Their roof leaked and during the rain she would go through the house placing pots and pans under the leaks, singing. I would be so scared wanting her to stop singing so I could hear the thunder.

She caught rain water in big wooden barrels for wash day and washing her hair. You learned fast not to waste any of that water. She could have the cleanlest clothes from less water than anyone I know. If her boys had company on wash day she expected them to help her children gather fire wood for the black pots they boiled the clothes in. If they goofed off and didn't have the wood gathered when she was ready for it, she would spank them like her own. Unless they ran home before she got to them.

Maggie made sure she would be sitting on her front porch when the school children were going to school. At times she would say, "Where did you get that pretty dress?" or "Come here and let me look at you." She would ask them more questions, and if she had her cookie jar full of her sorghum syrup cookies, she would give them one. So they didn't mind.

One of the things she loved to do was to make what she called "popcorn visits" to the community people. She would say, "I come to get a coal of fire" and would stay about an hour. There were not too many cars then, so she walked every where on her visits. The greatest distance was probably a mile or two. When the revivals at the Holiness Church were being held, they would go. She would say, "I've got to see Aunt Mag Harris do her dance." That was her sister-in-law.◆◆◆◆

William Riley (Willie) Harris Son of Walter C. and Sally (Washington) Harris

Roll #2906

Submitted by Lorene Pearl Harris

William Riley Harris

William Riley (Willie) Harris was born December 14, 1892, at Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. His father was Walter Churchili Harris and his mother was Sally Washington. He married Margaret Kathryn (Maggie) Stinson at Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. They had two sons, Hastings, and W.R. Harris, Jr. He attended the Free Pentecost Church. He was a farmer for years and raised corn, cotton and popcorn. He also raised cattle and hogs. They sold eggs and had a milk separator and sold cream. He worked on the pipe line for several years and retired in 1954. He loved to break horses and always had a horse to ride. He also loved to hunt, fish and camp out. He lived to be 92 years and 3 months old, and died on March 10, 1984 and was buried at Harris Cemetery, McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

William (Willie) Riley and "Maggie" Margaret had two sons:

1) Hastings I. Harris born June 18, 1916 at Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married Pauline ??, and they had three sons and one daughter:

1. Jerry
2. Jimmy
3. Paul
4. Wilma Frey

He and Pauline had six grandchildren and one great grandchild when he died in 1985.

2) William Riley, Jr., born June 3, 1927, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married Lorene Pearl Harrison on August 28, 1945, Idabel, Oklahoma. Their issue: four children:

1. Margaret Joan
2. Betty Fay Harris
3. Paula Mae Harris
4. Teresa Jo Harris

They had eight grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Mattie Mae Harris Daughter of Walter Churchill Harris and Sally Washington #2907

Submitted by: Ruth Power Arnold Doan

Mattie Mae Harris

Mattie Mae Harris was born August 29, 1894, at Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Her parents, Walter Churchill Harris and Sally Washington Harris. Mattie had two sisters and two brothers, two half sisters and four half brothers.

The family moved to Haworth when Mattie was young, so she attended school there until they moved back to Pleasant Hill.

Mattie, age 19, married Addy Milburn Power, Sr., September 7, 1913 at Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. They had five children, Milburn, Margaret, Wallace, Ruth, and Nelson. At the time of her death, January 3, 1961, there were fourteen grandchildren and several great grandchildren. Mattie was a member of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Church. She is buried in the Denison Cemetery, Idabel, McCurtain, County, Oklahoma. The following five children were born to Walter Churchill Harris and his second wife, Sarah Elizabeth (Warren) Harris.

1. Nettie Ella Harris
2. Sadie Aline Harris
3. Elmer Allen Harris
4. Gus Roland Harris
5. Woodrow Churchill Harris◆◆◆◆

Nettie Ella Harris daughter of Walter Churchill Harris and Sarah Elizabeth Warren #2909

Nettie Ella Harris

Nettie Ella Harris was born April 15, 1091 to Walter Churchill and Sarah Elizabeth Harris in Pleasant Hill, Indian Territory. She married Lewis J. Ridge on February 4, 1917 and divorced him on July 25, 1942 in Idabel, Oklahoma.

Nettie was a wonderful, devoted mother and a very talented person. She devoted much time to her church teaching Sunday School, singing and providing many services for the congregation. Her life was a great testimony for Christian living which affected many young people in the community. Many youth gathered in her home for wholesome fun and entertainment.

After the divorce Nettie supported her family as a seamstress which gave her a reputation of being the best in the business. She made all types of clothing and costumes winning first in competition in the Four States Fair in Texarkana in children's dress and rodeo queen costume for Judy Storey who was crowned national queen.

A great sense of humor, high morals, and loving expression were passed on to her children who have passed on the same attributes to their families. She is remembered by family and friends with much respect and love.

Nettie's children and their issue:

1. Raymond who died at the age of 2 years with whooping cough.
2. Roland Perry, born August 29, 1919, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma and died October 9, 1985 in Chickasha, Oklahoma. Married Julia Ann Shattuck, February 14, 1947 in Stillwater, Oklahoma. Their issue:
   1. Roland Perry, Jr.
   2. Janet Lanelle
   3. Ralph Larry
   4. Sarah Elizabeth
   5. Ross Earl

and nine grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

3. Jewel William born August 11, 1922, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married Mary Occo Short on September 15, 1945 in New Boston, Texas. Their issue:
   1. Mary Lynn
   2. Patricia Ann
   3. Cindy Kay

and four grandchildren.

4. Faye Laverne born March 14, 1925, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married #1 Doyle Crocker and their issue:
   1. Lonita
   2. Bobby Dale
   3. Danny Louis

and seven grandchildren

5. Edna Ann born June 2, 1930, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married Bennie Bullock on June 17, 1948, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Died May 17, 1995, Broken Bow, Oklahoma. Their issue:
   1. Bennie Earl
   2. Lajuanna Ann
   3. Phillip

and three grandchildren

6. Imogene born May, 1929, died July 3 1929, at age 3 months.
7. Aletha (no dates).◆◆◆◆

Sadie Aline Harris
daughter of Walter and Sarah Harris

Submitted by: Ferrell Storey Casey

Sadie Aline Harris was born April 8, 1903 in Haworth, Oklahoma, which was Indian Territory at that time. She married James Crocket Storey on June 10, 1923 in Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. They had four children: Ferrell, Blanch, James Harold and Gail. Ferrell married James Casey and they have two children, James and Mickey Joe Casey.

Sadie Aline Harris

Sadie died on December 7, 1990, in Texarkana, Texas and is buried in Harris Cemetery, Harris, Oklahoma.

She was a loving and devoted wife and mother. Her hobby was crocheting, and she did all types of objects - afghans, baby blankets, etc. Her work was beautiful and is treasured today.◆◆◆◆

Elmer Allen and Lorene Weeks Harris
son of Walter Churchill and Sarah Elizabeth Harris

Submitted by: Galaine Harris Lane

Elmer Allen Harris was born to Walter Churchill and Sarah Elizabeth Harris on October 10, 1905 in Pleasant Hill, Indian Territory. He was registered on the Choctaw roll.

Elmer grew to be a very fast runner and a good athlete. It was said that he made such spectacular plays in baseball that they were almost unbelievable. The old-timers still say, "I don't know how he made that play, but he did."

His main job as a young boy, was to help with the livestock. When a cow or hog strayed, he was sent to locate it. Sometimes this meant traveling several miles into the wilderness and getting home after dark. He witnessed many interesting and sometimes frightening encounters on those journeys.

As a young man in his twenties, he didn't realize that the great depression was just around the corner. He bought a brand new Buick Roadster in which he and a few young men took a tour. When they were hundreds of miles away from home, he discovered that the roll of money his friends had flashed was one large bill on the outside and small bills on the inside. Therefore, he already spent most of his money when the car developed mechanical problems. He was forced to pawn his gold watch and chain, and finally he was left with no option except to abandon the car and hitch hike home, leaving the car until this day.

Elmer first saw his future wife, Lorene Weeks, in 1933 while he and a crew of men were working on the road in front of her parents' home. When Lorene was sent to the well to draw water, Elmer noticed that she was beautiful. After waiting for a couple of hours, he knocked on her door pretending he needed to know the exact time of day. To his disappointment Lorene did not answer the door. Instead, her baby sister told him the time and his plans were temporarily foiled.

Elmer Allen and Lorene Harris

Elmer and Lorene were married February 10, 1934. They had planned to have a simple wedding in the home of his sister and brother-in-law, Sadie and Jim Storey, with whom the preacher, Leslie White, sometimes boarded. However, to the bride's surprise and dismay, Walter Churchill Harris had decided to throw a gigantic wedding feast and hosted the wedding in his home. Both the bride and groom were nervous about the change of plans. As a result, the bride hardly ate a bite, and the groom mistakenly and generously sweetened the table beside his coffee cup.

In order to support his growing family, which would eventually include five children, Elmer worked on road construction for as long as he could. He then worked as a carpenter and at other various jobs that were close to home because he was family oriented. Probably no husband or father loved his family more than Elmer loved his. He had a good sense of humor and liked being with his family. He also enjoyed the company of friends and neighbors and was very accommodating to people of all walks of life.

Elmer was also a superb gardener and a skilled hunter. There were absolutely no weeds in that man's garden. He could skin a squirrel in probably ninety seconds and never leave a hair on it. His rick of wood was a thing of beauty with every stick exactly the same length. The rick itself was exactly measured with a few extra sticks on top to ensure that whoever bought wood from him would get his money's worth, because in all of Elmer's dealings he was honest. These attributes and skills worked in harmony with those of his wife, Lorene. Among other things, she was excellent in cooking, sewing, and barbering, and was astute in etiquette, styles, and apparel.

Elmer continually stressed the importance of education. He didn't want his children to miss a day of school. He explained that although there was always hired help on the place, he had missed several weeks of school every spring so that he could help get the spring crops growing. He would have been in school, he said, if his mother had lived, and she would also have seen that his broken nose received the attention it needed. This was just a matter of fact as far as Elmer was concerned, for it was evident that he held both his parents in high esteem.

Elmer was also intelligent in both memory and logic, and had a keen aptitude for math. However, one of his greatest attributes was his innate honesty. Once when a politician asked him for who he was voting for in an upcoming election, he replied, "Well, I'd rather you would not have asked me."

On September 8, 1969, he passed from this life. We still miss him. I especially remember two things he told me as a daughter. He said, "Always do what's right and you'll never regret it; and be as steady as a rock in holding on to your beliefs." Then he grinned and his eyes twinkled. "Your a good runner, too," he said, "You've got Choctaw feet."

Elmer and Lorene had five children:

1. Elmer Max, born on March 2, 1936, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. He married Austine Cox on October 4, 1956, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Their issue:

   Mark and Tammy and two grandchildren.

2. Sarah Nell, born March 2, 1936, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married Richard John Pradarits, Sr., on August 6, 1955, Durant, Oklahoma. Their issue:

   Richard Jr., and Clayton.

3. R. Galaine, born July 29, 1939, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married Sidney F. Lane on August 24, 1957. Their issue:

   Terry, Karen, and Donna, also four grandchildren.

4. Carolyn, born ??. Married Grady Grigory. Their issue:

   Scott Martin Grigory.

5. Rita Jean, born August 14, 1949, Idabel, Oklahoma. Married Johnny Wayne Biggs. Their issue Reese and Kevin.◆◆◆◆

Gus Roland and Lola Mae Ogburn Harris son of Walter Churchill and Sarah Warren Harris

Submitted by: Waleda Harris Smith

Gus Roland Harris was born October 29, 1911 and reared in Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. He died on August 4, 1993, Idabel, Oklahoma. He is buried in the Denison Cemetery, Idabel, Oklahoma.

Gus and Ola Mae (Cogburn) Harris

He married Lola Mae Ogburn on March 3, 1934, and they had two children:

1. Glendon, born June 13, 1936, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married Patsy D. Haynie on September 24, 1960, Kelso, Desha, County, Arkansas. Their issue:

Tyson and Bryan and two grandchildren.

2. Waleda, born September 18, 1938, Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. Married Don J. Smith on June 4, 1956, Idabel, Oklahoma. Their issue:

Ronald, Kelly and Michael, and two grandchildren.

Gus was a heavy equipment operator for Williams Brothers Construction Company for over forty years. He worked in Mexico, South America and all over the United States. His hobbies were hunting, fishing, and gardening. He was a Mason and attended the Methodist Church.◆◆◆◆

Woodrow Churchill Harris son of Walter Churchill Harris and Sarah Elizabeth Warren

Woodrow Harris

Woodrow Churchill Harris was born January 9, 1916, Pleasant Hill, McCurtain County, Oklahoma to Walter Churchill and Sarah Elizabeth Warren Harris. He married Dorothy Edna McBrayer on January 28, 1919, Haworth, McCurtain County, Oklahoma. They attend the Baptist Church.

Woodrow was a pipe line machine operator of big equipment and served in the capacities of general foreman of pipe line construction, consultant and superintendent of construction in Syria. His work took him all over the United States, into Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Arabia, Austria, Germany, Latin America, Panama, Africa and Iraq. In the 1930's he served in the CCC Camp.

His hobbies are hunting and fishing. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and has been awarded a fifty year pin.

Woodrow is a kind, gentle person who loves his family and is devoted to their welfare. He and Dorothy have three children:

1. Janette Margaret, b. November 26, 1940, Haworth, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, m. Robert Thiele, July 14, 1978, Idabel, McCurtain County, Oklahoma. m. James Ernest Harmon, September 4, 1959. Issue #1 marriage:

Woody, Jana, Johna (adopted) and Brook

Issue #2 marriage: Tanner Nicholas

2. Norma Jean Harris, b. October 15, 1942, Haworth, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, m. Bobby Carter, April 30, 1965, Clarksville, Red River County, Texas. Their issue:

Dana, Pamela, Gina, Kristi, and Lori, and ten grandchildren.

3. Gerald Wayne Harris, b. August 5, 1953, Texarkana, Bowie County, Texas, m. Bonnie Coburn, January 19, 1972, Longview, Washington. Their issue:

Jeremy William

Woodrow and Dorothy celebrated their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary with a big reception on

Saturday afternoon, the seventeenth of June, nineteen hundred eighty-nine in the fellowship hall, Trinity Baptist Church, Idabel, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Newton Rudolph Harris son of Walter C. and Effie O. Harris

Newton Rudolph Harris

Submitted by: Juanita Mayes Harris

Newton Rudolph Harris born June 15, 1921 at Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma. He was the only child born to Walter C. and Effie O. Harris. In 1938 he went to the CCC Camp in Durango, Colorado and Kingman, Arizona.

He married Juanita Mae on May 10, 1941. In 1942 he went to Tulsa and worked for Spartan Aircraft Company. In 1943 he enlisted in the Army Engineers. He took his basic training at Ft. Polk, LA., From there he went to Seaman School in Brooklyn, NY., then to Fort Belvoir, VA. From there he went to Fort Screven, GA., to deep sea diving school. He was sent overseas and served in the Pacific. He returned to the United States in December 1945 from Japan.

He lived in Tulsa until 1947, then returned to Idabel where he had his own business. He developed and built Memorial Heights and Harris Acres in Idabel. He built and operated Beavers Bend Marina on Broken Bow Lake for two years.

He and Juanita have two children, Linda Kaye and Rudy Steve. They have three grandchildren: Kara Jones, Norris and Kristen and Brett Harris.◆◆◆◆

Osborne Rayson Harris

Osborne Rayson Harris, original enrollee #11628 was born to Blannie Harris, Roll #11627 in Lane, Oklahoma. He was born on or about 02-04-1899. He died on 02-06-1947 in Centrahoma, Oklahoma. He was buried at Cole Creek in Atoka, County. He had one sister, Agnes Harris, Roll #11629 born on or about 1900. Osborne may have half brothers and a sister; Their names are Eastman, Solome, Allen, and Minnie, last names are unknown.

Osborne Harris married Nancy Roberts (an original Chickasaw enrollee #NB498) in Coalgate, Oklahoma. Mr. Harris's occupation was cutting railroad ties and farming. His schooling is unknown.

The Harris's had six children (Rayson and Leon died in infancies). The children were born in the Centrahoma area. The oldest child's name is David Randolph (Buddy) Harris, born 10-09-1925, died 09-14-1981 in Coalgate, Oklahoma. Mary Lee Harris, now Heck, was born on 12-14-1928. Jessie Mae Harris, now Lynch, was born 07-19-1932. James Woodrow Harris was born 05-17-1940.

Osborne Harris had eight grandchildren. Mary Lee, Harris Heck children are Shirley Von Heck Morgan, Ricky Ann Heck Chapman, Marilyn Kay Heck Morgan, Tom Wallace Heck, and Randy Lynn Heck.

Jessie Mae Harris Lynch had three children: Joyce Ann Lynch Ingram, William Presely (Buckie) Lynch and Rowena Lynn Lynch Plato.

The children of Osborne and Nancy Harris had lots of places to roam growing up south of Centrahoma. Mary Lee told an interesting story of her father Osborne Harris' ability to grab snakes by the tail and pop off the snake's head.

Osborne could play the organ and sing, and was known to play and sing at Round Lake Church south of Centrahoma, and Lone Star Church in Atoka County.◆◆◆◆

Paul Harris

Submitted by: Alma Rainwater, daughter.

Paul Harris, an original enrollee, was born in Choctaw County, Indian Territory on 10-14-1902 to Nathan Matt and Parilee (James) Harris. Nathan was born 04-11-1876 at Lukfata, Indian Territory. Nathan was a farmer, belonged to the Masons and was a Baptist Church member. He died at Boswell, Oklahoma 02-29-1964. Parilee was born 02-13-1873 and died 05-26-1917 at Timber Hills Community, Oklahoma.

Parents of Nathan was Nelson and Jincy (Gilbert) Harris. Nelson died in 1928. Jincy, dates of birth and death unknown. She was a full blood Choctaw and

Paul Harris

married Nelson before 1876.

Parents of Parilee (James)Harris were Lewis James and Winnie (St. John) James. She was born in 1846 and died in 1940. She married a second time, to Ben Carson. Parilee's siblings were: Lewis (Duggie) James, Johnnie James, Ellis, Harvey Carson, and Emma.

Children of Nelson and Jincy (Gilbert) Harris were: E. Curish; Nathan; Mary; Evelyn and Laura Harris. Nathan was married three more times after Parilee. They were: Bert; Lola Washington and Minnie.

Children of Nathan and Parilee were the following:

1. Elizabeth (Born 12-12-1897 and married Earl Proctor, then John Morris. She had a daughter, Willie B. who married Sam Wade and their children were:

Sammie Ware, born 12-05-1938;
Jimmie Fay Ware, born 02-12-1940;
Larry Ware, born 10-02-1953;
Lloye E. Ware, born 12-27-1954;
John E. Ware, born 03-09-1956;
Joe E. Ware, born 08-23-1957.

Great grandchildren are:

Evelyn Lyons, born 08-07-1963;
Susan Lyons, born 10-27-1971;
Dianne Ali, born 11-20-1961;
Alex Ware, born 08-19-1981.

The great great grandchildren are:

Caleb
Ajia
Joshua Ali

2. Mariah, born in July 1900 and died 05-14-1914 and was an original enrollee.

3. Paul, born 10-14-1902 and married Arlene Harmon on 12-16-1922 in Boswell, Oklahoma. She was born 07-09-1906. Their children were: Parilee, born 09-19-1923. She was married to Thomas Richard, also Robert Smith; Dillard, born 04-01-1927 and married Pearl Scody; Alma Faye, born 04-01-1936 and was married to Charles Jackson, also Edward Rainwater; Marjorie A., born 02-17-1943 and was married to George Davis, Earl Adams, and A.B. Almond.

Grandchildren were: Dana Smith, born 02-28-1958; Valton Smith, born 08-??-1963; Celestine Lethridge; Diedra Harris; Connie Harris; Dwayne Jackson, born 11-05-1953; Gerald Jackson, born 07-29-1955; Tina Rainwater, born 01-30-1967; Linda Rainwater, born 11-07-1948; Ed Rainwater, born 05-05-1950; Roma Rainwater, born 06-17-1952; Levin Harris, born 11-21-1962; Shawn Harris, born 03-19-1964; Carmen Davis, born 05-28-1967. There are 31 great grandchildren and 7 great great grandchildren.

4. Beatrice (Myrtle), born 03-22-1905 and was an original enrollee. She married W.G. Bennett and later married J.E. Ware. She had two children: W.G. Bennett, Jr. and Willie B. Boxley. The grandchildren are: Alma Fay, Eddie, Jay, Artemese, Beverly, Rubin, and Thomas.

5. Ruby, born 12-04-1907 and died 09-18-1945. He married Hattie Lou Williams. There were four children: Ruby, Lee, Betty, and Nathan Harris. Grandchildren: Gary, William, Carlos, Maurice, Lee, Wylene, Annette, and Patricia Osborn.

6. Emmitt, born 06-10-1910 and married Patricia (Sue) Millner. There were five children: Carl, Patricia, Rudolph, Gean Dillard and Martha.

7. Jeanette, born 08-30-1913. She married Robert Morgan and there were two children: Erma Jean and Marie.

8. Genea, born 05-04-1915 and died in 1980. No other information available.

Paul Harris attended schools at Timber Hill, Boley and Langston. He spent much of his time playing baseball but his church was closest to his heart besides his family. He was an Elder in the Church of Christ in Lubbock, Texas for 35 years. He and Arlene celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary on 12-17-1989 in Lubbock. At that time they had 14 grandchildren and twenty one great grandchildren.

His first job paid about $10 a week. He was a construction laborer and truck driver and he wore denim clothing.

Alma stated that her father was raised in the black community so she didn't know much about his heritage.◆◆◆◆

William Johnson Harris

Submitted by: Mrs. Wylie S. Black

William Johnson Harris, Choctaw original enrollee (Roll #6584) was born September 23, 1881 to Abel Harris and Susan Gertrude (Maxey) Harris. He was very proud to be an alumni of Jones Academy, Hartshorne, Indian Territory.

Mr. Harris was a clerk for Choctaw District Judge

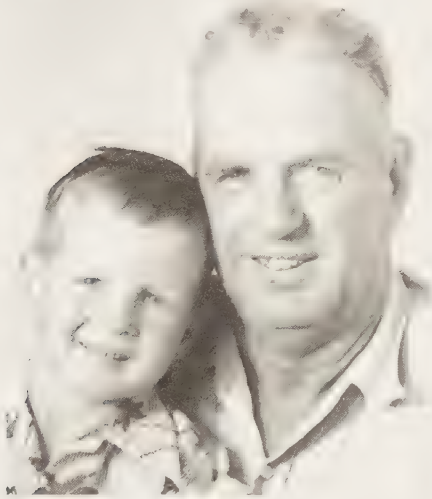
Noel J. Holson of Summerfield, Indian Territory until statehood. He raised livestock and was also a former Mayor of the City of Poteau.

Mr. Harris was married to Ada Victoria Holson. After being married three months, they took in two young Indian children, John and Martha Jane Nose, as requested by their mother before her death. Also, they helped raise several other Indian relatives children. Their only daughter is Wylie Sue (Harris) Black and one granddaughter, Janna Sue (Black) Kearns. There are three great grandchildren, Camisha Sue, Damon Thomas and Darren Joseph Kearns.

Mr. Harris passed away September 7, 1940 at Poteau, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Odie Leonard Heck (Roll #230)

Submitted by: Jean Bridges



Odie Leonard Heck and son, Keith

Odie was born to Mattie Maybelle Wallace and Tom Heck but no date is known. He died 06-17-1973 at Coalgate, Oklahoma and is buried in the Centrahoma Cemetery.

His first marriage was to Ruby Kennedy, then Effie Linker. He attended school at Turkey Creek and his occupation was farming and ranching.

There were six children: Cleatus Leroy, Burtus J.D., Ima June (Newton), George Mitchell, Melba Marie (Evans) and Keith Wayne. There are 19 grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Roxie Henson

Roxie (Henson) McClellan

Submitted by: Roxie Henson and son, Dewitt Farrell

Roxie (Henson) McClellan was born 02-13-1903 at the foot of Tucker Nob Mountain, near Quinton, Indian Territory. Her parents were Andrew and Alice (Alexander) Henson. Roxie was 1/2 Choctaw. Her mother was full blood.

Roxie married Frances Farrell in 1920. They had four sons and one daughter. They were Dewitt Leon, Bobby Gene, Willis (deceased), Fred (deceased) and Mary Farrell Coffman. Frances Farrell died in November 1945 then she married Joe McClellan in 1957.

Roxie's mother, Alice Alexander, first marriage was to a man by the name of Wheat and had two daughters by him, Lena and Rena Wheat. Rena married a man by the name of White but never knew who Lena married.

Sisters and brothers of Roxie: Lena and Rena, both half-sisters; Sue (Henson) Tidmore, Andrew Jackson (Jake) Henson (deceased), Elizabeth (Liz) Henson (deceased), Lorene Henson (deceased), Patricia (Henson) Bullard, William Fred Henson, and Sam C. (Chock) Henson (deceased).◆◆◆◆

Frank R. Hiarker (Hiaka-Hiahen)

Submitted by: Dorotha Sue Birch; Great granddaughter of Frank R. Hiarker
5th Daughter of Ethel (Hiarker) Birch

Frank R. Hiarker Roll #7648. Enrolled children: Henry Hiarker, Roll #7649; Jane Ethel Hiarker Birch, Roll #7650.

On June 4, 1888, my great grandfather, Henry Hiarker (Hiaka, Hiahen) signed his last will and testament as recorded by John Taylor.

Being an uneducated man, unable to read or write, the will was attested by Joe Ward. D.W. Bell and Lyman Bohannon-no doubt, well known persons at that time.

Although, we know nothing of his parents, we do know that at ten years of age he traveled the "Trail of Tears" with his parents to Indian Territory, Oklahoma, from Mississippi. They settled in Skullyville County in or near Oak Lodge.

Dates of births, marriages, death and degree of Indian blood have been lost to history past. He did marry Sarah (maiden name unknown). She bore three children that we know of: James, Frank, and Becky. James and Frank were jointly named in Henry's will to share the property. He also left $10 to Becky which must have been a goodly amount in those days. There was no mention of Sarah. The census of the Choctaw Nation did record Sarah as being 52 years of age in October 1896. Both Henry and Sarah died before the formal Indian rolls in 1902.

Sarah must have received some education in her life for she taught her children to read and write. Our family history always remembered her as having red hair. Whatever became of James and Becky, we do not know, although James may have been listed on the Blue County list of Warriors in July 1861 as James Ibahika. But we really don't know.

Frank, however, was listed on the 1896 census but the year of his birth (1871) was not listed. The degree of Indian blood being 3/4, Choctaw Roll #7648. His fate was sealed when he married in August 1896. Little did he know then that 40 years later he would become my grandfather, about three miles southeast of Oak Lodge, on his property.

Frank married Sarah Willket (Willkett). She was 19 years of age, the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Ann of New City, Indian Territory. Sarah may have thought Frank a good catch, but our family called him wild for he would light cigars with $100 bills. When riding his black horse, if he fell down, the horse never left him till he stood up on his own and got back on the horse.

In 20 years of marriage, five children were born, two being enrolled. They were Henry and Jane Ethel. Three were not enrolled and they were James, Estes, and Efleadia. The degree of Indian blood was listed as 3/8 for all the children. Sarah Willket Hiarker was enrolled as IW 257.

As I've said, he was the man about town, buying and selling property for his children, Henry and Jane Ethel. He did farm and had numerous people work for him but as most often happens, drink did him in.

Two years before Sarah died in November 1916, religion came to them. At Sarah's death, Jane Ethel was 15 years old and was left to raise her sister for Sarah in the birth of Efleadia. Frank did marry again to Margaret but that is all we know of her history. In the 1930's Frank left Spiro and moved to Sand Springs, Oklahoma where he took a job at the Commander Mills, working there for many years. About 1939, his daughter Jane Ethel, my mother, moved to Sand Springs and also worked at the mill.

Frank R. Hiarker

At that time, my grandfather Frank lived alone, coming daily to our house for his lunch. One or two times a year my mother would make his very favorite food, hog's head cheese. Always a very quiet man, walking everywhere he went, helping family as he could. As I've said, our fate was sealed for when he took this child to church, more often than not, I'd see his black eyes flash when I would tend to wiggle during the service and if I was too restless, I would get a good hard thump on the top of my head but on our way home, he would reach into his pocket, give me a big smile and a piece of bubble gum. Then, I knew he wasn't too upset with my behavior.

He became very religious in his later years, giving time and donations to his church where he was known as Chief Frank. Not many of the people at church was overly friendly toward him, for he was an Indian, don't you know. As he got older, he came less and less to our house, preferring to read his Bible. Then someone would carry his lunch to his apartment. He passed on at Claremore Indian Hospital in 1951 at the age of 81 and is buried in Spiro, Oklahoma.

Henry, his son, married and moved to Texas where he worked for a number of years on the construction of the Panama Canal. He passed away in 1949, leaving his wife, Hula and two children, Neal and June.

His daughter, Jane Ethel, married at age 15, raised her sister as well as five children of her own. She worked hard all of her life on the farm, in the cotton fields and for the WPA in 1935-36. She moved to Sand Springs in 1939 to be near her father. After his death in the 1950's, she moved to California to be near two of her children and in her later years she became a practical nurse, working nine years at the Ciesta Nursing Home in Ventura, California. She passed on in August 1965 at the age of 64 and is buried in Ventura. His daughter, Efleadia married Hoshel Morris and seven children were born to them. They also resided in Sand Springs, Oklahoma. Hoshel and three of her children preceded her in death and she passed on in May 1994 at age 77 and is buried in Spiro.

When I started this, I asked myself what's in the name Hiarker. Surely no one famous, but from what I can remember from my younger days, I think all the name means to me is "family" which includes the following: The Hiarkers, Birches, Wilkets, Goodners, Morrises, Evans, Fraziers, Priest, Maxfields, Johnsons, Shockleys, Kelleys, Woods, Matts, Wades and many more that I do not know.◆◆◆◆

Frank H. Hiarker

Submitted by: Flora S. Evans, granddaughter

My grandpa was Frank H. Hiarker (Roll #7648). His father was Henry Hiarker but did not have a roll number. I have his last Will & Testimony, date June 4 A.D. 1888.

My mother was Ethel (Hiarker) Birch with (Roll #7650) and my uncle Henry Hiarker (Roll #7649) was her brother.

Great Grandpa is buried here at Spiro, Oklahoma in the Indian Cemetery. I have been there several times but can't find any marking for his grave. My mother said that Great Grandpa was the only one in his family to survive the "Trail of Tears."◆◆◆◆

Claud Bornet Hiberd

Submitted by: James D. Hiberd

Claud was born in Indian Territory on 06-26-1894 to Willie P. Hubbard and Laura Ann Hiberd-Hartigan-nee Kyle. He married Maude Anderson at Durant, Oklahoma on 11-02-1911. J.B. Carter performed the ceremony. They lived in Bee (Johnston County) Oklahoma, Roberta, Durant, and Calera all in Bryan County, Oklahoma. He owned a mattress factory and worked as a grocery store clerk. He passed away at Calera on 10-27-1949 and was buried in the Highland Cemetery in Durant. Maud was born 10-04-1891 and died in June 1938.

His children were: Ruel Franklin, James Lowell, Gertrude Margaret, Laura Lucille and Claud Donald.

His parents, Willie P. Hibard married Laura Kyle on 01-29-1893. Willie died 10-27-1904 and Laura died 06-20-1955.

Roll numbers were: Willie P. (Roll #9687); Claud B. (Roll #9688), born 06-26-1894 - died 10-27-1949; H. Homer (Roll #9689), born 06-09-1896 - died 05-08-1905; Roy E. (Roll #NB 894), born 12-10-1903 - died 06-30-1905; David Granville (Roll #9690), born 06-07-1898 - died 11-22-1933; Clarence Oliver (Roll #9691), born 12-07-1901.◆◆◆◆

Granville David Hiberd

Submitted by: Joyce Hiberd Russell, daughter

Granville David Hiberd (Roll #9690), born 06-07-1898 and died 11-21-1931. His parents were William Penn and Laura Hiberd. They married in the middle of 1800. They had five sons: Claud, Clarence, Roy, Homer and Granville David.

Granville married Bertha Roberts and they had two sons, James David Hiberd (adopted name Krenek) and the second son along with the mother died in childbirth.

He married my mother, Caudie Corley. To them was born one daughter and two sons, Granville Joyce, David William and Harry Wade Hiberd.

Joyce Hiberd married Billy Joe Russell in 1947. They had two daughters and two sons: Joyce Ann, Barbara Aileen, Joe Alvin and Timothy Austin Russell. Clarence had three children: Ruby, Helen Ruth, and Dwaine Hiberd.

Great grandchildren: Ronnie Dean Plumber and Kimberly Ann Plumber, Zacharia Samuel Short Hartgraves, Daniel Nathen Russell, David Allen Russell, and Jesse Austin Russell.

Claud, Clarence, Roy, Homer, and Granville have all passed away.◆◆◆◆

Gertrude Hickman

Submitted by: George Michie, Jr., son

Gertrude (Roll #13674) was born to Eugene Hickman and Lucy McKinney Hickman. Gertrude was called Gertie and was born C1888. She married George Asa Michie and there were three children: Catherine Laverne Michie and she married Hollis Long; George Asa Michie, Jr., born 03-19-1910; Eugene Hickman Michie married Mary Moore.

George Michie, Jr., married Edith Adam, born 10-29-1914 and there were four children: George A. Michie, III, and married Imogene Burnett; Joyce Jean

Michie married Steve Gelfond. Their children were David Lemons/Lemond; Jenifer Gelfond; Jonathan Gelfond; Benjamin Gelfond; and Rebecca Gelfond. The fourth child of George Jr., is Gary Michie. He married Betty Brannon and they had two children, Donavon and Christopher.

Gertie Hickman was a great great granddaughter to McKee Folsom. McKee was born in Mississippi. In the 1831 Indian Rolls, it show that McKee Folsom, with eight in his family lived at Nushubee, Nosholitubbi District, Mississippi; settle in Red River County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory and died there before 1862. He was a pupil of the mission school in Cornwall, Conn. in 1818, with his brother Isreal. Their names are in the catalog printed in 1819. Children of McKee were: Rev. Willis Folsom, born in Red River County; Dennis Folsom, born in Red River County; Ellis Folsom; Coleman Folsom, and Peter Folsom.

Rev. Willis Folsom married Winnie ?? (daughter of Eumertachre) who was born in Tishomingo. Both died at Panola, Indian Territory. Rev. Willis was partly raised in old Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. He was a Methodist minister for fifty two years and wrote a Choctaw Dictionary so he could preach in both English and Choctaw languages. Their children were: Arnold, born in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, 05-15-1844; Isaac, married Nellie McDaniel with two children, David and Margaret; George was born at Panola, Indian Territory; James (Jimmie); Frank was born at Panola in 1854; Elias was born at Panola, married Edna Wade and they had two children, Dennis and Serena; Jincie married Peter McKinney with one child, Lucy; Rhoda married about 1873 to the Honorable Green McCurtain, Governor of the Choctaw Nation, born 1850 near Oak Lodge, Indian Territory and died at Kinta, Oklahoma, 12-10-1910 and had one child, Ben was born in 1876. He was in the U.S. Indian Service, in field work among the Choctaw. There was one child, Randolph who was born in 1901; Serena married Frank Hinckman and they had three children: Lackey, a girl that died, Edwin L. born in 1879 and Frank was born in 1883. Their tenth child was Mary, born in 1855 and married Edward McDaniel who was born in 1854. They had six children: Thomas, born in 1876, Marvin, born in 1883, James, born in 1886, Mitchell, born in 1890, Ruth, born in 1891 and Lula, born in 1894.

Jincie was the seventh child of Rev. Willis Folsom and grandmother to Gertie Hickman Michie. Jincie Folsom McKinney and Peter McKinney had a daughter named Lucy (Roll #13672) who married Eugene A. Hickman (Roll #IW605). Their children were: Chester (Roll #13673), born 1886; Gertie (Roll #13674), born 1888; Mamie (Roll #1890); Willis (Roll #13675), born 1894; Hester (Roll #13677), born 1896; Lucy (Roll #13678), born 1898; Houston (no data) and Catherine (Roll #NB388).

There were approximately 18 Hickman children, some were stillborn while others died young which are not named. Lucy Hickman never married, she had a Navy career. Chester was called "Choc". Eugene and Lucy Ann McKinney raised his niece and nephews, Edwin (Roll #13679), born in 1879 and Frankie (Roll #13680), born in 1883. Eugene was the son of Lad and Josephine Hickman.◆◆◆◆

Jeff Hickman

Submitted by: Stella Hickman Thornburg

My father was an original enrollee (Roll #8929) from Mississippi. He was born 09-03-1886 in Plattsburg, Mississippi. He had a brother named Ernest Hickman (Roll #8930) who died not long after they came to Indian Territory in early 1900.

His parents, Cornelius (Roll #8927) and Liza (Sockey - Roll #8928) Hickman. The story he told me was they all came in box cars with a lot more Indian people from Mississippi to Ft. Smith, Arkansas. They walked to Skullyville, Indian Territory by Spiro and after the Indian agent found land allotment for them, they walked to LeFlore, Indian Territory. Their land was located between Summerfield and LeFlore. My dad's 160 acres had a house on it so they lived there until they built one. My grandpa Cornelius's land was near the Cedar Creek Road, along Frisco railroad tracks. It's a few miles from LeFlore. After they settled, my dad was sent to Jones Academy, at Hartshorne for school.

He said he didn't like it there so he'd run off and hide in the corn fields down by the highway until dark then he'd start walking to LeFlore where his mom and dad lived. Sometimes he'd make it home before they missed him. His dad would take him back to school. I believe he finally finished school there. I don't know if Uncle Ernest ever went there before he died or not.

My dad said living conditions were terrible. They had head lice and bed bugs so bad they couldn't sleep at night. He never talked about his family so I didn't find out much.

My grandpa and grandma died not many years after moving here. They are buried at the Hickman and Sam Cemetery near LeFlore. Soffey Sam donated the land where the cemetery is. It was almost destroyed years ago. No one ever keeps it up any more. My dad died in 1969 and is buried over at LeFlore Cemetery. My mother was killed in a car wreck in California in 1967, along with my oldest sister. There are three of us girls left and we all live in LeFlore County.

My great grandfather's parents names were: His father was Fo-Lem-Cha-Le and his mother was Fa-La-Mat-Eoma. I don't know what these names are in English. Who changed those names to Hickman??

Katherine Hickman (Roll #NB388)

Katherine Rella (Hickman), 91, of Kansas City, Missouri passed away. She was born on November 4, 1904 in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory in what is now Keota.

She was the daughter of Eugene Achille Hickman and Lucy Ann McKinney. She attended the Indian School at Tishomingo and other schools in the area. She moved with her mother to Oklahoma City where she met and married Ben F. Seagraves on February 10, 1939. They moved to North Kansas City, Missouri in April of 1950. She had resided at the Woodbine Nursing Center in Gladstone since November 1987.

She was preceded in death by her husband; two brothers, Chester McKinney Hickman and Houston Eugene Hickman and five sisters, Gertrude Aguilla Michie, Manie Mary Booth Okeefe, Willis Folsom Hickman, Hester Eunice Thompson and Lucy Lee Hickman. Lucy Lee Hickman, sister, (Roll #13678).

Tabitha Hickman #6413

Tabitha Hickman born June 29, 1852, died July 30, 1920. Tabitha was the fifth daughter of Samuel Fraser Hickman and Lucy Fille mor tubbee Hickman. She was born in the Bogue Chitto Clan, in Neshoba (Wolf) County, Mississippi, Choctaw Nation East of the Mississippi.

All five of the girls looked like little pixies, they all had dark hair, olive complexions, brown eyes and were little ladies. Lucy had trained her daughters to be very well mannered. Tabitha was a baby when Lucy and Sam made their trip to the wilderness in 1853, it was no longer a wilderness, the Choctaws who had survived the trail to the wilderness had worked to clean it up and had planted crops, they were enjoying a better life for the first time since the removal. They had very good pastures in this new home, the grass on the prairies was belly high on a horse or cow. There was free range. Barb wire was not invented until 1870.

The Choctaws knew their stock that belonged to them. They had no trouble in the Choctaw Tribe about any one stealing stock, except when the Texas cattle men came through with their herds going to market in Kansas. When these large herds came through they would take out all of the cattle the Choctaws owned.

There was isolated cases of stealing stock, many horses were stolen from the Choctaws by gangs of men who would take them to Horse Thief Springs and box them up and hide them until they could be taken to Texas and sold.

Tabitha was eight years old when her parents came to the Choctaw Nation west of the Mississippi River to make their home. None of the Choctaws wanted to leave their homes and their Choctaw Nation in Mississippi, but were forced to.

Samuel F. Hickman loved the paint ponies, when they built their homes in the area of Skullyville, Choctaw Nation, (they were in Skullyville). Later when the children married and staked their own farms, they staked them outside of the town, but in Skullyville County, Mosholatubbee district.

Tabitha and her sisters had made plans to go to New Hope Seminary for Girls in Skullyville.

There was a race track near Skullyville, the Choctaws love horse races, this is next to a "Ball Play" in importance. Nothing was as important as a "Ball Play", but the races were next in line. Every Choctaw in the Nation would find a way to go to the races even if they had to walk.

At this time in the Choctaw Nation there were many good horses. Years before Chief Mosholatubbee's daughter Kiamichi had bought a fine stallion, the Choctaws bred Choctaw ponies that were known for their endurance. These were bred to the race stallion and they developed a fast race horse with strong endurance traits. Over the years of breeding they had developed a fine strain of race horses. The Choctaws were known for their fine horses.

Samuel F. Hickman, Tabitha's father raised paint horses, known then as Indian ponies. This was in 1860-1861.

Tabitha and her family had come to Skullyville in 1860 they had worked to build a house and stock their farm. Sam, Tabitha's father, had bought a small herd of horses, "Paints". Sam was breeding his Paint horses when the Civil War started.

They knew that there was a chance the States would be in a civil war, when they left Mississippi. There had been talk all over the country for several years.

Tabitha and her family lived in Skullyville during the Civil War. They went to Fort Smith when the fighting became so bad in 1864. There was burning and looting. Samuel Fraser Hickman's Paint Ponies were stolen.

Many of their friends died in the Civil War and after, during the reconstruction period. The bushwhackers and jay hawkers plundered the area. Women were not safe in their homes on the farms. In some cases the men and women both were killed in their homes on their farms.

When the men had to go after supplies in Fort Smith, they went in a large group, several wagons together, with at least two men on each wagon, all of the men were armed.

The plans of the Hickman girls to go to the Seminary for girls at Skullyville, New Hope, did not materialize. Due to the Civil War they received very little education.

Tabitha, her sisters and brothers grew into young adults. Margaret Hickman, Tabitha's sister married Samuel Joshua Hickman, son of John and Elizabeth Hickman. They settled in Summerfield, Choctaw Nation. Their children were: Mary, Martha, and Austin Hickman.

Amanda Hickman married Sam Parker in a wedding at the home of Amanda's father, Samuel F. Hickman, in Skullyville. Jane, Tabitha's oldest sister stayed in Neshoba County, Mississippi, and married a young Plantation owner, she did not come to the new Nation to live. Lettice Hickman was married to Simon Billy, son of Jackson Billy and We ha le. Simon was full blood Choctaw. Tabitha was dating Zachary Taylor Ward, a young man who as a child had been a playmate of the Hickman children. He had returned to Skullyville and came to see the Samuel F. Hickman family renewing friendship with old friends. Tabitha said, "She thought that Zachary T. Ward had his eye on Elizabeth, but as it turned out, he had his eye on Tabitha.

Tabitha and Zachary were married in Skullyville, in the home of Tabitha's father Samuel F. Hickman. All of their friends and families came to the wedding.

Elizabeth Hickman married Martin Walker Free in a marriage in the home of her father Samuel F. Hickman on September 1, 1877.

In this time in the history of the Choctaws in the Skullyville area, a wedding was conducted like the wedding of the whites, except they kept many of their customs, in the white man's wedding ceremony.

The young folks would clean everything and decorate the yard and porch of their family home. The guests would sit on cane bottom chairs, or what ever chairs they had, in the yard and the bride and groom, the preacher and witnesses would stand on the porch in front of the guests. There were refreshments for all and a good time for everyone. They usually had violins and the more fortunate families had a piano. There was music and sometimes dancing, if the family believed in dancing.

The presents for the bride were much like presents at any wedding, homemade pillow slips, bedspreads, quilts, dishes, personal items, and household items, then they also gave a young couple a pig, a cow, or a pony. The folks in the community always helped with the raising of a house or barn.

A barn or house raising was a social time too. Everyone brought their own tools, what ever they had, and the women cooked food for their meals, the children even helped. They all worked to help their neighbors. Then if they needed them all of the neighbors helped them. It was a united effort.

Tabitha and Zachary staked their farm in the Choctaw Nation on the outskirts of Skullyville, on the road to Fort Smith. Amanda Hickman Parker and Sam Parker staked the farm next to them. Amanda and Tabitha were a lot of company to each other.

Zachary had a store on their farm. Tabitha loved animals. She had 15 pigs at this time, she also liked horses and later had horses and cattle.

Skullyville was the capitol of Skullyville County, and Conser was the Capitol of Sugarloaf County, both were in the Northeastern District of the Choctaw Nation. This district was also called Mosholatubbee District.

In all of the Treaties the Choctaws were assured there would be no white people in the Indian Nation. In 1901 all of the white people were expelled from the Nation. It didn't do to much good because a lot of them never left the Indian's Nation.

The white people allowed into the Indian's country were blacksmiths, educators, doctors, ministers, and store keepers. The store keepers is how a lot of people came into the Nation. Later we have the mines opening and they were allowed to bring people in to work the mines. After this, railroads were allowed free land in the Indian Nation, and they were allowed to have workers for the railroad in the Indian Nation. When they allowed the railroads free land, and the railroads were built, this opened the Indian's land to the white people. After the railroads were built there was no way to keep them out. The railroads were allowed ten miles on each side of their tracks through the Indian Nation, some places six miles.

They were allowed to build the railroads North and South and then East and West. Most Choctaws didn't even know the railroads were furnished free land for their railroad in the Indian Nation.

In 1874, Zachary T. Ward and his wife Tabitha Hickman Ward had a baby daughter, they named the baby Lu Vicy. Tabitha was very busy now with all of her animals, the store, her house work and the new baby. She was a happy person, a hard worker, she was quiet, but very smart indeed. She was thrifty but always willing to help any of her family. Zachary's mother had a baby daughter after Zachary was married, his mother died. Zachary planned to go get his little sister and raise her, but he didn't live to do this.

Zachary and Tabitha had three children, LuVicy, James, and Dave. When Dave was three years old his father died in Prairie of the Long Grass, Sugarloaf County, Choctaw Nation.

Tabitha has a tombstone in the Hill Cemetery, in what is today Heavener, Oklahoma, but her daughter Mary Elizabeth objected to her mother being buried in Heavener because Mary Elizabeth lived in Reichert and she wanted her mother buried there. So Tabitha has two tombstones, one in Hill Cemetery and one in Reichert Cemetery. She is buried at Reichert Cemetery.

The Choctaw people were known for being very clean. You see their customs in the tribe shows this.

Tabitha told her son, Dave, when he was old enough to date, to always check a girl he was dating by seeing that she stepped over a log and to notice if her petticoat was clean or dirty. Some girls would put a clean dress over a dirty petticoat, but if Dave checked he would find a clean girl. This he did. I don't know if he checked, but he sure married one of the best women and also one of the cleanest women in the Choctaw Nation.

In 1876, Tabitha and Zachary had a baby boy. They named him James. Tabitha was busy with her two babies, the store and all of her animals.

Amanda was next door and they did a lot of their work together. They both had gardens, milk cows, and chickens. When it was time to preserve the food they raised in their gardens, they worked together, drying foods and making jellies.

Lucy had Julia in 1865, after the Civil War, and Lucy had not been in good health since the Civil War and having Julia, the older girls helped when they could.

Amanda and Sam Parker had no children of their own so they kept Julia a lot and she was like their own.

Then in 1874 they had Julia, Atchinson, and Elizabeth, who were twins.. They kept them with them, and at this point, we do not know if Lucy (their mother) died or not, some in the family say she died in 1869, others say no, she died later, so I will say at this time, Amanda and Sam Parker had the three children and Samuel Fraser Hickman and Joshua, his son were farming in Sugarloaf County, near Howe. They had two freedmen working for them and they were raising mules. They had 22 mules at this time. On the 1874 census, Lucy is not accounted for. She is not on the census, so I think she was dead at this time. She is buried at Fille ma chubbee Cemetery, on Morris Creek road, near Howe, Choctaw Nation (now Oklahoma).

The crime and criminal raiding was worse in Skullyville than farther back in the Nation. It seemed everyone came through Skullyville. It was on the road to California, and it was on the military road. It was a very unhealthy place to live. In the summer the fever always caused a lot of illness, from the Arkansas River. The people in Skullyville had cholera, in 1849 they had small pox (1853) and whooping cough and pneumonia. It seemed the people in Skullyville were exposed to every disease there was. The Choctaws had no resistance to the white man's diseases, they had never had these diseases until the coming of the white man. They lived in the open and were in their homes only to sleep. In 1832 there was fever in Skullyville County after the spring floods and six hundred people died from the fever in 1832, in Skullyville County alone. The New Hope Cemetery was started in 1853, when they had an epidemic of whooping cough and pneumonia.

The Hickman family decided to move to Sugarloaf County. In 1880, Tabitha and Zachary had another baby boy, and they named him Dave. The whole family of Hickman's moved to Sugarloaf in 1880.

Atchinson married Ella Hatfield, a white girl. They had one child, a daughter, Ardella Hickman.

Elizabeth had married Martin Walker Free, 09-01-1877, in a wedding in Samuel F. Hickman, her father's home in Skullyville. Martin Walker Free was white, his father had brought his family into the Choctaw Nation from Tennessee. He was a blacksmith in each area in the Choctaw Nation.

Martin Walker Free and Elizabeth lived at Cavanal. There was a coal mine at the base of Cavanal Hill. Martin Walker Free had a store in the town of Cavanal. When the mine closed he moved his store to Wister. Wister was the nearest place around that had a railroad, in Sugarloaf County.

Atch also settled in the Wister area, with his wife and baby girl. Atchinson (Atch) and Elizabeth were twins.

Julia, the only child of Samuel F. Hickman and Lucy that was born in the Choctaw Nation west of the Mississippi. Julia was the youngest child. She married Watson Benton at Wister. They had a daughter named Leona Benton. Watson Benton died and Julia was ill, and Amanda took Leona to take care of and raise. Julia and Robert Morris had Lee Morris, then due to Robert's drinking, Julia went to Amanda's and stayed. She later married Sam R. Wilson, they had many children. Too many for Julia's health. Julia was ill, she continued to have children, and she had children until just before her death. Some of her babies are buried in the Fille ma chubbee Cemetery on Morris Creek road, Howe, Oklahoma. At the time they died and was buried, it was the Choctaw Nation. Morris Creek road was not even there at the time, and neither was the railroad.

Tabitha and Zachary moved to Sugarloaf County and staked their farm in "Prairie of the Long Grass", it was not far from Poteau Mountain. Amanda and Sam Parker staked their farm northwest of Tabitha and Zachary's farm, and Leona had a farm staked that bordered Tabitha and Amanda and her mother, Julia's farm. They each had two sections. Then Joshua Hickman, Tabitha's brother staked a farm south of Tabitha's farm adjoining her farm on the south of her farm. He also had two sections. They were allowed to stake as large a farm as they wanted and could work and improve. Tabitha and Zachary moved their store to "Prairie of the Long Grass". They built two houses and they lived in "Prairie of the Long Grass" and planted fruit trees and had a garden. They also had their hogs and horses. Tabitha worked in the store and Zachary farmed and helped in the store. Zachary could read and write English. Most of the Choctaws could understand English and spoke some English, but very few could write English or read English.

Zachary read papers for the Choctaws in the area and so did Sam Parker.

Zachary T. Ward was French and Cherokee, to the best of our knowledge. He died in 1883, in "Prairie of the Long Grass" and LuVicy said her father was buried in the Lower Cemetery in "Prairie of the Long Grass". We have not found a tombstone. But there are many unmarked graves.

Tabitha was alone now with three small children, a store to take care of, and a large farm. Her family was near by and they helped her a great deal. Joshua was next door, and her sisters were close by, she had plenty of family.

Lettice was living in the area of Howe, and she died about this same time. She is buried in the Fille ma chubbee Cemetery. She and Simon Billy had Watson Billy, Austin Billy, and Cecila Billy. They may have had another child, but I do not have the name of the fourth child. After Lettice died, Simon remarried the sister of Atchinson's wife Ella. Her name was Ida Hatfield. Ida and Simon Billy had three sons, Gilbert, Dennis, and Albert Billy.

Tabitha was working in the store and Joe Heavener, who was an old friend of the family. The Heavener family and the Hickman families were in South Carolina at the same time. Joe came by and offered to help with the store. He moved his mother and himself into Tabitha's second house. (She rented the second house.) He was hired to work in the store, this help was needed. Tabitha could not read or write English due to the Civil War closing the schools.

Joe Heavener had a family at Hartford, Arkansas. Hartford was not very far from "Prairie of the Long Grass". Time passed on with Joe Heavener working in the store and Tabitha helping with the store and taking care of her three little ones.

As time passed a relationship developed. Joe wanted Tabitha to marry him, she did. She and Joe Heavener had five children. Mary, Joe, Matthew, William, and Nancy.

Tabitha's store was the meeting place at this time. She also took the mail for everyone and they came to the store for their mail.

The mail carrier told them one day that they could apply for a Post Office now if they wanted to. The people in "Prairie of the Long Grass" decided they would apply for a Post Office. They selected the name, "Choctaw City". Joe Heavener filled the papers out and sent them in. The answer came back that the name, "Choctaw City" had already been taken. They should select another name.

The people met again and decided that they should name the town and post office after Tabitha because it would be her farm that would be taken for the town. Joe Heavener filled out the papers, he put "Heavener" on the papers and signed them and sent them in. Tabitha was a quite person. She didn't talk much. Joe Heavener did not own land in 1884.

The papers came back and the name had been approved, this was in 1884. Joe Heavener did not own a store in 1884.

There was another Post Office named "Choctaw City" is the reason they couldn't have it, so I would like to tell you about the other place that received the name "Choctaw City. It was the Capitol of the Choctaw Nation. The name was issued by the Postal Department, and the Post Master General in 1863. The first Capitol of the Choctaw Nation was Chahta Tamaha (meaning Choctaw City or town) it was located at Armstrong Academy. Then in 1883-84 the Capitol was moved to Tuskahoma, and the big red brick building that is there today was built. (Tuskahoma, Red Warrior).

It was not until 1902 that the town lots in Heavener were platted and sold. The Choctaws who lived there had first choice to buy them.

Tabitha gave James and Dave lots in Heavener. Dave's lot was located where the M.L. Courington house is today. The lot was large and went to the corner. James' lot was over on the west side of town about where Phillip Freeman's house is today. His lot was very large too. James' home and land was across the street from where his mother's house was on her farm in the Choctaw Nation.

Tabitha and Joe Heavener's son Matthew died at the age of nineteen years and his father Joe died about 1 1/2 months later.

Each Choctaw was allowed 160 acres, so the Choctaw families signed up for their children. They signed 160 acres for themselves and 160 acres for each child. Tabitha had LuVicy, James, Dave, Joe Jr., Matthew, William, Mary Elizabeth, and Nancy. So she signed them all up. This kept the government from taking her farm.

Tabitha lived at Reichert in a rural area the rest of her life. She was a hard working lady. She loved children and animals and plants and people.

She was well liked by her neighbors, friends, and family. She lived longer than any of her brothers or sisters. She had four living children when she died. Dave, her son, lived on the old Pike road when she died. She died in the house on the old Pike road, Herbert Zach remembers when she died, July 30, 1920, he was 14 years old.

The town of Heavener was named after Tabitha Heavener. Tabitha's sister Margaret Hickman who married Samuel Josh Hickman, lived at Summerfield after they were married. They had three children, Mary, Martha, and Austin.

Many of the full blood Choctaws lived in the Howe, Choctaw Nation area. Samuel Fraser Hickman lived in the Howe area when he moved from Skullyville, Choctaw Nation. Lettie, his daughter, also settled in the Howe area. She married Simon Billy, full blood Choctaw. They had three children, Watson, Austin, and Cecila Billy. Joshua settled in "Prairie of the Long Grass". He married Betsy Camp, daughter of Tom Camp. Tom Camp was a full blood. Betsy Camp Hickman was 5/8 Choctaw. Atchinson settled in the Wister area and he married Ella Hatfield, they had only one child, a daughter, Ardellia Hickman. Joshua and Betsy had the following children: Emma Hickman #3837, Nancy M. Hickman #6563, Samuel Hickman #6565, Atchinson Hickman #6564, Betsy #6562, and Joshua Hickman #6561 (parents), another child, William #6566. Joshua Hickman died June 5, 1901, in Heavener, Choctaw Nation. He and Betsy are buried in the Hill Cemetery, in Heavener, now Oklahoma. Mary, daughter of Margaret and Samuel Josh Hickman, married Dick Britton. They had the following children: Samuel #6508, Margaret #6510, James #6511, Effie #6512. Myrtle #6513, Owen Columbus #6514. Dick was white. Austin #5993, son of Lettie Hickman Billy and Simon Billy #6798, and wife Susan Billy #5994. Children: Louisa #5995, and Alice #5996. The reason Lettie Hickman Billy didn't have a number, she died before the allotment Act, 1887. Lettie was Choctaw.

Choctaws who lived in this area at this time were: Tabitha Hickman Ward, Zachary Taylor Ward, Amanda Hickman Parker and Sam Parker, Julia Hickman (she owned two sections of land in the Choctaw Nation and married Samuel R. Wilson later), Joshua and Betsy Camp Hickman and children, Nancy Honnubbee and her family, she married a Mr. Perry, after Lewis Honnubbee, her first husband died. Nancy and her family are buried in Fille ma chubbee Cemetery, Howe, Choctaw Nation (at the time she died) Sam T. Mathies and Babe Mathies, Jon Luce, Shotema, (a full blood Choctaw lady who was 70 years old at the time), Anuis Billy, Mary Billy, Harrison Billy, William Tikbattabe and Milly Tik battabe (should be tubbee), William and Betsy Watson, they lived to be very old, on the 1885 census of the Choctaw Nation , they were living and in their 70's, William Watson was a preacher, he preached in Choctaw. He is also the preacher that married Sam R. Wilson, to his first wife, Julia Hickman, and to his second wife, Alice Robinson Ward Wilson, Alice Ward Wilson was the widow of James Ward who died when they were building the railroad through Heavener. James Ward was also the brother of Dave Ward. E.W. Benton and Annie Watson. Slaughter, and Bicy Slaughter, Reason Fille mor tubbee and Leny Fille mor tubbee. Robert Hickman (brother of Samuel Fraser Hickman) Robert's wife was dead, she was full blood Choctaw, his children were: Robert Hickman, Jr., Thomas Hickman, Rose Hickman, Robert had three older children too. Milberry 1848, Sandy 1850, Austin 1852. Line Watson, Sap McNoel, son of Joel McNoel, the Choctaws named their children after things of nature, the life line of a great tree is the sap that runs through the tree. This is the meaning of the name Sap, Joel McNoel's son. Joel McNoel and Sap McNoel are buried in Fille ma chubbee Cemetery.

Used with permission of Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin from her book, "Choctaw Heritage" which is dedicated to her Aunt Cleo Irene Ward Johnston.

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Henry H. Holden

Submitted by: Margaret Clark and Robin Paige Spencer

Henry Holden

Henry H. Holden was an original enrollee of the Choctaw Tribe. He was born September 13, 1901 to McKenzie and Siade Holden in Blue County, Utica, Indian Territory. His tree brothers were enrolled as follows: Jefferson was 14 years of age, Thomas was nine years of age and Charles was seven years of age. Brother George died at one year of age before he was enrolled. Henry also had a sister who died early in life.

Henry was married to Mary Bonaparte, daughter of Nabert and Wynie Bonaparte. They were also original enrollees.

Henry and Mary lived ten miles east of McAlester, Oklahoma, and attended the High Hill Baptist Church for years. This marriage produced the following children: Margaret J. Clark, Sampson Holden, and Ruby Leighton. Henry Holden had fifteen grandchildren and several great grandchildren.

Henry attended Armstrong Academy where he was only able to complete the fifth grade. For this cause, he continually stressed to his children the importance of obtaining an education. He often shared his school memories with his children, telling them how the teachers would punish the Choctaw student if caught speaking their tribal language. They always told the Choctaw student they were in school to learn the white man's ways.

Henry worked as a laborer at various construction sites. He also did odd jobs. He was employed with the C.C. Camps when they came into being. His last employment was at the U.S. Navel Ammunition Depot in Savannah, Oklahoma.

Henry readily recalled the difficult times people encountered during the Great Depression. No jobs were available and money was hard to come by. He often spoke of having to "make do" with worn out clothing and shoes. He told of how he would put a piece of cardboard in the sole of his shoes to cover the holes in the soles of his shoes.

Henry taught his children many things concerning life and how to respect other people. He also taught his children about God and the salvation he provides. Henry was a Christian. All three of his children are Christians. Henry's faith in God was strong. Often he gave testimony of God's intervention and provision for his needs. One favorite testimony of mine is of a time Henry had been elected a "messenger" to the Choctaw Convention. Between jobs, Henry did not have any money nor means to get to the convention. On the day the convention was to begin, Henry got himself ready to go. He packed his suitcase, believing that someone who had a vehicle would remember his plight and come by to take him to the convention. He took a seat on the porch and placed his suitcase beside him. After a while, he saw the mail carrier stop at his mailbox. Opening the mailbox, Henry found a letter that contained a check for $50. He thanked the Lord for His continual provision, then went directly to the bus stop.

Henry loved to sing the old convention Gospel songs. Often they would call upon him to be the tenor voice in a quartet.

Henry went home to be with the Lord on January 9, 1982. I am thankful and give praise to the Lord for my Dad. He brought a tremendous witness to my life.

My Grandfather was Henry Holden. In my childhood years I called him Grandpa. After my niece was born, Henry's first great granddaughter, I called him Mafo so my niece could distinguish between her own grandfather and her great grandfather. Mafo means the "the grandfather" in the Choctaw language.

My sister and I would often spend a couple of weeks in the summer with Mafo. He lived in a small three room house on Delaware Street in McAlester, Oklahoma. Because he didn't have a vehicle, we walked everywhere we went. One of those places was the grocery store where he bought us pop.

My Mafo wore hats. He wore a straw hat in the summer and a felt hat in the winter. He always wore a long sleeved white shirt to church. During the summer months he would roll up the sleeves. To polish off his special look, he would wear Old Spice cologne.

Mafo's life was Christ-centered. I learned about Fifth Sunday Meetings from him. He also introduced me to my first paperback Gospel convention songbook in which they wrote the music with shaped notes instead of the traditional round notes. He carried the songbook in the back pocket of his slacks.

carried the songbook in the back pocket of his slacks. It was with this songbook that he quickly smothered the fire in my hair when I was caught playing with matches at the age of six.

For several summers my sister and I attended Falls Creek Baptist Assembly during Indian Week. I was well aware that Mafo would also be attending as the Police Patrol. This caused me to have a safe and secure feeling. One incident when his presence on the campground caused me to experience that safe feeling was when my group was using flashlights to see our way in the dark. As the Police Patrol, he stopped our group to warn us of snakes. They had killed several large sized water moccasin snakes that day. He warned me to be careful and look under pews before I sat.

When I spent time with him in his home, he would take me to his church, First Indian Baptist Mission in McAlester, Oklahoma. There I met many members of his church family.

In his later life, my Mafo had a stroke. Due to failing health, Mafo spent time in nursing homes in Talihina, Oklahoma and Norman, Oklahoma. The strokes affected his language but he was mobile. However, he needed the assistance of a walker.

In the 1970's my sister and brother-in-law cared for Mafo in their home in Topeka, Kansas. He then attended the Highland Park Southern Baptist Church.

Mafo spoke very little Choctaw around our family. It was when he was with other Choctaws he would fluently speak Choctaw.

When he was dying and in the hospital in Norman, Oklahoma, I had the opportunity to see him in his room. As I stood close to his bed, he opened his eyes then pointed his finger upwards to the ceiling. I believe this was his way of telling me that he knew he was dying and that he would soon be with his beloved Savior, Jesus. He was truly an example of a Christian who was totally in love with Jesus.◆◆◆◆

Ada Victoria Holson

Submitted by: Mrs. Wylie S. Black

Ada Victoria Holson (Roll #9332) was born April 15, 1884 to Choctaw District Judge Noel E. Holson and Lizzie (LeFlore) Holson.

At the age of six, she attended New Hope Female Seminary near Spiro, Indian Territory until the facility burned. She then attended the Tuskahoma Female Seminary and graduated from there. After receiving her teacher's certificate from Southeastern State College in Durant, she taught school.

Ada married William Johnson Harris, an original enrollee (Roll #6584) and they resided in Summerfield, Indian Territory, then they moved to Poteau, Oklahoma where their daughter Wyllie Sue (Harris) Black was born. There is one granddaughter, Janna Sue (Black) Kearns and three great grandchildren, Camisha Sue, Damon Thomas and Darren Joseph Kearns.

Ada passed away October 1, 1973 at Poteau, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Hopia Iskitina (Little Leader-Little Prophet)

Hopia Iskitina was a sub-chief in the Northeastern District of the Choctaw Nation under Mushulatubbe. He was born in the late 1700's. He was Mingo of the Hyah-Pa-Tusk-Kalo Clan of Choctaws and lived on the banks of the Sukenatcha River. He was a man of great firmness and character and played an important role in tribal history. He was a great Indian Warrior.

He first received recognition from his people in a battle with the Osage. When his commander led his warriors into a sure massacre, Little Leader assumed command and he led the Choctaws to victory, inflicting heavy losses on the Osage.

He was one of the first Choctaws to be enlisted into service for the U.S. Military. He fought with Andrew Jackson against the Creeks in the War of 1812, Battle of New Orleans, and Horseshoe Bend. Because of his bravery and cunning military strategies, he was commissioned a Captain by Andrew Jackson. It was during these wars that he received the double role of prophet and military leader.

His name appears on the register of St. Stephen's several times. He signed the Treaty of St. Stephen's, 1816. The Choctaws were promised that America would never allow them to be mistreated. The Choctaws signed over a small tract of land and the money was used for education.

Colonel John McKee wrote in this diary, May 26, 1818, "With Mr. Gaines I rode to Little Leader who paid me a compliment of a Salute." He often received Col. McKee and Gaines into his home.

On March 18, 1819, James Pitchlynn wrote the following to Major General A. Jackson, "Mushulatubbee, Little Leader, Pushmataha, and Red

Fort were highly gratified that Jackson was asked to conduct negotiations and were willing to 'Hear the talk of their father."

August, 1822, Mushulatubbe and his Captains gathered, and his was the first district to have prohibition. Little Leader declaring if whiskey selling did not stop in his district he would "take off heads". On May 22, 1823, Little Leader, Mushulatubbee, Pushmataha, and David Folsom signed an agreement with the missionaries, spelling out their mutual obligations for the schools.

On September 15, 1830, Little Leader arrived on the camp ground of the Dancing Rabbit Creek treaty after Mushulatubbee, Nittakechi and Leflore. David Folsom arriving later. Because of his oratorical power and military address, he was of great concern to President Jackson. On September 22 in the treaty negotiations, Little Leader rose and spoke against removal. He was very vocal. A vote was taken and only one vote was in favor of removal. On Thursday, September 23, a second negative vote was cast. On Friday, September 24, Little Leader led the walkout on the negotiations of the treaty. Because of his efforts, a majority of the tribal negotiators were not present when the treaty was signed, those not present were rumored at 2/3 majority. Little Leader was so indignant of the treaty that he threatened to kill any chief who affixed his signature.

On April 1, 1831 Little Leader wrote a letter to President Jackson stating the position of himself and his warriors, declaring he would do all within his power to protect his people. He asked to let them remain in peace where they were.

Little Leader was determined to stay, and persuaded his company to remain with him. William Ward's mistreatment of the Indians who came to register, and his mishandling of their claims, prompted Little Leader and other Choctaws to protest directly to last hours of his life the drum beat. His final cry was according to Choctaw tradition but on a grand scale. All the Sukenatacha Indians and family were there. Then "Tushka Paiya" the warrior's call was uttered and the 7 poles, 3 on each side and the taller pole at the head came down.

Hon. J.H. Currie's manuscript states: "Little Leader was a sad and disappointed man and spent the remainder of his stormy life in the midst of his faithful and broken people. Near the running waters , on his own reservation surrounded by the forest, rests the dust of one of the greatest children ever born to Kemper County."

Hopia Iskitina stayed in Mississippi and died there. He was buried near his home. However, as his granddaughter, Sallie Gibson, was leaving Mississippi and coming to Indian Territory, he gave her his buffalo horn spoon that he carried in the War of 1812, for good luck and as a keepsake. The buffalo spoon is now in the possession of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Sallie Gibson married Calvin David Ervin in Mississippi and they came to Indian Territory together. They had 13 children, 10 girls and 3 boys:

Nancy Carolina Ervin Hampton
Margaret Ervin Oaks
Emily (Emma) Ervin Willis, Ford, Carpenter, Christian
Delilah Ervin Willis, Clark, Stallord, Christian, Luther, Davis
Susan Ervin Everidge
Alice Ervin Loman
May Jane Freeney
Mary Ann Ervin
Martha Ervin
Christopher Columbus Ervin
William Lee (Bill) Ervin

This writing is the result of the combined efforts of: Dallas Garland Ervin, Wilbor O. Wilson, Alvera Jane Ervin, and Connie Marie Ervin, typist

Note: The Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty is dated September 15, 1830, but was not signed until September 27, 1830.◆◆◆◆

Allen Hotubbee

My name is Allen Hotubbee, 1/2 Choctaw and born 11-14-1903 (Roll #1511NB). My father's name, Joseph Hotubbee, full blood Choctaw (Roll #5702). Where he was born or where he was from, unknown. My mother's name, Nancy Freeman, a white woman born presumably in Arkansas. I'm an only child. Teddy Roosevelt was the President during World War I. I went to school at Goodland Indian Orphanage at Hugo, Oklahoma. They had meatless, wheatless, and sweetless days. I sure didn't like sweetless days for breakfast. We sweetened our oatmeal with sorghum molasses.

My wife's name is George Ruth Hokit, born 11-19-1906 in Ada, Indian Territory. She had eight brothers, two sisters. We were married 11-26-1921 in Pushmataha County, Oklahoma. We had five children, three girls and two boys. Syble Hotubbee, born 01-02-1923; Aline Hotubbee, born 12-21-1924; Delbert Hotubbee, born 10-19-1927; Hazel Hotubbee, born 04-27-1930; Benjo Hotubbee, born 08-17-1932. 16 grandchildren, 25 great

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hotubbi

grandchildren, 6 great great grandchildren.

Many changes in our married life in our home. We had no running water, no electricity, no radio. My first job before I married, I was about 11 years old, chopped cotton for 25 cents a day and my dinner. The many changes, our main transportation-trains. I enjoyed riding trains, dirt roads, no bridges. We went to town in wagons, horseback, and foot in our younger married life. I was a farmer, had cattle, made sorghum molasses-sold it for 50 cents a gallon. Under President Hoover, our Nation was in desperate need of food money--panic, no money to buy food. It so happened at that time, I was farming. We had plenty of milk, butter, eggs, meat and corn. I would take produce to Clayton, Tuskahoma, couldn't sell it--no money. You know the rest of the story when Roosevelt was elected, everything changed, people went to work. I like the change from gravel roads to paved hi-ways and automobiles. I road horseback from Yanush to Wilburton (22 miles) to Hartshorne (28 miles) to Finley (30 miles). I remember driving cattle all day, bed the cattle down, hoble the horse, take off saddle, use it for a pillow. Today, fast take cattle in trailer to market.

My farm is under 40 foot of water in Sardis Lake. My father is buried there. My first recollection was President Woodrow Wilson. He said, "If you put me in, I'll keep you out of war." We were shipping supplies to our allies. The German U-boats begin to sink our ships and that got us involved.

In my younger days, I was in the ministry for 40 years. During World War II, I was an A/C mechanic.

I see the morals of our Nation sinking. I wish we had a closer walk with each other and with the Lord. I like the fast mode of transportation in which we live--paved hi-ways in front of my house. My mom had a cow lot in the middle of No. 2 hiway. Food today is not as pure and wholesome as it was when I was a kid growing up. Today, much of our food is contaminated with sprays.

Something else I enjoyed when I was a kid was going to the silent movies. When they spoke, it came on the screen what they said. The one's I watched was Hoot Gibson, Shirley Temple, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin, William S. Hart and Tom Mix. Tom Mix was my favorite. I enjoyed playing baseball. After I retired, I fished and in old age still fish.

I think of late of things that came and went. I think how I been any help to society. I've had pretty good opportunity to help, some are really odd. We were traveling back and forth from here, Yanush to Kilgore, Texas, two weeks there and two weeks here. A family in Damom Valley, house burned up and I decided while in Kilgore to take up donations. I went from house to house asking for help. The first question, where? When I would tell them, after the shock, they would say, "Oh well, they need help." In the house they would go, coming out with dishes, quilts, food, clothing. I brought it to this family. There are many incidents I have helped families.

Below is a copy of a letter sent to the SUPREME COURT in Washington, D.C. on September 8, 1992.

September 8, 1992

Subject: Prayer

Gentlemen:

Our United States Government is a Democracy. Being in the ministry forty years more or less, I've always encouraged prayers.

Speaking on the behalf of Christian people, of which number in the millions. People are getting disturbed of the interference of praying.

No person really lives until he has found something worth dying for. Daniel thought it was worth dying for, so laws passed didn't stop him from praying.

Our government is based upon Christian principles, wherein everyone is allowed to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.

I am an ordained minister and pastor.

Allen Hotubbee
Route 1, Box 217
Tuskahoma,Oklahoma 74574

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George Hudson

Submitted by: LaHoma Gene Fields
Granddaughter

This newspaper article about George Hudson, my grandfather was done in 1989 and tells a lot about him. I am sorry I waited too late to have all my questions answered. It just seemed he had always been there and there would be time. I am now 53 and don't know very much more than this article, but I cherish the times I had with him. He was so wise and patient. He loved his family, music and God. He touched many people during his lifetime.

The story is reprinted from the "Poteau News & Sun" on January 15, 1989 by Kathy Richardson.

It was 1897 in Eagletown, Indian Territory, and Wash Hudson lay dead from a gunshot wound received while trying to separate two friends in a fight.

His wife, Frances Bohannon Hudson, was left to raise Peter, Roah, James, George, Sophia, Adeline and Caroline alone.

Full blood Choctaw Indians, all the children were born at Eagletown, south of Little River, 12 miles east of Broken Bow. George was only six months old when his father died.

Today the sole survivor of the family, George Hudson is 91 and lives with his wife, Berta, in Talihina.

"They sent my father's killer to prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," George said, "Where they tell me he cut his own throat and died."

"In those days," George added, "Indians believed in revenge. To keep my oldest brother, Peter, from taking revenge by killing someone in the murderer's family, my mother sent him to Tuskahoma to live.

"Most Choctaws also believed in witches. I remember one time a woman people thought was a witch came to doctor another woman. The sick woman died and an Indian doctor said the witch had poisoned her, so the dead woman's family took revenge by killing someone in the witch's family.

"Then, someone in the witch's family took revenge by killing one of the dead woman's relatives, and it went back and forth like that until the militia was called from Fort Smith to put an end to it.

"The militia declared a war between the families and gave them a certain amount of time to stop the killings. I don't know how many people were killed before it was over."

Indian doctors used herbs and roots to cure illnesses. "My uncle, Sampson Bohannon was a medicine man," George said. "It was a gift from above.

"He would make teas from herbs. He wouldn't let you know what was in the tea. He would gather things from the forest to doctor people with.

"One time at a camp meeting, Mother had a facial stroke. Her mouth was pulled down on one side. Someone went to get my uncle. He had a piece of bull horn about three inches long with a hole in it. He broke a brown snuff bottle, took a small piece of the glass and wrapped it onto the end of a stick with some thread. He hit my mother on the side of the neck, in a vein, with the glass and made blood start coming out, then put some cloth with coal oil on it down into the horn and set it on fire. While smoke was still coming out of the horn, my uncle put it on the place where he'd made my mother's neck bleed and sucked on the end of the horn to make more blood come out. She got over the stroke."

"When we were small, all of us stayed home in the piney woods. Mother was very religious and very strict. We would go to church every Sunday at the Philadelphia Church in Goodwater, about three miles from where we lived. There were seven Indian camp houses there, but we hardly ever stayed for the night services, because we usually had to walk to church."

"After my father died and Peter was sent away, my brother Roah made our living. He hunted wild game with a long barreled, black powder rifle. We had meat all the time. There were wild hogs, deer, turkey, rabbits, squirrels, and even wild cattle. To preserve meat for the winter, we would kill about a 250 pound hog. We had two washpots to clean the hog in and Mother would use everything; the liver, entrails, and all. She would push a stick in and turn the entrails wrong side out, wash them, and put them in a pan with salt to soak overnight. Then she would wash them some more and fry them on the hearth. They were good."

"We had a smokehouse. It was airtight and had a big fire, of hickory mostly, in the middle. We would hang the hams in there. Mother would put the meat in a five gallon can and cover it with hog grease. It was already cooked, all you had to do was warm it. There were lots of fish too. Roah fished with a bow and arrow that he made from a bois d'arc (bo dark) tree. The bow was five feet long and the arrows about three feet. He made arrowheads and a spearhead from a barrel hook."

"We always raised a big garden of sweet potatoes, peas, peanuts, and other vegetables. We had a big corn patch in the Red River bottoms and kept a crib full of corn. We had 'tacepalaska' (cornbread) three times a day and ate lots of 'tampfulah' (hominy). We dug wild potatoes and gathered berries. Wild strawberries were small, but good. There was no help from the government in those days. We had to root or die."

"The only things we had to have money for were coffee, sugar, soda, baking powder and salt. To get money, Mother, Sophia, and Adeline would dig snakeroot in the woods. They would gather about five pounds of the yellowish root, wash it and dry it out. When it was dry, it would weigh about three pounds. They would get 60 cents per pound for it at the Eagletown market. It would be shipped from there to other states, where they would make turpentine from it. That $1.80 bought enough coffee and other things to last a long time. Mother paid 50 cents for a 50 pound sack of green coffee beans. She would take them home, roast them in an iron skillet and grind them in a coffee grinder."

"We had all kinds of eggs, from chickens, ducks, and geese. Sometimes we would find quail and turtle eggs. We would eat them too."

"We always had milk cows. We drank mostly buttermilk that Mother would make in a churn."

"There were lots of wild horses in those days, thousands of them. The Indian men would round them up, sometimes 500 at a time and run them into a brush corral. Then they would go in and rope the ones they wanted and break them as saddle horses or work horses."

"The Indian men were mean. They used to wear their guns to church. They wore their hair in long braids, sometimes past their knees."

"Our houses were made of logs. There were big, tall pine trees that were easy to split. There were no sawmills then. Our floors were made of 6"x 12" logs jammed together. We would get some grayish-looking clay soil, mix it with grass and smooth it into the cracks with a homemade planer. They called it 'chinking'. We would smooth it again when it dried. It was almost like cement and made a good floor. Using a 'froe', inch thick shingles were made for roofs and two foot long boards were made with a drawing knife to be used as sliding wooden windows."

George says there wasn't much danger living out in the woods. "The biggest hazard to our health was water. We would drink from springs and lots of times the water wasn't pure. It was salty and would breed mosquitoes and germs. It was better after we got wells dug."

In 1904 George was sent to Jones Academy, a U.S. Government military school for Indian children, northeast of Hartshorne. "We had uniforms and wooden guns that looked like the old Springfield rifles," he said, " and we drilled for an hour every day just like the regular militia."

George didn't speak any English when he entered the academy and the children weren't allowed to speak the Choctaw language, so naturally the lack of communication sometimes caused problems.

The children were given upstairs bedrooms. "I figured the quickest way down every morning was to slide down the banister, so I did. And every day I would get a whipping. "They had a long whip, like a buggy whip. They didn't hit me very hard, but I would always yell real loud. When I would come out of the room after a whipping, my friends would ask who was doing all that hollering, but I always told them it must have been someone else. I didn't know why I was being whipped until one day another boy told me in Choctaw what I was doing wrong. I didn't get any more whippings."

George didn't get his eighth grade diploma from the academy. If he had, when he went into the American Expeditionary Forces toward the end of the World War I in 1918, he could have entered as a First Lieutenant. However, as a Corporal First Class, he led his squad of eight men who were part of the 3rd Army Division, 38th Infantry which fought in Germany and France.

"I had the Asian flu while going over to Europe on a ship," he said. "At least 900 men on my ship died from the disease before we ever landed. There were so many sick men in line to see the doctor, that I got too sick to stand in line any longer. But three days before we landed, I got up one morning and I felt fine. I think the Lord had a hand in it."

George learned to play the organ as a child after his stepfather purchased one from a Jewish drummer who came to their house selling various goods.

He played piano for the Assembly of God Church in Talihina from 1935 to 1979 and was a good tenor. He sang for a while with an Indian quartet on a radio station in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

George's first wife, Betty Fitzpatrick, died at the age of 27. They had two children, Charles, who now lives in Ada, and Bernice Fields of Clayton. At 32, he married Berta Trammell, who was half his age. "Mama didn't want me to marry George, because he was so much older than I and already had two children," Berta said, "but he always looked so much younger than he really was, and I used to sneak out to see him. Mama cried all the way to our wedding, but after she got to know him, she and Papa both loved George."

The Hudsons have been married 58 years. Berta, who is 5/16 Cherokee, is proud of George's Indian Heritage.

"His great great great uncle, another George

Hudson, was chief of the Choctaws in 1861 and 1862," she said. There is a memorial dedicated to him and two other chiefs along the highway between Broken Bow and Eagletown. You ought to stop and see it sometime. It's real nice."

George Hudson: Eagletown, Oklahoma 02-02-1897; Talihina, Oklahoma 07-16-1995.
Wash Hudson - dod August, 1897
  M: Francis Bohannon
    Peter W. Hudson
    Sophia Hudson Byington
    Roor (Roah) Hudson - dod 04-28-1933
    Caroline Hudson Going
    George Hudson - 02-02-1897/07-16-1995
    James
    Adeline
Aunts - Uncles (information obtained from old legal document)
  Jack Hudson - 03-14-1926
  Elizabeth Hudson - dod 1868, before enrollment
  Sallie Hudson - dod 1862, before enrollment
  Harriett Hudson Amos - dod 1901
  Daniel Hudson - dod 1901
  Peter J. Hudson -dod 10-28-1938 (wife, Amanda)
G.G.G. Uncle: George Hudson, Chief 1861-1862

George Hudson
  M: Betty Fitzpatrick - dob 07-15-1903/ dod 06-10-1930
  Charles Eugene Hudson dob 06-03-1922
  Bernice Hudson - dob 05-10-1924
  M: Berta Trammell - dob 03-21-1914, married 09-13-1930; no children.
Bernice Hudson Fields - dob 05-10-1924, married 08-04-1942
  M: Athell Alwin Fields - dob 04-14-1920
    Lahoma Gene Fields - dob 06-13-1943
    Betty Jane Fields Huntington -dob 09-04-1944
    Ace A. Fields Jr., - dob 11-04-1947
    Glenda Joyce Fields Davis - dob 08-05-1949
    George William Fields - dob 10-20-1953
Lahoma Gene Fields - dob 06-13-1943, married 09-30-1960
  M: Albert Everly Hudson - dob 03-16-1941
    Janice Arlene Hudson Lovell -dob 05-07-1961
    Julie Ann Hudson Turner - dob 11-26-1962
    Jeri Lynn HudsonTrumbly - dob 12-21-1964
    Jason Albert Hudson - dob 08-04-1967
  M: Darrall Wayne Brinlee - dob 02-29-1948 married 06-20-1979

Grandchildren:
  Sara Ann Turner
  Jennifer Michele Worth
  Jacob Montgomery Trumbly
  Amanda Lynn Turner
  Kyle Everly Lovell
  James Albert Hudson
  Lucas Monroe Trumbly
  Jesse Michael Turner
  Zachery Wayne Hudson
  Samatha Jane Hudson

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Irene Hudson Heard

Belle of the Kiamichi Mountains

1897-

Original Enrollee 3/4 CDIB #5487 of the Oklahoma Choctaw Nation

Irene (Hudson) Heard attending college at Haskell

Submitted by: Daughters, Suzanne Heard and Betty Jane Heard Watson

Halito! It is our privilege and pleasure to share information about the life and heritage of our mother, Irene Hudson Heard, who is an original enrollee of the great Choctaw Nation. First, however, we wish to commend the efforts of those people who have made this book possible, particularly Charleen and Wesley Samuels and Judy Allen - people of outstanding talent.

Nobody was surprised when Harry J.W. Belvin, Chief of the Choctaw Nation, officially commissioned Irene Mildred Hudson Heard as "Goodwill Ambassador for the Choctaw Nation" in 1973. Nobody, that is, except Irene.

Considered by her peers as the Choctaws' best public relations woman, the soft spoken Haileyville grandmother accepted the honor as she has conducted her life - with grace, modesty, and good humor.

If ever there were a "belle" of the Kiamichi Mountain area, it would be Irene Hudson Heard, a direct descendant of George Hudson, Principal Chief from 1860 to 1862 whose Council formed the symbol of the Great Seal of the Choctaw Nation. One of the best known women in southeastern Oklahoma, Irene has lived under the administration of 18 U.S. Presidents. She is admired for her infectious smile, her kindness, her love of education, and her devotion to family.

Born November 12, 1897, at Lyceum, Indian Territory, when William McKinley was President, Irene is the third oldest of ten children. Her father was Peter J. Hudson, a pure blood Choctaw and nephew of Chief George Hudson. Peter is credited with teaching the English language to more Indian children than any other person. He became a legend in education work as it pertains to the tribes, but he himself first had to overcome great odds.

"My father was taken out of the wilderness by an Indian agent and couldn't speak a word of English," Irene recalls. "He told me how hard it was for him and that I had a big head start on him in my education."

Peter Hudson was born October 10, 1861, in Eagletown, Indian Territory. His father was James Hudson, and his mother was known as Ah-ho-bo-tema. Peter Hudson attended school for the first time in 1867 at the age of six. The school was held in the dilapidated buildings of Stockbridge Female Seminary, a missionary school which had been abandoned as a result of the Civil War. According to his memoirs and to letters that he wrote to Irene, Peter later attended a school two miles south of Stockbridge. He wrote that he walked to and from school along a trail through the woods and saw many deer and other wild game. Sometimes children traveled on horseback six or seven miles to school. If stranded by high water, they might remain a day or so with the teachers who provided them with food and shelter.

Hospitality was a Choctaw tradition, and any visitor to a Choctaw home was warmly greeted by dogs and master, although the wife and children might hide until curiosity got the better of them. Peter remembered seeing as many as twenty five guests at his father's table, and visitors were welcome to stay overnight or stay a week without objection from the host. As a boy, Peter had to grind corn in a hand mill to make bread for such meals, and then wait until all the guests had eaten before he could eat. Sometimes the hospitality was not quite as sincere as at other times, depending on the guest. The atmosphere could become strained, like the time Peter's sister mumbled in Choctaw in front of a visitor: "No- count white man come into our country." The children were later mortified to learn that the man, a mixed blood, understood Choctaw. He was Isaac Garvin, later a principal chief.

From the time of the Civil War, the Choctaws' clothing was no different from that of the white men. Peter recalled that he knew only one Choctaw who wore braided hair and only once saw an Indian who wore such primitive dress as buckskin leggings. Choctaw women wore "poke bonnets," ankle-length dresses or robes, and shawls.

Peter's memoirs describe the life of full blood families as happy-go-lucky and uncomplicated by worry for the future. They got credit at the nearest store or managed a meager income from occasionally selling a hog, snakeroot, or the hides of otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, fox, skunk, and deer. The typical Choctaw diet included meat, coffee, and bread made from ground corn, supplemented by sweet potatoes, turnips, beans, onions and sometimes wild berries.

Peter attended Spencer Academy from 1870 to 1876. He knew no English, and of the sixty students attending the academy, only three understood English and none of the teachers knew Choctaw. For this reason Peter learned practically nothing at school. He told a *Muskogee Daily Phoenix* reporter in later years that the teachers would call the students before them once a week and make an examination supposed to show the extent of the boys' English, and then make a report to the superintendent. Peter said, "Teachers would sometimes put *excellent* on our cards or He *hasn't spoken a work of Choctaw all week.* And that was the only language we knew. But they had to do that or they would have to flunk us all."

Peter had a poor record at Spencer and couldn't get a scholarship, but three years later he was given a scholarship. With six other boys he was taken by Edmund McCurtain (who was later Chief from 1884-86) to Springfield, Missouri, where Peter was enrolled in Drury College. He attended the school 12 years, studying English, Greek, and Latin. Intent on becoming a Presbyterian minister, Peter completed his education at Hartford (Connecticut) Theological Seminary.

After his schooling, Peter returned to Indian Territory and helped take the government census in 1890, the first complete census ever taken of the Choctaws. It was during this time that somewhere among the potato hills and the Kiamichi Mountains he met Irene's mother, Amanda Jane Bohanan. A lovely young girl who was 3/4 Choctaw, Amanda

Jane was the daughter of Sam and Margaret Woods Bohanan. Peter not only put Amanda Jane on the census roll but fell in love with her as well. They were married in 1892 near Talihina.

One day, Peter was summoned to the residence of J.J. McAlester, founder of the city of McAlester, and was offered a school contract to run the Tuskahoma Female Academy, located four miles west of Tuskahoma. He accepted the position, married Amanda Jane and began his new superintendent position in August 1892. Amanda Jane became the first matron, and Irene was one of three Hudson children born there. The academy for girls was maintained by the Choctaw Nation until statehood. The Choctaws also maintained Jones Academy for Boys, which is still in operation as a coed boarding school.

When Irene was two years old, her father went to Washington, D.C., as a member of several delegations, representing the Choctaw Nation. He was often called upon as an interpreter and made several trips to Mississippi to visit with the Choctaws who were not removed. In 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt asked that someone from the Choctaw Nation who understood the Choctaw language be sent to Washington. Peter Hudson and D.C. McCurtain were sent, with Peter spending most of the time in the Capitol. While in Washington, he was one of four scholars who translated *Katikisma - A Catechism of the Catholic Religion* into the Choctaw language and was the proofreader of the Choctaw Dictionary. He also was an auditor of funds allocated to the Choctaws and held the job until the end of tribal government.

Peter worked on a comprehensive history of the Choctaws for the State Historical Society from 1929 to 1933. He told some of the Choctaw legends to Novella Goodman Martin who used them in her book, "Choctaw Little Folk," which can be found in libraries today. He also wrote many articles for the Chronicles of Oklahoma. Elizabeth Nash in "Land of the Kiamichi: wrote: "Mr. Hudson had the most first hand information of the later territorial days of the Choctaw Nation and knew more Choctaw folklore than any person of his time."

A member of the group that founded the Talihina Indian Hospital, Peter Hudson made the dedicatory speech at the facility's opening and, as a coincidence, died in that hospital a short time afterward on October 21, 1938. His funeral service was held in the old Choctaw Council House, and he is buried in the Old Town Cemetery.

Irene, like her father, is well-educated. She attended Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas, and like her father attended Drury College. Later she attended Southeastern Oklahoma State University in Durant. Upon her marriage in 1917 she moved to Adamson. She later moved to McAlester and then to Haileyville where she resides now. During her career she taught in the grade schools of Adamson, Shady Valley and Haileyville and served as an instructional aide in various Indian schools where she worked with both parents and students.

Education has always been important to Irene, who says, "I wanted to give my girls, who are my jewels, the best education they could get -- and I did."

Irene recalls that when she was five or six years old, her mother had her gather eggs and count them until she got a dozen. Back then, that was a way of learning to count.

At Jones Academy, as a Bureau of Indian Affairs employee, Irene was presented an Honor Award for Commendable Service by BIA Area Director Virgil Harrington. The award praised her for demonstrating "her ability which reflected excellent qualities of leadership, counseling, resourcefulness, cooperation, ability in self-expression and tolerance."

"Mrs. Heard worked with young boys with problems," Harrington wrote, "She was endowed with the faculty of taking students where she found them and worked patiently with them. Students made great strides of achievement under her supervision. She gave generously of her free time to assist the students when needed. Mrs. Heard's contribution to the Bureau in the field of education speaks for itself in the many, many, lives of the Indian youth she has reached in helping create within themselves a deep concern in grasping and taking advantage of the education opportunities offered them."

Irene's daughter Suzanne recalls: "Many nights my mother would call me and say, 'Suzanne, I'm bringing some boys' clothes home to wash. They are in a school program.' Since we had no washer, she left the clothes to soak overnight in the bathtub. Then she would hang them outside to dry and brought them in to iron to take to the students the next Monday.

"Her days off were Friday and Saturday," Suzanne continues, "On Thursday evening the last thing she would do was check her little boys lists to see if they had money for the Saturday movie and money for popcorn. She would always leave money for the less fortunate. She was never too busy to dispense the rarest of all contemporary services, namely courtesy and a genuine smile. She is just a fabulous human being. Everything she does is from the heart."

When Irene retired from Jones Academy in 1970, she kept busy doing volunteer work at the school.

She also taught music and was the story teller. Some of the stories she told were what her father had told her. One of her father's stories, which is included in "Choctaw Little Folk," is *Why the Possum's Tail Has No Hair*. It goes like this:

Coon and Possum met one day and had talk. As talk went on, Possum couldn't keep eyes off Coon's tail.
"How's your folks?" asked Coon.
"Fine," replied Possum.
"How you?" continued Coon.
"Fine," came the reply. Possum was so busy admiring Coon's tail, he couldn't think of anything else.
"Where you going?" Coon asked.
"On way to mountain," answered Possum who had come out of bottom.
"What for?"
"Hunting persimmons. Might find some," Possum answered, still looking at Coon's tail.
"Just passed persimmon grove on way down," Coon told him.
"Any persimmons?" asked Possum beginning to show a little interest.
"Trees full."
"Where you going, Coon?"
"To bottom to look for crawdads."
"Noticed them in every slew, lots of them," said Possum and with that his eyes were back on Coon's tail.
"Your beautiful tail, Coon! How did you get it?" he had to ask.
"Took hickory bark, wrapped it around tail then singed it. That is way I got colors," explained Coon.
They separated, each going own way. Possum kept thinking how he could have tail like Coon's. He got hickory bark and wrapped tail. He built fire to singe tail but he burned all hair off. Ever since possums have had no hair on tails. That is reason they travel at night. They still sulk because no hair on tails.

After Irene's retirement, the parents of the Jones Academy students elected her to serve on the Jones Academy Advisory School Board of which she is still a member. Today she still attends monthly school board meetings at Jones. She has played a large role in the Pittsburg County Choctaw Council which she served as president, vice president and chaplain. Futhermore, she has been a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes, a member of the Health Board at Talihina, a commissioner of the Choctaw Housing Authority, and served on the first Choctaw Tribal Election Board.

Over the years, her duties took her many times to Washington, D.C., where she met with U.S. House Speaker Carl Albert and former first ladies Pat Nixon and Lady Bird Johnson. Irene also had the opportunity to build friendships with entertainers such as Conway Twitty, Jerry Lee Lewis, The Oak Ridge Boys, Eddie Fisher and historians, Muriel Wright and Angie Debo. Irene's talent at playing piano enabled her to win first place in a Kansas City Competition that was judged by the noted Polish pianist/composer Ignace Paderewski.

Irene (Hudson) Heard being made an honorary member of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol Former Member of the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes and First Woman Honorary Oklahoma Highway Patrol Trooper

Left to Right: Commander Lloyd Basinger, Lt. Bob Shaw, and troopers Ernest Weeks, David Pruitt, H.D. Van Arsdell look on as Lt. Bennie Durant, a member of the Chickasaw Tribe, presents Irene with an OHP trooper's hat.

Irene traveled many miles to acquire photographs for the book titled "A History of the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes 1949-1991." She's a real trooper!

Irene served as secretary of the Haileyville Order of the Eastern Star No. 124 for 39 years and was recognized as a 50-year member. She also was OES organist and treasurer and served as worthy matron in 1941. In addition, she was a member of the Sonshine Club of Adamson, the Ohoyohoma Club, past president of the Hartshorne and Haileyville PTAs, and parliamentarian and district co-chair of the Pittsburg County Democratic Club.

In 1976 Irene was recognized as Oklahoma's first woman honorary Highway Patrol Trooper. She was chosen as a result of her involvement in civic and Indian affairs. "Because of her many outstanding contributions to our state, we feel that Mrs. Heard represents Oklahoma as one of its finest citizens," said Roger Webb, who was commissioner of Oklahoma Public Safety. She received an honorary Highway Patrol card and a letter of congratulations from then-Governor David Boren. That same year Irene was named one of three "Outstanding Indian Women of Oklahoma" at the Oklahoma Federation of Indian Women's quarterly meeting at Chilocco Indian School.

An original enrollee of the Choctaw tribe, she was named the first Oklahoma Indian Mother of the Year in 1978 for her "tireless service to the American Indian people." She also was named International Mother of the Year, an award presented by representatives of 10 foreign countries.

Irene has always stayed busy whether with volunteer work, church work or her hobbies of sewing and playing the piano. For years she designed her own patterns and sewed or crocheted items pertaining to her Indian ancestry. She is a self taught needlework artist.

"When we were children growing up at home, my mother always kept her sewing machine locked because it was very hard to replace a needle then," Irene recalls. "If a needle was broken, we would have to make a trip on the train into Fort Smith, Arkansas, which was quite a distance then." As soon as she was old enough, Irene got a chance at the sewing machine, and she was determined to learn the art well.

She is one of the best-known women in southeastern Oklahoma, not only because of her school and church work among Native Americans, but because for a decade she was a top sales lady at J.C. Penney's in McAlester. There were many who came to that store and, immediately on stepping inside, would ask: "Is Irene here?" She was a favorite sales lady among the store's customers and was greatly admired by her store manager and co-workers.

When she worked as a counselor at Jones Academy, she used her sewing ability to help with costumes for plays for the children. She also played the piano for various plays and on special occasions when the children wanted to do group singing. One of her most remembered contributions is the act she worked up with five of the Jones Academy boys that she called "The Happy Wanderers." The boys, accompanied by her at the piano, made appearances at numerous gatherings throughout the area.

Irene was given a surprise birthday party at Jones Academy on November 12, 1996. The event attracted the entire Choctaw Tribal Council, Choctaw Chief Hollis Roberts, Jones Academy School Board members, State Senator Gene Stipe, Eastern Oklahoma State College President Dr. Bill Hill, many friends and former students. It was topped off with a special framed plaque, letter and autographed photo from President Bill Clinton.

She has throughout her lifetime been a pillar in the foundation of the Choctaw tribe and the Democratic Party. Irene often has referred to her father's written history about the Choctaws and the Kiamichi area. She always gets a laugh and nods of approval at political meetings when she expresses appreciation to Senator Stipe for his efforts at improving roads and highways in Pittsburg County. "I was born in the mountains of Indian Territory and never got out until Gene Stipe built a road back to where I was," she is quoted as saying in a Stipe campaign brochure.

Known for her perpetual smile and her quiet sense of humor, Irene makes a game of refusing to reveal her age. Choctaw Chief Roberts and Senator Stipe said they once asked her age and was informed by her: "Why, a woman that would tell her age would tell anything."

That's Irene Heard, the Goodwill Ambassador for the Choctaw Nation. She could serve as well or better than a lot of people who go to London, Paris, or Madrid with "Ambassador" titles. Chances are she would make more friends than the politicians would make.

The Indian heritage truly lives in Irene, the Belle of the Kiamichi Mountains, and is passed on to anyone she happens to meet. Her home, her children, and her life reflect the pride of the Choctaws.

She's that sort of woman. A credit to the Choctaw tribe.◆◆◆◆

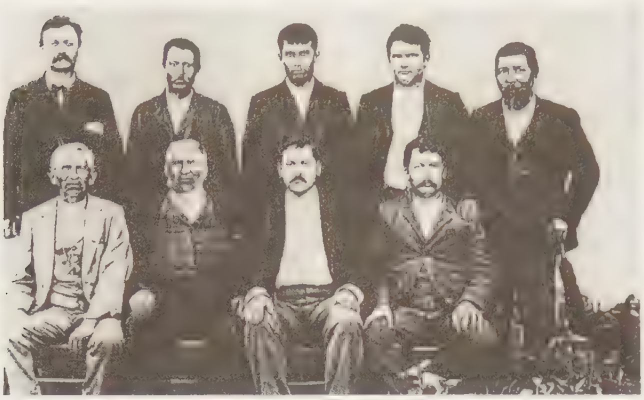
Peter H. Hudson

News article from the Hugo Daily News, 15 December 1931 by Peter J. Hudson. The story was first printed in the Antlers American.

Old History of Chotaw Council Houses is told.

Peter J. Hudson of Tuskahoma who supplied the information for this article was closely associated with many prominent and leading figures of the Choctaw Nation during the closing days of the Choctaw Government.

Mr. Hudson, a full blood Choctaw, was born near Eagletown, McCurtain County, known then as Eagle County, Choctaw Nation in 1861. He is a graduate of Drury College at Springfield, Missouri, member of the class of 1887, and also spent three years at a Theological Seminary at Hartford, Connecticut. He



Standing, from left to right: Wood Kirk, Absolum James, Edward Wilson, Raphael Wilson, Soloman Hotema Seated: John Turnbull, Henry Harris, John Wilson, Willie Wilson

gained wide prominence among his people after his return because of his versatile ability.

For many years, Mr. Hudson was at the head of the Tuskahoma Seminary at Tuskahoma. This school was continued until a few years ago when flames almost completely destroyed the main buildings. Since then, the government disbanded the school and now only traces of what was once the leading education institution in this portion of the Choctaw Nation may be seen.

During the past four years, Mr. Hudson was associated with the State Historical Society at Oklahoma City. Here he traced historical facts, relating to the Choctaw Indians from the time that any record may be had about them.

Turning back the pages of history to that period when Southeast Oklahoma was governed by citizens of the Choctaw Nation, I recall with happy memories some outstanding characters of the time in connection with events that have been lost to history.

Reproduction of this picture brings back to memory some pleasant associations I enjoyed with several of the men included in the picture. It is impossible, however, for me to do justice to these men as to presenting the history of their lives, but I take great pleasure in setting down some facts relating to some of them which may offer an insight to the character of the man and the role which he played.

Several of those in the picture were students at Old Spencer Academy the same year that I was a student there. This school was established by act of the Choctaw Council of 1842. It was the beginning of academics or boarding schools in the Indian Territory under the supervision of the Choctaw Government.

Spencer Academy was placed under the control of the American Board of Commissions of Foreign Missionary, and the superintendent and teachers were Presbyterians. The school continued to operate until 1860, when it was closed at the outbreak of the Civil War. The school was reopened in 1870 entirely under the supervision of the Choctaw Government.

Spencer Academy was the Alma Mater of many leaders of the Choctaw Nation. The school, later, was moved to another location, about ten miles northwest of the present town of Hugo. The school buildings were destroyed by fire in June, 1900, shortly after closing of the school term that spring. Efforts were made to rebuild the school but met with no success.

An Alumni organization was formed in July of this year at Cherokee Lake near Bennington, electing P.W. Hudson of Antlers, president. Mr. Peter J. Hudson of Tuskahoma was asked to compile the history of Spencer Academy.

The site of the Old Spencer Academy is now called Spencerville, Oklahoma, just across the county line into Choctaw County, about twenty miles southeast of Antlers.

Beginning with the top row, from left to right, we have Wood Kirk, an intermarried citizen, who became one of the leaders of the people with whom he cast his lot.

Mr. Kirk, a highly educated man, born and reared in Charleston, Albermarle County, Virginia, came to the Choctaw Nation in 1872, soon after his graduation from the Virginia Military Institute. He married a daughter of Governor Garvin of the Choctaw Nation, and settled at Kull Inla, near Shawneetown today in McCurtain County. About this time he was appointed U.S. Commissioner of that district of the Territory.

Following his second marriage, when he married Missie McClure, a sister of Premium McClure, who was a delegate to the constitutional Convention from McCurtain County, he settled on a farm, between Garvin and Idabel, engaged in farming and stock raising, where he became the wealthiest man in Red River County. Aside from his business success, he became widely known as a lover of outdoor life. A sportsman, radiating the hospitality of the Old South, Mr. Kirk entertained many of the early day celebrities.

His favorite sport was hunting and how he entertained his guests on hunting trips offered a true picture of the man. He did things in a big way, and preparing for a trip to the mountains, his retinue of servants was kept hurtling so that nothing would be left undone for the comfort of his guests.

Riding to forty hounds and leading a chase over the rugged country offered him his greatest pleasures. Sometimes his hunting trip would last for several weeks, and he was the soul of hospitality on all of these occasions. He owned a deer park which was one of the favorite attractions in that portion of the nation.

Many tales have been created and recounted around this character. His love for the outdoor life was probably his outstanding characteristic. He was a vigorous man, brimming with energy and seemed peculiarly fitted to his environment.

Mr. Kirk, on one of his trips back to his native state, was a passenger on an excursion liner along the Atlantic Coast, which was wrecked in a terrific gale. When the storm had subsided, one of the few survivors of the ship along with Mr. Kirk was a small Negro lad.

The boy was without a home, so Mr. Kirk brought him to the Indian Territory where he became one of his trusted retainers. The Negro grew up on the Kirk plantation, and now lives at Oklahoma City, known as Peter Kirk.

One of Mr. Kirk's intimate associates was an Indian named John Garland, who later became a preacher. This Indian preacher conducted the funeral of Mr. Kirk, when he died in 1916, and the sermon he preached on this occasion has become a masterpiece in its originality.

The "Old Settlers" organization of McCurtain County was perfected at the home of Wood Kirk on July 28, 1929. Included in this group is Paul Stewart of Antlers, formerly of Haworth, McCurtain County.

Absolum James, the second man in that row, acquired his education at the Old Spencer Academy, coming there to attend school in 1870, when the school re-opened. The school had closed down in 1860, at the outbreak of the Civil War. I was enrolled in school the same year, at the age of nine. I don't remember whether or not Absolum attended any other school.

Absolum made his home somewhere near Wheelock Academy, now McCurtain County. In about 1896, he was elected and served as district judge of the second district, known as the Apukshunnubbi district, the court grounds being Sulphur Springs or "Alikchi" in Choctaw. Seven counties, Red River, Eagle, Bok-Tuklo, Nashoba, Towson, Cedar and Wade formed the district, which today would take in parts of Pushmataha, Choctaw and McCurtain counties.

From 1850 to 1884, a judge held courts at each county seat and was called Circuit Judge but a change was made in 1884, creating one court for each of three districts, which became known as the District Court, and the official name of the presiding judge, District Judge.

It is quite possible that James held different positions in Towson County, before he was elected district judge, as he was one of the leading political figures of his county.

The third man in this row is Edward Wilson, one of the Wilson boys, who acquired much fame, politically, in the nation. He was appointed Superintendent of Wheelock Seminary in what now is McCurtain County, in 1892, the same year that I was appointed to a similar position at the Tuskahoma Female Seminary, in this country.

I have no information as to where Mr. Wilson acquired his education. After the signing of the Atoka Agreement, the United States Government took over our seminaries, leaving us to seek other positions. The next time I met Mr. Wilson, he was a candidate for the office of National Secretary. The same year I was a candidate for Nation Auditor. We were elected. This was 1901. We were re-elected in 1903, and again in 1905. We held these positions until Congress abolished them in 1912.

Mr. Wilson lived on a farm a short distance west of Fort Towson, where he died on December 13, 1920.

We now come to Raphael Wilson, a brother of Edward Wilson. Raphael married Emma Bohanon, a daughter of Joshua Bohanon. Joshua Bohanon was the grandfather of P.W. Hudson of Antlers. Mrs. Wilson, who is still living, makes her home at Valliant.

Mr. Wilson became a very prominent man in the affairs of the state, following statehood. He was a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture under Governor Haskell's administration. Later he became U.S. Field Clerk in the office at Idabel. He was the first automobile tag agent of McCurtain County, which position he held up to the time of his death in 1925.

He served as mayor of Valliant, was an active leader and worker in the Methodist church. His children are Toru, Eleanor, Raphael Jr., Green McCurtain and Waldo.

The last man on the upper row is Soloman Hotema, one of the most colorful characters of his time.

Mr. Hotema enrolled at Spencer Academy in 1870. Of all the students, he was the only one who spoke both English and Choctaw , and acted as interpreter.

A ruling in effect at that time governing student attendance at the boarding schools allowed Hotema only four years at Spencer. Then he was permitted to attend some college in the states so he went to Roanoke College, Virginia, and I believe, graduated there.

In about 1880, he returned home and became a useful citizen. He had taken up ministry at college and while he engaged in that profession, he was elected to various political positions. He served as district attorney for the third district, county judge, representative and interpreter. He was an able man in every way.

Along about 1898, a series of deaths occurred in his community, and upon being informed by the Medicine man, who was his close friend, that witchery was the cause of these deaths, Hotema took the law into his own hands, shooting and killing two Choctaw women and a man, whom the Medicine man had pointed out as skilled in the practice of witchcraft.

For these acts, Hotema was tried two times in the United States Court at Paris, Texas. He was acquitted in his first trial, pleading insanity, but was convicted in his second trial and sent to prison at Atlanta, Georgia, where he died in 1907. The United States Court had jurisdiction over murder cases in the Indian Territory at that time.

Judge T.C. Humphrey of Hugo, who once served as United States District Judge of the Central District of the Indian Territory, defended Hotema in his first trial. Judge Humphrey today has in his possession the weapon that Hotema used in removing the witches from his community.

Col. Jake Hodges of Paris, one of the most able criminal lawyers to practice in the central district of the Indian Territory, and co-counsel of Judge T.C. Humphrey, in pleading Hotema's case, referred the jury to the 18th verse of the 22nd chapter of Exodus, which says, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Col. Hodges was a picturesque figure himself.

Col. Hodges, I am reminded, was the inspirational force for Senator Paul Stewart to become a lawyer when Stewart, as a lad of ten, was greatly impressed by this man, whom he first saw as a counsel for a Negro, charged with stealing a horse, in the courts pleading to jury, composed of seven Negroes, two Indians and three white men.

Hotema resided in the Cold Springs community, a few miles west of the present town of Hugo, where, also, are the scenes of his killings.

John Turnbull, the first man in the lower group, was one of the leading exponents of education among the Choctaw people. I do not know where or when he attended school, but it must have been in the states before the Civil War. He was well educated.

Mr. Turnbull, whose descendants have become prominent in the affairs of the state, was a Presbyterian minister. After several years of teaching, and preaching, he served the nation as Superintendent of Public Schools. I know that he served in this capacity because he wrote me while I was a student at Hartford, Connecticut, informing me that I had used up my time in the colleges of the state. This was in 1889. I was then nine years in the state colleges, six years at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and three years at Hartford, Connecticut. However, I stayed on until I finished my course at Hartford in 1890.

Hence, I know that John Turnbull held the office of Superintendent of Public Schools that year. He may have acted in that capacity for several years.

Seated next to Mr. Turnbull is Henry Harris, one of the most able men to take an active part in the affairs of the Choctaw Government.

Born on Rock Creek, just across the line from Ultima Thule, Arkansas, Mr. Harris moved to Red River County, Choctaw Nation and later moved to the edge of the bottom near what now is Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma.

In 1888, when Ben Smallwood was Governor of the Choctaw Nation, Mr. Harris was appointed a member of the Choctaw delegation, with James Standley as chairman, to prosecute a claim against the United States Government in what has been known as the Leased District. Robert Ward was the third member of this delegation.

By virtue of the success of this delegation at Washington, half of the claim was collected and paid out in 1893, known as the leased district payment of $103 per capita. This delegation, known as the Standley delegation was continued to prosecute the claim for the other half of the leased district.

As late as 1909, after the death of Chairman James Standley, when certain attorneys sought a contract to prosecute the claim for the Choctaws, Chief Green McCurtain , refusing to sign the contract, appointed me to fill the vacancy on account of the death of Standley, saying that the Standley delegation was still recognized as the authorized body to look after the claim.

Mr. Harris was a member of the Supreme Court at one time, representing Apukshunnubbi district, or the second district. He represented Red River County, in the House of Representatives, and later was a member of the senate.

He died on October 29, 1899. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Harris, was a maternal aunt of Mrs. W.H. McBrayer of Haworth; M.O. Byram of Swink, and a maternal aunt of Mrs. Paul Stewart of Antlers. Their children are Bert S. Harris, Walter S. Harris, Jack

Harris, deceased, Mrs. W.J. Whiteman and Mrs. Dave Swink.

The old Henry Harris homestead is occupied by his son, Bert at the present time.

The man next to Mr. Harris is John Wilson, another one of the Wilson boys, John married the adopted daughter of John Turnbull, if I am not mistaken.

I met John Wilson immediately after I returned to Eagletown from Hartford. It happened that in 1890, he and I were employed as census enumerators, in the first census taken of whites and Indians in the Indian Territory. I was assigned to Nashoba and Wade counties while John worked Towson County.

It is probable that John Wilson held various political positions during his lifetime. In 1901, we were applicants for the same position, that of membership of the supreme court. Our friends agreed to appoint John Wilson to that position and slated me for the office of Auditor of the Choctaw Nation. I have already mentioned that I was a candidate for that office that year. So John Wilson was a member of the supreme court at that time. He was a member of the Choctaw Council at different times.

His children, as I remember, are Hatti Wilson, U.S. Field Clerk in the offices at Hugo and Antlers at the present time; Bessie Wilson of Hugo; Mittie (Vivian) Wilson of Oklahoma City, and Eugene Wilson of Fort Towson.

The last member of this group is Willie Wilson, the oldest of the Wilson boys who wielded powerful political influence in their district.

Willie is another old Spencer Academy student. He was there at the re-opening of the school in 1870. After leaving Spencer, I don't believe he attended any other school. However, I might be mistaken.

Mr. Wilson engaged in stock raising, banking and merchandising at Fort Towson and was successful in his business ventures. He was a capable man but he did not aspire to any political office until 1893, when he was elected to the office of Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation. He might have been re-elected in 1895. If so, he served four years as Treasurer.

The Wilson boys, Willie, John, Edward, and Raphael were born and reared at the old home place on Clear Creek, four miles southwest of Valliant. They were widely known as the Wilson boys who controlled Choctaw politics of Towson County for many years, beginning about 1880. Their influence extended into surrounding counties and continued until the enactment of the Dawes Commission, and the abolishment of the Choctaw Government.

The end.

The Wilson boys Roll numbers were: Edward (Roll #14003); Raphael (Roll #14099); John (Roll #14006); Willie (Roll #14100).◆◆◆◆

Peter W. Hudson (Roll #5673)

Submitted by: Mary Wood

Peter W. Hudson, Lillian Thelma, Myrtle May and Dorothy c. 1909

Peter W. Hudson was born at old Eagletown in McCurtain County on August 29, 1877. His parents were Washington and Frances Bohannon Hudson, also natives of Eagletown. His great uncle George Hudson, served as principal chief of the Choctaw in 1858 and was defeated when he refused to call a meeting of his Council to declare war against the government in favor of the Southern Confederacy. Peter Hudson's long career in politics was started in 1900 when Green McCurtain, then Choctaw Chief, named Hudson to complete the term of Simon Woods, who died while a member of the Choctaw Council. He represented Wade County, now a part of McCurtain, LeFlore and Latimer counties. Later, Hudson was chosen clerk of the council. At statehood, in 1907, he was elected what was then called district clerk for Pushmataha County, a position which was consolidated with that of court clerk in 1915 and served until the Republican landslide in 1920. Later, he served as a deputy in that office for eight years.

One of Peter Hudson's boyhood memories had to do with his first train ride. Hudson rode the Frisco passenger train in August of 1887 when he was a ten year old boy. He had traveled by wagon with his parents from Eagletown to Goodland on his way to Spencer Academy located near Nelson. At Goodland the family met Hudson's grandfather Joshua Bohannon of Grant. His grandfather suggested that young Peter just take the new "iron horse" from

Goodland to Antlers and save his parents and the real horses a two day trip. The family went to the station. When Peter heard so much noise and saw the steam and smoke, he ran and hid behind the platform. He came sheepishly back when the family called to him to hurry up. Ticket in hand, he boarded the train and found a seat. This introduction to trains was an exciting experience especially when he almost lost his hat sticking his head out of the window. Peter Hudson was enrolled as a full blood in Eagle County in 1896. Peter W. Hudson and his wife Myrtle Campbell Hudson of Tuskahoma were the parents of four children; Lillian Thelma, Dorothy, Peter W. Jr., and Hiawahnah.

The Choctaw roll number for Peter W. Hudson was 5673.◆◆◆◆

L.B. (Pug) Hughart

Submitted by: Ruth (Hughart) Wimberly

Our dad, L.B. "Pug" Hughart was a Choctaw original enrollee. He was born on May 26, 1891 in Whitefield, Oklahoma. His parents were R.L. "Dick" Hughart born on February 1, 1867 and died on February 15, 1930. His mother was Nancy Crowder Hughart born on December 30, 1869 and died on February 21, 1900. They were married in 1888 and lived on Beaver Mt. Later they named it Hughart for them and it had a church, school, and post office. They had five children.

Our dad, "Pug: attended school at Hughart, Jones Academy and Barber School. He was a barber in Whitefield in 1917 and later in Quinton, Oklahoma. He married Anna Elizabeth Nunnelee in 1918. She was born on November 14, 1901. They had five children, James, Beatrice and Naomi, born in Hughart, Herbert and Ruth were born in Quinton. Baby Naomi died in Quinton of the "Summer Complaint."

Dad and Mom moved to Quinton wanting all the education possible for their children. They taught us to be proud of our Choctaw heritage and always be honest and truthful. They were faithful members of the church with us children.

Dad worked many years at the zinc smelter in Quinton. It was booming with a railroad, banks, churches, many stores, doctors, lawyers, cotton gin, schools and fine teachers.

Mom was an excellent seamstress, sewing for the public and keeping us well-clothed as well as making many quilts all her life. She handed her ability to sew down to me which I enjoy.

Dad and Mom's pastime was gospel singing. Dad sang down low bass and Mom sang alto. They sang in church, our home and at many singing conventions in different areas for many miles around. All singers gathered to sing all day with "dinner on the ground". So enjoyable for all, even children. Piano or organ players took turns playing up a storm, too,

After the smelter closed, Dad taught "singing schools" night for two weeks in all areas. He taught how to read music in both round and shaped notes and keeping time with their hands. A pie supper was held at the end of the two weeks to raise the $20 owed Dad, a large sum then that went a long way.

Dad and his male quartet drove to Dallas, Texas in the late 1930's to sing on the air. So exciting for everyone - their "mixed" quartet managed to cut their songs on a large black 78 RPM record later - a treasure now.

There are a few dear ones today who still sing the good oldies. They remember "Pug" teaching them how to read music and his mellow, bass voice. Dad passed away in 1955. Mom passed on in 1969. Oh how we miss them. All of our family has passed on except Bea and family in New Jersey. I have my family here in Hughart, now Mt. Home Cemetery.

Bea and I carry on the love of gospel music and our Lord in our lives. I enjoy the fellowship with others at the Choctaw Senior Citizens Center in McAlester. I enjoy reading the BISHINIK paper.

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Alice Mae Hynson

Submitted by: Mollie Sue Williamson, granddaughter

Alice Mae Hynson was born 6-05-1880. She was the daughter of Minnie Judith (Turnbull) Hynson and Judge Noland Hynson. Alice was an original enrollee Roll #1551. She married DeArthur C. Wilson. They had three daughters; Fannie Florence, Birdie and Susie Wilson, all three being original enrollees.

DeArthur was a secret service operative in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and an under-sheriff of Grady County for several years. He and Alice Mae also farmed and raised stock. They helped organize the school and the Free Will Baptist Church in the Hawkins Community. DeArthur was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge in Alex, Oklahoma and Alice was a charter member of the Eastern Star at Alex, Oklahoma. Alice Mae also taught school several different places.

Alice Mae had ten grandchildren; Alice Mae (White) Lents; Mollie Sue (Drennan) Williamson;

Carl Wilson Smithen; Cosia Halgean (Smithen) Reggs; Willie Gloria (Smithen) married name unknown; Hyahwahnnah Okema (Cofer) Cecil; F.E. James, Jr.; Noland Eugene James; Vinita Fay (James) Bennett and Mary Alice (James) Smith. At the time of her death, she had 18 great grandchildren and 2 great great grandchildren to go with those 10 grandchildren.

She died 05-29-1962 in the Grady Memorial Hospital in Chickasha, Oklahoma and is buried in the Laflin Cemetery, east of Alex, Oklahoma. She attended the Tuskahoma Boarding School for Indian girls. Peter Hudson was the Superintendent.

Minnie Judith (Turnbull) Hynson, my great grandmother was the daughter of John P. and Judith Turnbull. Minnie Judith married Judge Noland Hynson. They had two children; Perry L. and Alice Mae Hynson. Minnie died in February 1898.◆◆◆◆

Jane Impson

Submitted by Frank Cuzalina, son

Jane Impson Robinson raised ten children and four grandchildren against almost impossible conditions. While overcoming the loss of several children from tuberculosis she remained a determined and devout servant of God. She raised their own food, slaughtered her own animals and sewed all family clothing. Today,she is still remembered as Mrs. Robinson, "the Indian Lady on Russian Hill" and Hartshorne, Oklahoma.

In our family,Jane Impson Robinson is our "Famous Person", a symbol of strength and siritual leadership like so many original Choctaw enrollees.

John W. Robinson, the son of N. C. and Jane Robinson was born in Kentucky in the year 1844. He moved to Indian Territory where he was a teacher and accomplished stone mason. He was at one time a teacher in a Choctaw Indian Seminary.

He married Jane Impson in Jumbo, Indian Territory near Antlers in 1862. Jane Impson Robinson's parents were Josiah and Jane Impson of Jack Fork County, Indian Territory. Josiah Impson and several brothers came from Mississippi to near Antlers, and lived in an area known as Impson Valley. Jane Robinson had three brothers, Isiaac, Morris and Joshua.

John W. Robinson and Jane Robinson's first-born child John Jr. was stillborn on December 16, 1885 in Jumbo. Shortly after, John W. and Jane Robinson moved to Hartshorne, Indian Territory, to alloted Indian land. They were the original pioneer settlers of the present-day Russian Hill section of Hartshorne. In 1897, John W. and Jane Robinson donated six acres of their land to Carpatho-Russian Immigrants on which to build a church. In 1897 the Saints Kyril and Mefody Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church was dedicated as the only Orthodox Temple between St. Louis, Missouri and San Francisco, California. A century later it stands as a symbol of the combined integrity of both Russian and Indian people.

Mrs. Jane Impson Robinson with Grandaughter, Ruth Thomas Cuzalina

Upon recieving allotted land, the Robinson family ultimately built three new homes on the western edge of Hartshorne. Proceeds from the sale of some alloted land or rental income permitted the Indian family to purchase a new "Whippet" brand automobile which they proudly drove about to be admired by the "white folks". John W. Robinson used his skills as a stone mason to build several rock commercial buildings still in use in Hartshorne. A large rock spring fed water well built by Mr. Robinson in 1904 can still be found in good condition on the original homesite.

Prejudice toward Choctaw people was common even in the 1930's and 1940's. A great-grandson of Jane Robinson remembers as a child of five or six, walking to Hartshorne with her and hearing people calling her an "Indian gut eater" or "Indian nigger". On one occasion

Jane (Impson) Robinson

Mrs. Robinson was ordered off a narrow sidewalk by a white man so that he could pass. She responded by singing in Choctaw as she proceeded to claim her rights to the sidewalk with her great-grandson in tow!

Seeking medical services at the U. S. Government Hospital in Talihina in the 1920's involved a day's trip by wagon or automobile to Wilburton. Staying overnight there, the Choctaws from Hartshorne would then travel on the second day over the mountains south of Wilburton to Talihina. The present highway east of Hartshorne to Talihina did not exist then. The hospital was a wooden building and only basic care was available. As an inpatient there, Jane Robinson remembered an orphan's home for Choctaws nearby which provided dairy products for the hospital. As an elderly patient in the "new" hospital built in 1937, she enjoyed the antics of little Choctaw boys at the nearby orphans home.

Jane Robinson often told of Indian customs related to death. When death occurred, a year of mourning followed. To mark the end of mourning, a Choctaw "Cry" was held near the grave. The family was encircled by friends and the "Song of Everlasting" sung. This released the family from mourning and the deceased was never again mourned by calling his name.

Teresa(Robinson)Davidson and Minnie (Robinson) Shockley

John W. Robinson died on October 25, 1916. Jane Impson Robinson continued to rear children in addition to her four grandchildren; C. H. Robinson,Dean Shockley, Euleda Shockley and Evelyn Jane Shockley Ledbetter.

Jane Robinson was known as a matriarch, committed and devoted to rearing a family in difficult times. She was highly respected among Indian and non-Indian people and preferred to speak the Choctaw language rather than English. She was called "Jensie" by Choctaw people. Jane Impson Robinson died at 9 AM on Saturday, July 27, 1940. Relatives present at her death in Hartshorne were Mary Esther, Rosa Ann, Ruth Lavaughan, Evelyn Jane and her son Foy.

Rose Ann (Robinson) Thomas and her Husband, Lester "Jack" Thomas

Jane Robinson -
Date of Birth - unknown
Date of Death - July 27,1940
Choctaw Roll No.10723
Dawes Roll No.14660

The Robinson Family and some of their descendants include;

Minnie Shockley -
Choctaw Roll No.10724
Dawes Roll No.14349

She was married to John Ed Shockley, a Choctaw from Stringtown, Oklahoma. Her children were; Otto Shockley, Euleda Tallon, Sean Shockley and Evelyn Jane Ledbetter. Grandchildren; Mildred and Jim Tallon, Ronald, Foy and Barbara Ledbetter.

Josiah -
Choctaw Roll No.10725
Dawes Roll No.14350

Died in 1919 in Belgium as a soldier. He had no children; His wife's name was Lena.

Mary Esther (Robinson) Killebrew

Teresa -
Choctaw Roll No,10726
Dawes Roll No.14351

Died at age 19. She was married to a Mr. Davidson. They had no Children.

Charles Jesse -
Choctaw Roll No.10727
Dawes Roll No.14352

Married to Rose, and had one child a son, C. H. Robinson. "Charlie" was a jeweler, owning two jewelry stores in Hot Springs and Heber Springs, Arkansas. Both he and Rose died of tuberculosis, leaving C. H. an orphan at age fourteen. C. H. was tragically killed in a swimming accident near Hartshorne at age 19.

Rosa Ann McKinley Robinson -

Date of Birth - May 26, 1897
Date of Death - November 23, 1946
Dawes Roll No.14353

Married to Charles Lester "Jack" Thomas and had two children. Ruth Lavaughn and Eudora June. Ruth Lavaughn Thomas married Frank Cuzalina, and had four sons; Frank Ralph, Charles Thomas (died of pneumonia in 1936), Dale Angelo and Lawrence Dean. Franks wife is Janice Monta and his children of Choctaw ancestry are; Charles Courtland, William Frank, Lyle Dale and Frank Jay. Frank has one granddaughter of Choctaw ancestry, Courtney Ann Cuzalina. Dale's wife is Dianna Lynn. He has no children. Lawrence's wife is Shiela Ann and they have three sons of Choctaw ancestry; Larence Angelo, Chris Dale and Kevin Dean. The three sons of Ruth Lavaughn all reside in McAlester. Oklahoma. Eudora June Thomas married Bill Wansick and has one son, Billy Ray and two grandchildren; Carla and Michael all of Choctaw heritage. Eudora June resides in Haileyville, Oklahoma.

Charles Jesse and Rose Robinson

Charles Lester Thomas, Ted Robinson amnd Boyd Roberts

Theodore R. -
Dawes Roll No.41239

He was married to Edna. They had four children; Teddy Rose, Edna Lucille, Martha Jane and John who settled in Grass Valley, California.

Mary Esther -
Dawes Roll No.14354

She Married Bill O. Killebrew and had eleven children; Mary Evelyn, Betty Jane, Una Mae, Josiah, Bob, Paul, John, Norma, Erma, Wesley and an unnamed stillborn daughter. The Killebrews have a multitude of grandchildren, most of whom live in the Henderson and Las Vegas, Nevada area.

Jane Lucille -
not enrolled

She married Boyd Roberts and had one son, Jerry Morris Roberts and three grandchildren. Jane Lucille Roberts is the sole surviving member of the John W. and Jane Robinson family. At age 92(as of 1996) she resides in northern California

Walter -
not enrolled

He and his wife Laura had two sons; Arden of McAlester,Oklahoma and Jack Alexander who lives in Hartshorne,Oklahoma.

John Jr. -
stillborn,not enrolled ◆◆◆◆

Claud Henry Ingram

Claude Henry Ingram

Submitted by: Cleo H Ingram, daughter

Claud Henry Ingram (Roll #7442) was born to Mary A. (Rowe) Ingram (Roll #7441). Her mother was Letha A. (Breashears) Mote, Rowe (Roll #10709). Claud Ingram attended school in Mon and Stonewall, Oklahoma. He married Rosa Lee Drennan and they had two sons; Cleo Henry Ingram and Sidney Johnston Ingram.

He farmed land in Stonewall, Oklahoma when he was young then moved to Wewoka, Oklahoma where he worked in the oil fields. Later, he moved to Henryetta, Oklahoma where he worked as a policeman for several years. He died 1-13-1975 and is buried at Henryetta. Most of the relatives of Letha are buried at Mon, Stonewall or Holdenville Oklahoma.

There are eight grandchildren; Johnny, Cheryl, Gayle, Shirley, Lynette, Sidney, Donna and Gene.◆◆◆◆

Cepha Beryl Intolubbe

Submitted by: Barbara Surprenant, daughter

Cepha Beryl Intolubbe Roll #NB236 was born 4-8-1903 in Pirtle, I.T. Her father was Colbert Preston Intolubbe, a full blood Choctaw. Her mother was Ada

Cepha (Intolubbe) Jesse

Cole Intolubbe who came to this country at age 10 from Brighton, England.

Colbert's father was Peter Intolubbe, who was the overseer of a stock farm and later a farmer. In 1872, Peter was appointed deputy sheriff of Blue County, I.T. and in 1891, he was a candidate for the office of District Chief, against fine competitors. This Peter Intolubbe's father was also named Peter and was a Captain of the Choctaw Light Horse. (See Leaders and Leading Men of the Indian Territory--Vol.1--American Publishing Assoc. 1891--F.H. Osborne).

On 4-10-1905, Cepha's brother, Earl Colbert Intolubbe was born and about this time the young family moved to Durant. Colbert was educated at Jones Academy, became bookkeeper for the Cheap Jim Furniture Co. which is now known as Newman Furniture.

Colbert died in December of 1907, leaving the young widow with Cephus, age four and Earl, age two. Ada always said that Colbert urged that if anything happened to him, she should see that the children got a good education. That was always a principle concern for her.

Cepha graduated from Durant High School in the class of 1919. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Southeastern State College in 1923. She also received a Bachelor of Science degree from Southeastern in 1926.

It was at Durant High School that Cepha decided to become a teacher. She said that the principal influence if that direction came from her basketball coach and history teacher, Miss Winnie Lewis. Miss Lewis was, incidentally, a Choctaw Indian.

Cepha began teaching before she earned her degree by attending summer school. Her first teaching job was at Broken Bow, Oklahoma in McCurtain County. During that time, she met Charles Brent of Broken Bow and they were married in December of 1923, at her home in Durant.

Cepha continued teaching high school English, Speech and Spanish, also coaching girl's basketball in several communities in southeastern Oklahoma. Her husband owned and operated movie theatres in the area. They had one daughter, Nancy Barbara, who was born in Oklahoma City on 10-30-1930. The couple was divorced in 1936.

In 1938, Cepha went to teach in Wayne, Oklahoma and grandmother Ada Intolubbe came to live with them to help take care of Barbara during the school year. During the summer, Ada went back to Durant to stay in her own home. Summers, Cepha did graduate work at the University of Oklahoma. It was in Wayne that Cepha met and subsequently married Thomas J. Jesse in 1940.

During the next few years, Cepha, Tom, Barbara and grandmother Intolubbe lived mostly in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Barbara graduated from Will Rogers High School and decided to attend the Kansas City Art Institute in 1948. With Barbara safely off to college, Cepha and Tom decided to join the Alaska Native Service for two years, from 1949 to 1951. Cepha's brother, Earl Intolubbe, was already in Alaska with his family. Cepha and Tom worked and taught among the Aleuts, first in Belkofski and the in Perryville--all native villages with no stores and no roads. They took a year's supply of groceries with them.

Tom was a professional writer and photographer and upon their return from Alaska, he went to work for the Oklahoma Game and Fish Department. Cepha began teaching again in Oklahoma. Then Tom became a Federal Project Leader in the McCurtain County State Game Refuge. For two years, they enjoyed being in the middle of a 15,000 acre virgin wilderness, 37 miles from Broken Bow. Cepha did not teach but helped Tom with his biological studies. As avid Audubon Society members, they also identified and reported some unusual birds. When Tom Jesse was transferred back to Oklahoma City, Cephe resumed teaching but decided to work in elementary education.

In 1960, the Jesse family moved to Rockport, Texas in the Coastal Bend area, Cepha taught there in the Aransas County school system until her retirement at the age of 76.

Tom Jesse died in 1974 but Cepha remained in Rockport and in their home a month before her death in August 1994 at the age of 91.◆◆◆◆

Earl C Intolubbe (Intolabbee)

Submitted by: Velma Intolubbe

Earl Colbert Intolubbe was born on April 10, 1905 at Pirtle, Indian Territory and was included on one of the last Newborn rolls. He was the son of Colbert Intolubbe and Ada Mary Cole Intolubbe, who was also on the rolls as an inter-married citizen. Colbert had attended Jones Academy and was a bookkeeper for Cheap Jim's Furniture Store (now Newman's) in Durant. Earl was an infant when the family, including a sister, Cepha, moved to Durant. His father was accidentally killed when Earl was about two years old and the family moved back to the Pirtle farm and stayed for a while before moving back to Durant. Earl attended grade school and graduated from Durant High school. He was art editor for the high school annual, as he was the next year for Southeastern State College annual. He attended Southeastern for a year and earned a teacher's certificate. He began his teaching career at a rural school near Broken Bow, Oklahoma. He then taught at Clayton and Bennington, returning to Southeastern each summer to work toward his degree. In 1927, Earl accepted a position to teach and coach basketball at Omega, OK northwest of Oklahoma City. The next summer, instead of returning to Durant, he enrolled at Central State to continue his studies. He attended Central for two summers and in the fall of 1929, he enrolled for the fall and winter terms and received his B.A. Degree in May, 1930. Here, he also served as art editor for the annual, The Bronze Book. He also met his future wife at Central, Velma Goodner. They were married in 1932.

After graduation, Earl accepted a position in the Oklahoma City school system and taught math at Roosevelt Junior High School, meanwhile working on his Master's Degree in School Administration, attending Oklahoma University during summers and evenings, He received that degree in 1939 and the next year was appointed principal of an Oklahoma City Elementary School. Later he served as principal of Putnam Heights and Linwood Elementary schools.

Meanwhile, Earl had placed an application for position in the Bureau of Indian Affairs but had not been offered anything comparable in salary or challenge to his current work. But in the fall of 1944, Earl was offered a position as principal of an Indian Service boarding school at Wrangell, Alaska. Although it meant trading a known for an unknown situation, selling a house and furniture and changing schools for a 10 year old daughter, 8 year old son and five year old son, he decided to accept the offer. In February, 1945, he and Velma (who was also teaching in O.C.) left Oklahoma City in a 37 Ford, drove to Seattle and left on a steamer for Wrangell where he served from February '45 to February '50. Earl was then transferred to the Area Office in Juneau as an Education Specialist in Guidance and spent the next three or four months traveling by boats, pontoon planes, ski planes and/or dog sleds visiting all the Alaska Native Service in Alaska since the people were not only Indians but Eskimos and Aleuts who objected to being called Indians.

About this time, a vacancy occurred in the BIA headquarters office in Washington, D.C. and again, Earl was offered (and accepted) a promotion-still as an Education Specialist (Guidance). For the next 11 years, he visited virtually every Indian Service school (day and boarding) in the country, offering suggestions for keeping children and youth interested in school. As a result of his findings and suggestions, Concho Demonstration School was set up in some already existing buildings on the Concho Boarding School campus north of El Reno, Oklahoma, with Earl as Superintendent. Classes were small so every student received the individual help needed. There were both elementary and high school students who were drop-outs from other boarding schools or from public schools and the purpose was to find out why they were drop-outs and try to prepare them to go back to another school The school was in operation for about six years and the rate of success was about 60%. Some students stayed only a few weeks and were ready to return to the school they had come from. Some stayed as much as a year and were still not ready to return to the mainstream. A dedicated staff attempted to make each student feel loved and wanted, which accounted for much of the success in getting them back to a regular school.

Earl and Velma Intolubbe

When there was talk of combining Concho Boarding and Concho Demonstration School, Earl wasn't interested in being Superintendent and decided it was time to retire. So he retired in July, 1968 with the Interior Department Distinguished Service Award.

But that was when he could do what he had always wanted to do - paint. His medium was water color and before long, he was entering shows, winning awards and selling his paintings. His work was exhibited in shows in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas and his pictures hang in homes and in public buildings from Florida to Alaska and from Main to California.

Earl is remembered by students and staff in the many schools he served, where his character and his sincere desire to help others along the way were evident, He joined the Methodist Church at an early age and remained a steady and faithful member, still working as long as he was able in the First United Methodist Church in Durant. He was a hard worker in Kiwanis Club and a volunteer in many community projects as long as he was physically able. Through the years, he earned medals and trophies for his painting, swimming, diving, track (half mile and cross country) and bowling. In 1977 he received a trophy for a poster he entered in a contest for Senior Citizens of Oklahoma.

Earl Colbert Intolubbe was a credit to the Choctaw Nation and left three children and their families to follow in his footsteps. He passed away June 10, 1990.

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Sherley Biddle Izard

Submitted by Glynn Ray Izard

Original enrollee Sherley Biddle Izard was born on November 15, 1881, the youngest son of the nine children born to George Henry Izard and Sarah Ann Elizabeth Moran. George and Sarah's first seven children were born in Texas, the last two in Oklahoma.

Sherley Biddle married Elizabeth Cleveland (Lizzie Kate) Frisby in Tishomingo, Oklahoma on March 6,1905. This union was blessed with four children; William Russell in 1905, Joseph Elbert (Ike) in 1907, James Liffie in 1909 and Effie May in 1911.

The family lived and farmed on the land that was granted to Sherley and his son, William Russell, by the federal government, near Coleman, Oklahoma. Sherley's other three children did not receive land grants or roll numbers.

In 1921, the Izard family sold the Oklahoma land granted to them and moved to the Rio Grande Valley of Texas near Rangerville. They traveled by train where Sherley and William Russell (due to the length of the trip) had to ride in the stock cars to tend to the cattle.

The family worked together at farming on leased land and as share croppers. By 1935, the children were married and had established families of their own. William Russell married Pauline Singleton and moved to Oakland, California. Joseph (Ike) married Louvenia Kowles and moved to Austin. James Liffie married Anna Sparks and moved to Harlingen, Texas. Effie May married Lonnie Brierley and moved to Alexanderia, Louisianna.

Sherley Biddle became infected with tuberculosis and shortly thereafter, was not able to maintain the family farm on his own. He gave up the leased land and worked as a handy man and engaged in occasional jobs as a farmhand.

In October 1944, Sherley Biddle died from complications of tuberculosis. His wife, Lizzie Kate (known by then as Granny) lived on alone until 1978.◆◆◆◆

Mary Jane Jacob

Submitted by: Kay Damiano - granddaughter

These stories have been told to me by my Grandma Mary Jane Jacob - Hicks, daughter of Nelson and Agnes Lewis. Grandma Mary Jacob- Hicks was asked if her family ever spoke of the Trail and which of her Grandparents made that long journey. She guessed it was such a hardship that they probably wanted to forget, to her recollection it was never spoke of. Figuring the date of births, and the walk starting in 1834 and 1835, it is assumed that Austin Jacob born 1836 was marched on the walk or was born shortly after arrival to Oklahoma. Grant and Letsi Battiest and John Lewis and Malis Lewis would very likely have had to make the walk. John Lewis and Malis Lewis were probably just babies carried in someones arms those long 500 miles. All the Jacob's and Lewis' made their homes in Caddo, Caney and Atoka areas. Today some have scattered into other directions but most remain in the same areas. Some are returning home after years of living elsewhere. We are now 8 and 9 generations of the original family that moved to the area.

Agnes Lewis Jacob, daughter of Gipson and Susan Lewis went to an Indian boarding school. It was required at age 7, that every Indian child must go. She cried and cried, begging her mother not to make her go. Her mother had no choice. After the children stayed 10 months at school, they could come home. Agnes said the two months went by so quick and when it was time to go back to school she was so sad. The government thought they could take the Indian ways out of the children if they took them early enough. When the wagon full of kids came for Agnes she climbed in, so full of tears, she looked back at her Mama and brother Lane and her happy home that she was forced to leave. The house was a log cabin with sliding board windows, she remembers the window was pulled open and watching her Mama and brother waving to her until they were out of sight of each other. It was a sad parting, made even sadder yet because Agnes never saw her Mama again. Susan Lewis died while Agnes was away that second year of school. Before Agnes turned 8 years old she was like an orphan. Gipson had Agnes spend her remaining school vacations with her Aunt Jane Turnbull and Uncle Dump (Grandma Mary didn't recall his real name). Agnes told Grandma Mary that she did recall precious memories of her life with her Aunt Jane and Uncle, they were extremely kind to her. Her Aunt Jane taught her to can and sew and later she helped her to go to a Indian Baptist School to learn to teach. She taught Indian women homemaking skills, sewing, cooking and canning. While in school she met Nelson

Standing: Agnes (Lewis) Jacob and Mary (Jacob) Hicks, approximately 7 yrs. Sitting: Nelson Jacob is holding Calvin Jacob (approximately 4 yrs.) Picture is cir.1917

Jacob. He was attending a Methodist school for ministering. Not long after in response to a letter from Nelson, Agnes agreed to change to Methodist and marry him. Agnes was described as a sweet, wonderful lady almost saintly by Grandma Mary. When Agnes' little girl Susan was still nursing, Eastman Jacob's wife died leaving an infant, Daniel. Agnes took Daniel nursing him too. She raised Daniel his brother Fulsom, Rayson and Francis, who died at 12 years of age. She also raised a cousin Lorraine, thought to be living in a nursing home in Oklahoma. She would be the last of that generation of Lewis'. As of January 1997, Daniel became a Methodist preacher.

Nelson and Agnes had six children, Susan was the oldest. She was slowly dying of spinal meningitis. Agnes said there wasn't anyone that could keep a dry eye as she would sing "Jesus Loves Me". She left this world at age 4. She is buried in a pasture across from the late Folsum Jacob's last home place in an unmarked grave. Mary, Houston, Austin, Calvin and Evellyn were then born.

Life was sometimes hard, like the time a tornado destroyed their home with most of the family still inside. Agnes was badly hurt but recovered. They stayed for a long time at the church where Nelson preached, until they could fix up another home. Grandma saw trees stuck through cows and everything for miles was flattened. Somehow they always managed to have plenty to eat. Grandpa Nelson would butcher the hogs or chickens for meat. They had milk cows and grew large gardens. Agnes would can every kind of fruit and vegetable and Nelson always smoked enough meat to last through winter. Agnes would gather eggs and milk the cows for income. She skimmed the cream off the milk to make and sell butter. Mary said, so many times her mother came to the porch and asked who skimmed the cream off the milk? Mary always said, I don't know, "wasn't me". She laughed and said, I knew Mama knew I had, but she never let on that she did. Grandma Mary could only remember how good it was.

Grandma Mary Jacob Hicks was very much in love with a boy named J.T. Sherrod who had gone away to attend Jones Academy Indian Boys School. J.T. wanted to marry Grandma but her father, Nelson Jacob forbid it. J.T. wrote letters to her but she never received them, her father hid them. She thought he didn't care anymore and married someone else, whom her father had also forbidden. Grandma Mary had lost touch with J.T. Sherrod. It wasn't until 1990 when a Great Granddaughter attending Jones Academy School, ran across the name and told Grandma that his name was on a plaque there. J.T. Sherrod had been killed in action. She took a long sigh, an expression of relief and sadness that after 60 or more years she finally knew his fate. Life was seldom easy for Mary. Many times she spoke out loud about how different her life might have been if she would have received those letters. She said, J.T. was a good boy and her own kind.

Grandma's mother, Agnes Lewis gave in to Grandma's marriage and gave her blessing. She tried to treat her in-laws well but it was no use, she didn't speak much English and Mary's husband always thought they were speaking against him. It was a sad separation. In that day you married for good. Grandma Mary was forced to let go of the family she cherished. I can only imagine the last day that she went to see her Mother as she lay dying. It had been a long time since she had been with her. Her family had stopped coming around, they knew it created major problems for her when they did.

Agnes A. Nelson had now buried 2 children, Susan and then Austin at age 19. The newspaper said he had fallen asleep on the tracks and was killed by the train. Grandma said he was murdered and placed there. His horse was found standing close by his body the next day. Agnes died fairly quickly. Records show she was 51, but we are told she was 49. Grandma says she thought she had cancer. Shortly after surgery she came home and died.

Nelson lived about 20 more years, a few times he wanted to remarry. Grandma felt bad later but she said she threw such a fit that he didn't. He had a complete library but his favorite was the Bible. He lived his last years with Calvin, still going by horseback to preach until his death. He knew his last time to preach was his last, he said so.

Through the years Grandma, the oldest of the children, watched each of her brothers and last her sister Evellyn, pass on. Daniel and Fulsom passed on within two weeks of each other. She often remarked that it didn't seem right to be the oldest and to be the last alive. Grandma died December, 1993 and was buried at Caddo cemetery beside her husband, son C.H., granddaughter and son-in-law.

In the end she longed to see her Mama again. She said so many times in her last days, "I would trade all my tomorrows for just one day spent with my sweet Mama". She felt alone here even though she had 8 children, 36 grandchildren, 4 great-grandchildren and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

Calvin had 5 children and Evellyn had 1 child and 2 grandchildren. Neither Houston nor Austin had children.

Grandma lost most of her language, not being allowed to use it. Calvin and Evellyn hung on to their language and could still sing beautiful Choctaw hymns.

Paternal -
Austin's father's Roll #17244
name /unknown
Austin Jacob Roll #11418
born 1836
Nelson Jacob - Roll #11420
born 1876 - died June 11,1946
buried at Bentley Cemetery on site
where he preached, behind his sons
in an unmarked grave
Maternal -
Grant Battiest - Chickasaw Roll#1888
John Lewis - Roll #8187
Gipson Lewis - Roll #10671
born 1853
Agnes Lewis - Roll #10672
born 1883, wife of Nelson Jacob
died Nov. 9,1934 (records show)
Buried on her original allotted land
near Caney in unmarked grave beside
Rasen Jacob

Letsi Battiest - no number
Malis Lewis - no number given
Susan Lewis - applied for but died before Roll number issued - born 1849 - died Oct. 20, 1899
Susan had another child/Nancy Byinton - Roll #10674 - from prior marriage/Nancy's child, Rufas - Roll #10675 - Gipson and Susan had 2 Children, Agnes- Roll #10672 and Lenn - Roll #10673 also shown as Lane - Gipson remarried after Susan's death - unsure of wife's name - they had a child named Ike Lewis.◆◆◆◆

Analaurie James

Submitted by: Rosalind H. Ford, daughter-in-law

Analaurie James (Roll#15453) was born 3-3-1893 to Emerson James and Mary Marilla (Breedlove) James. She was born in the Sulphur Community, seven miles east of Hartshorne, Indian Territory. She died 11-11-1981 in the Sulphur Community where she lived and is buried in the Oak Lawn Cemetery at Sulphur.

Her father, Emerson James, was born at Fort Towson, Indian Territory in 1854. Mary Marilla was born 6-22-1857 at Joplin, Missouri. Mary had three sisters and one brother. A set of twin brothers died at birth in 1885 and one sister, Alice, died at the age of 25. One sister, Eva James, born 8-3-1894 and was still living in 1996, at the age of 102 years.

Analaurie attended schools at the Sulphur community and in Hartshorne, Oklahoma. When she was 15 years old, she married William Alfred (Tab) Ford, from Hartshorne and they had nine children. They were Warren, born 5-13-1909; Margaret; Grace, born in 1912; William Alfred; Al, born 12-8-1914; Frank, born 7-5-1916; Henry, born 1-7-1918; Ralph and the last child's name is unavailable. The children, from William Alfred Ford, were descendants of a famous Choctaw Warrior, Chief Hopiaschitinin or Little Prophet, who fought in all the French and Indian wars. He was honored by the United States Government by allowing him to remain in Mississippi when the Choctaws emigrated to the Indian Territory in 1832. His only daughter, Sally, was full blood Choctaw Princess. Her Indian name was 'Abafukubee'. Their great grandmother emigrated with the Choctaws and settled at Doaksville, Indian Territory in 1832 where she married Calvin Ervin. He was born 1-10-1816.

Their daughter was my husband's grandmother. She was Emma Ervin, Willis, Ford, Carpenter, Christian. She was one fourth Choctaw and her second husband was W. A. Ford, Sr. Their only child, W. A. Ford, Jr. was killed in a prison outbreak at McAlester, Oklahoma in 1961, where he was a jailer at the prison. He was the father of my husband, Henry E. (Hank) Ford who died

8-17-1994. Analaurie wore large hats and made the most of her clothes when she was young. She, also, loved to paint and sew. She stayed at home and took care of her nine children. Analaurie married a second time to a Mr. Maskey.

Analaurie's father, Emerson James, put the children on the rolls before he was slain. He was a Light Horseman (Mounted Indian Police) and was shot an killed on voting day 8-6-1895 at Hartshorne, Indian Territory. The children were: Analaurie - Roll#15453; Alice - Roll#15450; Eva - Roll#15454; Mae - #unavailable; Hogue - Roll#15452. Mary Marilla - (Roll#1408 not sure if it is a Cherokee roll number or if she was enrolled earlier with her parents).◆◆◆◆

Ellis (Hogue Edgar James, Sr.

Submitted by: Rosalind H. Ford

Ellis (Hogue) James - Roll#15452 was born 8-16-1891 at Krebs, Indian Territory, to Emerson James and Mary Marilla (Breedlove) James. Hogue was 3/8 Choctaw. He attended school in a one room school in the Sulphur Community east of Hartshorne, also Jones Academy just north of Hartshorne, Indian Territory. He married Nellie Mae Perkins, a teacher of 33 years. She taught in Oklahoma, Arkansas and on an Indian Reservation in Arizona. They lived in Hartshorne, Oklahoma, Wickes and Hatfield, Arkansas, Zafra and Clayton, Oklahoma. They had 2 boys and 3 girls. They were Ellis Edgar James JR., born 1-16-1930; Mary Nell James Crain, born 12-8-1931; Charles Emerson James, born 10-19-1933; Juanita June James, born 9-18-1935; Virginia Lee James, born 1-22-1937.

Hogue's father, Emerson James, was born in 1855 at old Ft. Towson, Indian territory. He was a U.S. Marshal and member of the Light Horseman. He was shot and killed in Hartshorne 8-6-1985 when Ellis was only four years old. His killer had earlier unloaded Emerson's gun and put it back on the saddle, unloaded. Emerson was ambushed but could not defend himself. He was buried at the Sulphur Cemetery near Hartshorne, Oklahoma. Emerson's mother was a child when she and her family were removed from Mississippi on the "Trail of Tears" in the 1830's the Indian Territory--now Oklahoma. When the old Choctaw Council House in Ft. Towson burned, family records were destroyed. A picture of Emerson hangs in the Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City.

Mary Marilla Breedlove James, mother of Ellis, was born 6-22-1857 at Mt. Vernon, Mo. She died at her home in Sulphur Community, near Hartshorne Oklahoma on 12-25-1932. She was buried in the Sulphur Cemetery. Mary's father was Milton Breedlove and he was a circuit riding Methodist preacher. Mary's mother was Margaret Ann Roper from Tennessee and was the daughter of John Roper of Illinois.

Ellis Edgar James, Sr. had 2 brothers and 3 sisters. All were original enrollees except 2 brothers that died at birth. They were Edmund and Eli, twins born in 1885 and died at birth; Alice Elizabeth - Roll#15450 born 6-10-1886 and died 1-21-1911. She was married to Roy Adams. They had two children and both died at an early age. Alice was blind and went to school at Muskogee. She was an accomplished musician; Maggie Mae James was born 6-22-1888 and died 2-28-1969; Annie Laurie James - Roll#15453 was born 3-3-1893; Evalina James - Roll#15454 was born 8-3-1894 and was still living in 1996 at the age of 102 years. All of the children were born in or near Hartshorne, Indian Territory and the first five were buried in the Oak Lawn Cemetery in the Sulphur Community, east of Hartshorne.

Grandchildren and great grandchildren: Children of Ellis Edgar, Jr. and Margaret Cox James are: #1.Ellis Edgar III, born 8-5-1957 and married Nancy Weebler and their children are Ellis Edgar IV, Jesse and Becky; #2.Cecil Loren, born 11-19-1958 and married Kay Paden and their children are Tera, Joshua and Katrina; #3.Tonita Lynn, born 12-29-1959 and married Gary Meyers and their children are Michelle, Cheryl and Joanna; #4.Paul, born 2-15-1961 and married Dorrie Wubker and their children are Adam, Jeremy and Heather; #5.David, born 5-16-1962 and married Dawn Wubker and their children are Danielle, Danessa and Dustin, #6.Wesley, born 8-22-1967 and is unmarried.

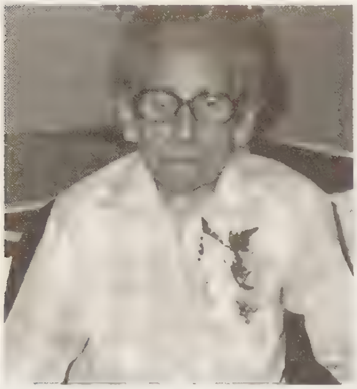
Children of Mary Nell James Crain and Donald N. Crain: #1.Rickey Dale, born 2-18-1953 and married to Kimberly Vaughn and their children are Samantha Jo and Rickey Lee; #2.Randy Lee, born 9-8-1954 and married Christi Ross and their children are Lindy Leigh and Mikala Dawn; #3.Gayla Sue ,born 4-13-1960 and married Rodney Dixon and their children are Joshua Taylor and Brandon Kristoffer.

Children of Charles Emerson and Gloria Van Horn James are #1.Eugine, born 11-21-1963 and married Jeff Crist and their children are Jessica, Charla and Crystal. #2.Bernadette, born 11-27-1965 and her daughter is Elizabeth. #3.Georgina, born 9-1-1967. #4.Charmayne, born 6-23-1970 and married Walt Rodman.

Children of Juanita June and William Lewark are #1.Terry Ann, born 7-14-1958 and married Robert Hogue (deceased). #2.Larry, born 9-18-1959 and married Esther Walton and their children are Rachael and Billy. #3.Mary Elaine, born 8-6-1965 and married Dan Reisig and their children are Nathaniel and Austin. #5.Virginia, born 1-22-1937 and died in June of 1938. She is buried in Gravelly Cemetery at Foreman, Arkansas.

Ellis (Hogue) Edgar James Sr. was a very good friend of Sidney White of Tuskahoma. Sidney White was widely known for the 'Stick Ball' sets he made during his lifetime. Co-author of this book, Wesley Samuels, is privileged to own a set he made.◆◆◆◆

Eva James (Roll #15454)


Eva James Wynand on her 100th birthday, 7-23-1994

Submitted By: Alta Meek, daughter-written in August 1996

Brief history of Eva James Wynand: Original enrollee--Choctaw. This is with as much accuracy as I can do it with what knowledge I have.

Eva James Wynand, as of August 1996, was living in a rest home in Casper, Wyoming and is unable to write this. Of her children I am the only one still living. I am Alta Mae Williams Meek.

Born on a farm near Hartshorne, Oklahoma, Aug. 3,1894. Father was Emerson James; born at Ft. Towson, Indian Territory 1854. I don't have the information on Eva's mother, Mary Breedlove James. She came from Missouri with her parents. Eva's grandparents were Methodists. Her grandfather was a Methodist Circuit Rider. Emerson's parents came to Indian Territory on the Trail of Tears. They came on a boat to Galveston, Texas and lived in Texas for sometime before making their way to Indian Territory. I never did know if he had any brothers or sisters. I am sure he did because there are a lot of people named James in Oklahoma. Emerson served several years as a Federal Marshal in the territory. We had no written information on this. The parents came from Mississippi.

Eva had three sisters and one brother. They were all original enrollees. They had a good life in their childhood. Mary raised all five children alone. She herded her cattle and farmed their place. Emerson had built their log house himself and it was a good home. They had all of the things that make life good. They were active in the Baptist Church and Sunday School. They all started out with their alloted land and all of them lost it in some bad judgements in real estate deals. Eva lost her father in 1896 so Mary had sole responsibility of the family. The children had to learn lots of things about the work around the farm and each had his or her own stock to care for. She married Carl C. Williams in 1912, June 22. They lived in several different locations the first five years of their marriage. They had four children. Patricia Inez was born at Hartshorne March 2,1913. Then Eva and Carl moved to Casper Wyoming. He had no luck getting started in the cattle business so he decided to find work in the oil business. There was a boom going on there. Alta May Williams was born in Casper, Feb. 22, 1918. Mary Ellen Williams was born in Casper, June 6, 1921. Carl Emerson Williams was born at home in Mountain View, just outside Casper on Oct. 20,1923. Eva and Carl filed on a homestead in Converse County and proved upon it. They built a shack and a barn with a corral. The family lived there for several years. Carl's parents went there too and built a small cabin. Carl Emerson was born afterwards in Mountain View.

Eva's grandchildren are:

From Patricia: Larry Ross Holmes, deceased; Joane Elaine Holmes Hoffman, Box 9, Antelope Hills, Casper Wyo.; Clayton Andrew Shields, Dubois, La..

From Alta: Albert James Meek, Baton Rouge, La.; Terre Leanna Meek Donaldson, Arvada, Co.

From Larry R. Holmes: Collin Lee; Lianne and Tully Joe; Lianne has two children but I don't know their names.

Eva and Carl divorced in 1935. She married Herman Wynand in 1952. Carl never remarried. He died in 1984 at Basin, Wyo. Herman Wynand died in the 1960's. This picture was taken at first the family reunion in Casper in 1994. It was a birthday party for Eva. She was 100 years old. Our family is quite scattered all over the United States. There were people at the reunion from Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Idaho.

Eva has had a pretty good life. Sometimes richer and sometimes poorer but always with a great spirit.

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Fannie Myrtle James

Submitted by: Myrtle Morgan

Fannie Myrtle James original enrollee #16237 was born December 8, 1905 in Weathers Indian Territory to Sally Clay (full-blood Choctaw) and Gilbert James (half-blood Chickasaw). Sally was born in 1888 and died December 12,1908. She was the daughter of Louisa Clay and Grandy Clay. Gilbert was the son of full-blood Chickasaw Holson James, born 1831 and died April 11, 1919 at the age of 88. Holson's Indian name was Jim-Ma-Na-Cha. Mary Jane Wheat James born July 5, 1865 and died January 7, 1929 was the mother of Gilbert. Her Indian name was Shin-Ma-Ho-Mey.

Sampson James was two years younger than his sister Fannie. Their mother died when Fannie was three. Gilbert, their father, was a Baptist minister preaching his sermons in the Choctaw language. His work required a lot of travel therefore the children were left to stay with relatives until they were old enough to attend boarding school.

Fannie attended boarding school at Bacone College. She had fond memories of being in charge of the younger girls. Her main concern was checking their heads for lice, which was a real problem. The time spent during this period gave the girls a chance to bond and to share memories of homes they had left behind.

Fannie married Cleve Sweet a farmer, horsetrader and merchant. From this union came six children: 1. Myrtle Francis Sweet Morgan 1923, has ten children; 2.Eugene Jacob Sweet 1927, has two sons; 3.Harvey Samuel Sweet 1929, father of three children; 4.Billie Maxine Sweet Montgomery 1931, mother of three living, one deceased; 5.Bobby Joe Sweet 1933, has five boys; and 6.Bernice Sweet Robertson 1935, mother of three living, one deceased.

Fannie's second marriage to James Corbett Leigh Sr. produced two sons: James Corbett Leigh Jr. and Orville Earl Leigh, father of one.

Fannie had many talents. She was a homemaker who loved to clean, sew, cook, garden and was quite a craftsperson. She loved nature and enjoyed so much the preservation of fruits and vegetables. Fannie was very proud of her Indian heritage and culture. Being outside the house enjoying the sunshine and rain were sources of such contentment for her.

Most of her life was spent in the southeastern part of Oklahoma. Hartshorne, McAlester, Ada and Boswell were towns she called home. There were numerous cousins including the Clays, the Andersons and the James. One of her favorites was Phoebe C. Kindred. During her lifetime she worked at the Talihina Indian Hospital, as a cook at various places and as a pathology technician assistant. She lived in an Indian home in Krebs, Oklahoma at the time of her retirement. She died in McAlester December 29, 1993.

Fannie Myrtle James - Original Enrollee #16237
12/08/1905 to 12/29/1993 - Age 88
Sally Clay (Mother) - Original Enrollee #5343
1886 to 12/13/1908 - Age 20
Lizzie Clay (Aunt) - Original Enrollee #5344
1888 to 04/1903 - Age 15
Kizzie Clay (Aunt) - Original Enrollee #5345
1891 to 07/1906 - Age 15
Gilbert James (Father) - Original Enrollee #4836

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Maggie Mae James

Submitted by: Aline Monks, granddaughter

Maggie Mae James was born 6-21-1888 and died 2-28-1969. Her parents names are not known but she was born in the rural community of Sulphur, Pittsburg County, Indian Territory.

She started to school in a one room building located at what is now the cemetery. She, also, attended Wheelock Academy for girls. A lady named Nora Strange made most of her clothes.

She married Wesley P. Richardson in January of 1906. He was born 11-11-1880 and died in November of 1915. He was killed in an accident. Their children were: Juanita Pearl, born 10-21-1906; Wessa Marie, born 2-8-(1906 ?) and died 12-19-1978; Lily Mae (known as June) and Willie Ray (known as Bud) were twins born 6-2-1915. Dates of the deaths of June and Bud are unknown.

After the death of Wesley Richardson, Maggie married Robert McGee Hargis and they had one son, Robert McGee Hargis, Jr.. He was born 6-11-1919 and died 7-1-1970.◆◆◆◆

Matthew Walton James

Submitted by Betty Parsons Weeks

We know from Matthew Walton James' WPA Interview and Choctaw Census Card #3903 that he was born in the year 1869. His birthday was July 7th. He died March 25, 1965 and is buried at Darwin Cemetery. He was the son of Mary Abigal Folsom and Jimon James. Walton's parents were both reared near Doaksville, Indian Territory. Mary Abigal was the daughter of Daniel Folsom and his first wife, Lucinda Nail. Walton was half Choctaw.

Walton said that his father was killed when he was about five years old. Jiman James was killed at Rock Crossing on the Clear Boggy River, north of Mt. Pleasant while trying to recover his stolen livestock. This Mt. Pleasant Community was north of "Old Bennington, which was part of Blue Co., Indian Territory at that time.

After Jiman's death, Mary Abigal married again to William M. "Bill" Matoy. Bill was listed as an intermarried white on Mary Abigal's Choctaw Census Card, but family tradition has him being part Cherokee Indian. Matoy had served the CSA during the Civil War. Mary Abigal and Bill Matoy had three children that were recorded on the census cards,

Mary Abigal and Bill's children :

Albert Matoy married Ida Freeny. They didn't have any children, but raised May Robinson as their own. Most of the Matoy family information came from a small history book "Matoy", written by Albert Tidwell about the families of the Matoy Community. He gives credit to Betty Jo Swindell, Miami, Ok for some of the Matoy family information in his book.

Susan Matoy was born May 20, 1881, died July 27, 1912. She married William Early Zion. Early was born in 1871 at White-wright, Tx. Susan was the first to be buried in the New Matoy Cemetery.

Ora Matoy was born June 29, 1885, died July 24, 1925. She married Henry Zion. They lived at Caney, OK.

In his interview, Walton tells that he worked away from home for D.A. Riddle for 17 years. He attended the neighborhood school until he was 21.

Also, we learn that Walton went out west. There he married Charloty "Lottie" McCarty, a white woman. Lottie died Jan. 22, 1900. She was the daughter of W.M. and Mary McCarty. Walton's second wife was also a white woman, Henrietta Shafer, daughter of Charley Shafer and Emma "Emer" Burlue. He was talking about his second wife in the interview, when he said, "we lived together for several years, until one day we disagreed on a subject, and since that time I have been single".

Walton's children:

1. Julia "Julyie" James was born Nov. 26, 1895, died Dec. 2, 1918. Julia was first married to Will Christian and had two children. The boy died at birth and the girl, Willer Christian, died Sept. 13, 1910. Julia's second marriage Sept. 7,1915 was to Tarance Vincent "T.V." Burrows, born Nov. 29,1890, died July 31, 1964. Julia and T.V. had two girls, Lottie Mae and Ida Modilea. These records should be at Paul's Valley. Lottie Mae Burrows, born June 24, 1916, lives in Arizona. Lottie married R. J. Gregg on Oct 3, 1938. Their children: R. J. "Junior" Gregg, born Aug. 4, 1939; Jessie Gregg, born Oct. 1, 1940; and Johnnie Mitchell Gregg, born July 26, 1943. Ida Modilea Burrows, born Dec. 26,1917, married Marvin Lee Parsons. Their daughter; Betty Lee Parsons, now married to Lonnie Weeks Jr.. Betty had one daughter, Rondia Lee Robinson. Rondia's father is Bert Franklin Robinson. Rondia married David Curtis Chapman. Their children: Davondia Lee, stillborn May 3, 1981; Chance Chisholm, born Aug. 23, 1983; and Cierra Chiann, born Oct. 9,1985. They live at Kiowa, OK. Marvin died Jan. 3, 1975. Ida and Marvin both belonged to the Church of Christ. After Marvin's death, Ida married Other Kelley. They live in McAlester.

2. Vinnie Maud James was born May 15, 1896, died Sept. 9, 1974. After Julia died, Vinnie married T.V. Burrows on March 18, 1919. Vinnie and T. V.'s children; Ted Vincent Burrows, born Jan. 22, 1920, died Oct. 31,1971; John Moon Burrows, born April 22,1921; Ruth Vinnie Burrows, born Nov. 9, 1922, married E. W. Bill Snow; James Walton Burrows, born May 15, 1926, died Feb. 4, 1996; Twins-Bessie Virginia Burrows and Henry Buckner Burrows, born Aug. 20, 1929 and Thomas Plaice Burrows, born April 4, 1932.

3. Frank James was born in 1898, married Susie

4. Jiman James lives in Tennessee, married

5. Matthew James lives in Tennessee, married Mavis.

Julia and Vinnie Maud received land allotments. A portion of Julia's was over near Paul's Valley in the Chickasaw Nation. They lived over there for a few years. Forty acres of Julia's land was near Valliant in the Choctaw Nation. After Julia's death T. V. sold her land and mineral rights.◆◆◆◆

The Judge Silas James Family

Submitted by: Donald D. King, grandson

Standing: Catherine (Gower) Walker--married Ben Walker. Seated left to right: Mary (Gower) James (mother), Cadron James, Silas James (father), Jack James. Catherine and Mary were sisters.

The records of the early years of the life of Silas James (Choctaw Roll #642) are vague and somewhat confusing. According to a short biographical sketch in a book entitled "Leaders and Leading Men of the Indian Territory" by H. F. O'Beirne. Silas was born on the route between his fathers home in Mississippi and

Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation in 1841. He remained in Skullyville until he moved to Gaines County in the early sixties. It is unclear whether he went alone or with his parents but it is reasonable to assume it was with his parents for it was there that his younger brother, McKee James was born. McKee also has a short biographical sketch in the same book.

Records show that on July 8, 1861, in Perryville, Silas joined the "1st Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles". They were also called Volunteers, Riflemen and Cavalry. In Company "A" he rose through the ranks from Corporal to Third and the Second Lieutenant where he served as Adjutant to Captain William Pitchlyn. Later when Strickland took charge of the company and was promoted to First Lieutenant in which position he served until the conclusion of the Civil War.

In 1877 Silas was appointed County Clerk of Atoka County. There is no mention of how or who the appointing authority might have been. He was either appointed or elected Judge of Atoka County in 1879 and was re-elected in 1881 and 1883. After two years absence from the bench he was again elected in 1885 and re-elected in 1888. Payroll records for "County Judges, Clerks and Rangers" dated as the 1st Quarter-Aug. Sept. and Oct. 1889 show him as County Judge and being paid $37.50 for his services. A quote O'Beirne's book states, "Judge Silas James is one of the most highly respected citizens in the Nation, being loved by all classes, rich and poor alike. He is kind and charitable to his fellow men, and possesses a heart in proportion to his size, which, when reduced to figures means six feet two and one-half inches in height, two hundred and ten pounds in weight and stature straight as an arrow, and character equally upright". At the time of the writing of the afore mentioned book Judge James also owned a farm of one hundred acres and two hundred and fifty head of cattle.

It appears Silas was a man of extraordinary social and political ability as well as an excellent Attorney at Law. In the archives of the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City there are legal documents written by him in both English and Choctaw.

There are many interesting articles located in the Historical Society records. For example, there was an effort made to not lose some historical perspective on the early days in the Indian Territory. In the 1930's a group of people were commissioned by the Government to attempt to find and interview elderly people who had settled in the Indian Territory in the 1800's. Following is a quote from one such interview by a lady named Sarah Horn. "I believe as best I can remember that I was about thirty years of age when I came to the Choctaw Nation. We settled in the Nation near what the Choctaw Indians called Old Shake-rag and now goes by the name Vokoshe. There were not a great many white settlers in the Nation when we came here. My nearest neighbor was a fullblood Choctaw Indian named Silas James. This Indian was moved from the South with the other five tribes on their Trail of Tears as they called it when they were moved from the south to this new country. This man was reasonably educated and spoke reasonably good English. The Choctaw tribal government had a number of large log court houses scattered around over the Nation. This Indian, Silas James, got the appointment as Choctaw Indian Judge. All members of the court were of the fullblood Choctaw tribe. Mostly older members of the tribe received these appointments because they had some education. A complete record was kept of all trials in the Choctaw courts. These records were written in long hand and placed in the court books in the Choctaw language."

Children of Silas and Mary (Gower) James: Jack, Lee, Arabel and Cadron

In 1866 Silas married Malinda Frazier, a Chickasaw, by whom he had six children all of whom died. On September 21, 1894 he also lost his wife Malinda. Although Silas is of the Choctaw Nation it is believed that his children by Malinda were enrolled as Chickasaw. Daniel who lived until age seventeen appears on the roll as a Chickasaw. The numbers are confusing with names and numbers appearing on both the Choctaw and

Chickasaw rolls.

In 1886 Silas James married Mary Gower. Silas was in his late fifties, she in her early twenties. Mary (Gower) James was enrolled into the Choctaw Nation as Intermarried roll #554. Four children were born to this couple, three of whom appear on the Choctaw roll: Orenah Cadron James born March 2, 1898 (643). Silas Jackson James born February 2,1900 (644), Arabel James born June 23,1903 (NB 18) and Anna Lee who died as a baby. Silas applied for and received land allotments for each of the three enrolled children as well as his wife, Mary. It appears that he was rather selective in his choice of land for his children for the parcels were not adjoining but rather they were scattered throughout the Choctaw Nation. Records indicate that the allotment claimed for Mary was the subject of a civil suit which Silas filed on her behalf. Apparently a settler claimed that the settler had rights to the property. The matter was settled when a Judgement was rendered in behalf of Mary. All of the land allotments have long since passed from the hands of the family to other people.

The oldest daughter, Cadron, married Jeff Wynn and there were nine children born of this marriage: Froman, Colemen, Inez, Winifred, Kenneth, Thomas, June, Virginia, and Bessie. It is thought that each is married and have children. Most of them reside in the state of Washington or have passed away.

Silas Jackson married Bessie Morton and four children were born, Pauline, Peggy, Phyllis, and Donna. Phyllis died as a baby. Peggy after she married. Each had children of their own and most reside in the state of Washington.

Arabel married Felix Jackson King July 22, 1920 in Hartville, Missouri. Four children were born to them. The first, Mildred Darlene King, married Charles Elbert Harris in Oklahoma in 1939 and they have two children. Meredith Ann and Charles Jr. all of whom are registered with the Choctaw Nation. They all reside in Tacoma, Washington. The second, Felix Jackson King Jr. married Joyce Baikie August 7,1948 and they have two daughters, Judy and Shelley. They reside in the San Francisco Bay area. The third, Donald D. King married Joan Lee Stiles November 23, 1954, and they have three children, Michael, Mark, and Stacey, all of whom are registered with the Choctaw Nation. They live in California. The fourth, Leroy Duane King married Jacqueline Crandall August 7,1965, and they have a daughter Kathryn, a registered Choctaw, and two sons David and Dane. They reside in California and Washington.

Judge Silas James died in 1906 and is buried in the James family cemetery which is located East of Coalgate, Oklahoma. Also buried there are his first wife Malinda and their children, as well as his second wife Mary.

Silas James left his descendants a legacy of integrity, respectability, and decency of which we can all be proud.◆◆◆◆

Ancestors and Relatives of the Children of

Bernice Jefferson and Israel Fisher

There are not many ways to tell a family story when the family contains as many original enrollees as mine does. So I decided to make it very personal to me and briefly describe both my mother's family and then my father's family.

Thomas Jefferson and Nicholas Jefferson were brothers and the children of Enlomontubbee, who was Choctaw and Hotiakey, who was Chickasaw. Both brothers originally enrolled with the Dawes Commission as Chickasaws after their mother and both were changed by the Dawes Commission to the Choctaw Rolls. However, Nicholas died at the age of 54 before being enrolled as a tribal member. He is listed on field card #5510 although no roll number was assigned to him. Nicholas had several children who were adults at the time and are enrolled with their families on the Choctaw Roll.

It is one of those quirks of the degree of Indian blood process that both were enrolled as 1/2 Choctaw even though they were full blood Indians.

Thomas Jefferson, EN 13963, was 64 years old when he was enrolled. He lived in the Red Oak area of Latimer County and was married to Charlette Henry who was the mother of his children but was deceased by the time of the Dawes enrollment.

Thomas' children were enrolled at the same time as their step-mother, Elizabeth James; EN 7226. Calvin Jefferson, EN 7227, who was my grandfather along with his sister, Sillen Jefferson, EN 7228, and brother, Douglas Jefferson, EN 7229, are all listed on her card.

No one is sure what happened to Sillen but it is believed that she passed away before adulthood. Douglas Jefferson enlisted in the U.S. Army and served as a Medic in World War I, during the Meine Argonne Offensive in France. He returned to the Red Oak area after being discharged and died on July 4, 1937. Douglas had one son, Lester Jefferson, who is also deceased and did not have any children.

Calvin Jefferson was 20 when he enrolled with the Dawes Commission and first married Betsy Alberson, EN 9137, who already had two children at the time. Together they had one child, Ida Jefferson, NB 1433.

Ida Jefferson was the mother of six children including Victor Jefferson, Robert Prock, Doris Grayham, Calvin Dean Prock, Mattie Jones and Anna Lou Wade. Not much is known about Betsy's family and it is believed she was an orphan raised by relatives.

Calvin's second wife was Eve Pickens, EN 9141, and they had three children together: Arthur Jeferrson, who died as a teen-ager, Bernice Jefferson Fisher, who was my mother and Evelyn Jefferson Erickson, my aunt. Calvin was a farmer and lived in the Red Oak area most of his life but was something of a rowdy fellow who liked to drink. He was stabbed in a fight and later died from his wounds on May 21, 1927. Eve eventually sold her land and moved to McAlester where she died March 27, 1964 at the age of 73.

My father was named Israel Fisher after his grandfather, Israel Fisher, who came from the Stigler area. The first Israel was married first to Mary (Missy) Martin. They had one child together, Mary Fisher, EN 7378, before Missy died. Mary was living in the home of her grandmother, Anna Martin, EN 7375, when she was enrolled.

After Missy died, Israel married Sillin Coley, EN 15799, and they had one child, George Fisher, EN 15800. Israel then passed away also before being enrolled. Family legend says Israel had gone into town to receive some kind of payment and was robbed and killed near Coal Creek Bridge in Pittsburg County. No one ever found the person responsible for his death.

Sillin lived in the Tannehill area for the rest of her life and in later life she married Wilkin Taylor, EN 9307, who was a well known preacher of his day in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Baptist Association. Sillin passed away at home on March 4, 1961.

George Fisher married Otis Marris, who was a Mississippi Choctaw, EN 1300 and the daughter of Bobo Marris, EN 1299, Bobo's parents were Dibbin Marris, EN 1261 and Betsy Marris. Dibbin's Choctaw name was Nomahtubbe. Betsy had died by the time of Bobo's enrollment. Bobo had a full brother, Sanderson Marris, EN 1301, who also lived in the Stigler area. Dibbin was remarried and had several other children, most of whom lived in the Ardmore area.

Otis was born in Mississippi and was the child of Bobo Marris and Margaret Frazier, who was deceased by the time of enrollment. Bobo had remarried in Mississippi to Elizabeth Dixon, EN 913, and their children were Ida Marris, NB 92, Otter Marris, died in childhood, Mart Marris, NB 105, and John Marris. Otter and Ida were twins but Otter died before being enrolled and John Marris was born too late to be enrolled.

George Fisher and Otis Marris married young and had 8 children. Their children are Phoebe Fisher Allrunner, Israel Fisher, David Fisher, Ruth Fisher Bacon, Alice Fisher, Jobe Fisher, and Susie Fisher Marris and Robert Noah Fisher. Alice Fisher was 19 years old when she died on 7-28-41 of tuberculosis. George Fisher died January 24, 1944 of heart failure. Ottis Marris Fisher was 34 on July 5, 1933, when she also died.

Mary Fisher, George Fisher's half-sister, had several marriages during her lifetime but the branch I am most familiar with was her marriage to Mullen Gibson's EN 764, who was also a Mississippi Choctaw. According to a family source, Mullen Gibson's sister, Lena Gibson, EN 765, was married to Sanderson Marris, Bobo's brother. Mary and Mullen Gibson had two sons: Dan Gibson who married Lucille Johnson and were the parents of Donald Gibson before Dan's death. Lucille then married Dan's brother, Bill Gibson, and they had three daughters: Rose Gibson LeFlore, Ella Gibson Buck, and Edna Gibson Taylor.

The Jeffersons have a family reunion every year at Robbers Cave near Wilburton so that everyone can know who their relatives are and keep in touch. Several members of the family have moved off and this is a good way to see the area where they grew up and that our ancestors helped to settle. We do feel fortunate to be able to know many of our relatives who live both near and far.

Chi pisa la chi ke ◆◆◆◆

Semiah John

Submitted by: Betty Frazier Ketcheshawna and Adeline Frazier

Semiah John (Roll #N.B. 822) was born 2-24-1900 at Bethel, Indian Territory and died May 1, 1994 at Downey, Ca. She is buried in the Antlers Cemetery. Her Parents were Lena Cephus and Museton John. Her maternal grandparents were John and Adeline Cephus.

Semiah was raised by her paternal grandparents, Allington and Mary (John) King. They lived near Golden, Indian Territory. Allington King was a Circuit Rider for the Indian Methodist Church. She often told stories about loading up the wagon and making the rounds to the churches in his circuit. He was also noted as an herb doctor. Semiah assisted him in gathering and preparing the herbs for his patients.

She often told us stories about her childhood, horse thieves, floods, unusual animals, ghosts and myths, especially 'Big Foot' or a similar beast. A story she often told was about her pet bear. She had raised it from a cub. The family enjoyed it as a pet and would often give it chores lifting heavy things. The bear began to steal bee hives and they released it in the forest when it

Semiah John with great-granddaughters, Ryann and Renee Botello at the honoring ceremony for "Senior Citizen" of the year in L.A. County, California

brought one to the house.

Another incident she told was about the time she was sent to rescue a widow. Her grandfather had heard a group of men were going to burn her that night because she had been accused of practicing witchcraft. They did burn her house.

Semiah married Lewis Frazier in 1925. They lived in Spencerville and Wynnewood, OK. She was a homemaker as well as a laborer. She worked hard in the fields, canneries in Hugo and Antlers. She also worked as a dishwasher at the Log Cabin Cafe in Antlers and became a waitress since she could interpret the menu in Choctaw. During the war she worked on the roads as part of the work crew, along with Martha Cole and Helen John of Antlers. She said others laughed at them because they thought the three ladies were prisoners. She would often work from sunrise to sunset. Her final place of employment was at the Hugo Steam Laundry. Her co-workers, along with her two daughters, Effie Rogers, Gencie James, Willie James, Rosie Mitchell and Rodrigues. She was very proud of her social security checks, which she earned. These checks were supplemented by selling her crochet bedspreads, table cloths and doilies. She also collected cans and sold them. When she would visit Oklahoma, which she often did, she couldn't get over the cans laying around. It was money wasted.

In 1948, the Fraziers were divorced. Semiah raised their four children. Her oldest son, the late Tecumseh John Frazier, born 3-23-1935 and died 3-23-1996. was retired from the U.S. Marine Corps and the Downey School District in the Downey, Ca.; Timothy Frazier was in the U.S. Army with the 45th Division of Okla. He is an electronics technician in California; Her daughter, Adeline Hudson, is a teacher who has worked in Indian Education Programs since 1972 and is presently employed in the Antlers Public Schools; Her youngest daughter, Betty Ketcheshawn works in Special Education and works as a Senior Instructional Assistant for mentally handicapped high school students in Downey, Ca. Her adopted son, Elam Frazier, was killed in action while on combat duty with the U.S. Army in Korea. Because of this, she was honored as a Gold Star Mother. A blanket commemorating this is still cherished by her daughters.

In 1961, Semiah moved to California "to be with her children", she said, but everyone knew it was REALLY to be near her grandchildren. Her grandchildren are: Johnita Frazier Verdugo and Janell Frazier Botello, daughters of Tecumseh and JoAnn; Cedric and Tyrone Ketcheshawno, sons of Arthur and Betty Ketcheshawno; Timothy's children are LaSanda Pfiffer, Laura Taylor, Lora Frazier and Becky Frazier. Their mother is Charlotte W. Johnson; Semiah "Meta" and her brother Timothy John Frazier reside in McLoud , Ok. with their mother, Janice Deer and brother Wani Wilson; Timothy and Sylvia have one son, Noah Frazier and his sister, Crystal reside in California. Adeline and her husband, Loren, reside in Spencerville, Ok on Lewis' alloted land.

Semiah loved children and would care for the little ones of her family, friends and neighbors, often without payment. She was Grandma to her neighbors and their children.

Our mother loved going to church and singings. Mom was ecumenical in the sense that we attended camp meetings, Bible School or church services in the vicinity of home. To her, the denomination didn't matter, it was church. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

From 1982 to 1989, Professors of Linguistics at the University of California at LaJolla and University of California in Los Angeles, both utilized her talents as an interpreter of the Choctaw language. She is noted in several works as the official interpreter. Although she had never attended school, she believed in education for her children and often accompanied her grandchildren for 'show and tell'.

For her work with the church and in the community, Semiah was honored as the 1989 Senior Citizen of the year for Los Angeles County. Due to this honor, she was interviewed as part of a film about Native American Seniors in Los Angeles.

'Semiah's roundtrips from Los Angeles to Oklahoma' - Semiah always made at least two trips a year to Oklahoma. She saved her crochet or can monies along with help from her children, to visit during squirrel and deer season. The Winship boys, Jimmy and Kenneth, sons of Anderson and Ada Frazier always provided plenty of meat for her. In the spring, she would always come during 'Wild Onion and Poke Salat' season. These, she would pick with Ada or Oma Clay. During these trips she often stayed in Oleta with Ada, in Hugo with Anna Mantooth and in Golden with Simon and Dorothy Durants, also visiting, eating banaha and hog head with Ida Greenwood and friends in the Antlers area.

She often rode the bus. On one of her trips, the bus broke down in the desert. Her resourcefulness saved a woman's life. She always carried a jug of water and food. The water saved the woman from heat exhaustion. She almost went to Chicago on one trip. She had gotten on the wrong bus. They were headed out of town when she noticed the different scenery. The bus driver brought her back to the Oklahoma City bus depot.

After she started flying on Southwest Airline, she didn't ride the bus again. On one of her trips, she was routed to Ontario, California's airport. Her grandson went to pick her up, no grandma. She had refused to get off, this was not L.A.X. She always got off at Los Angeles Airport. The plane took her back to Phoenix. Betty called and they flew her back. Betty said Mom peeked around the corner and when she saw her, got off. The agents at Will Rogers Airport knew her.

As her children, we all loved to hear her Grandfather's account of the forced migration from Mississippi. We would often sit during cold nights and listen to stories of our heritage from our beloved mother. Memories of those days are still dear to us, even though she is no longer with us. Our mother was our friend and the best 'banaha' maker. Betty may be next.◆◆◆◆

Maud Johnson: Maiden name unavailable.

Submitted by: Maudie Daniel

Maud was 1/8 Choctaw (Roll #8030) and married J.P. Johnson. Three daughters, original enrollees, listed below.

Ola (Johnson) Intone. Ola (Johnson) and Earnest Intone lived a short time in Oklahoma, then moved to Folsom, New Mexico where they opened the old Folsom Hotel for the railroad hands. To them was born one daughter in Oklahoma, then Earnestine, then three daughters, Wanetta, Anletta, and Matalie, were born in New Mexico. After they retired from the hotel, they lived in Raton, New Mexico until their death.

Zelpha Ann (Johnson) Leach

Sadie (Johnson) Honey-Cogburn. Sadie married John Honey in Oklahoma. To them was born two daughters, Johnolla, born 11-26-1919, Capulin, and two sons. After John died, Sadie married Ode Cogburn who was a fireman in Coalgate, Oklahoma. Sadie ran a motel there for a number of years. To them were born three daughters, Mary Lou, Sherilyn, and another daughter (name unavailable).

Zelpha (Johnson) Leach. Zelpha was the third daughter of J.P. and Maud Johnson. She was born 06-06-1903 and her roll number was 1100.

The Choctaw linage came down from the Traherns. ◆◆◆◆

Charles Jefferson Jones

Submitted by: James A. Jones, grandson

Charles Jefferson Jones was born in 1867 to Alex Jones (born about 1845) and Paralee Guy, at Skullyville, Indian Territory. Charles had Roll #449 and his brother Alexander had Roll #14983.

Charles first marriage was to Lizzy Young, then to Ella Reeves. Charles and Ella had two girls, Veda, Roll #451 and Velda May, Roll #451 Both numbers were cancelled because both died in 1902 while a few months old.

Charles then married Joe Ella Lawson, my grandma. They had three kids. Charles Alexander, Roll #NB509, born 06-24-1905. There were two girls who were born too late to be enrolled.

Alexander Jones was born in 1869 and married Mattie Waters. They had one son, Fred Jones but did not have a roll number.

My great grandfather, Alex Jones, was shot and killed some time before 1885 at Skullyville, Indian Territory, according to the testimony of one of his sons when they applied for enrollment.◆◆◆◆

Dora Jones

Dora (Jones) Smith

Submitted by: Dorothy Smith Dunn, granddaughter

Dora Jones was born 06-07-1888 and passed away 01-07-1984 at 95 years old. She was enrolled on the Choctaw tribe with Roll #11338. Her parents passed away (time unknown) when she was small. She and her only sibling, a sister named Julie, were raised by an Uncle Mitchell and Aunt Emma King, near Coalgate, Oklahoma. The girls attended an Indian Academy School near Antlers or Atoka. She met and married Willie S. Smith 10-06-1902 in Oklahoma and moved to Phoenix, Arizona in 1936. She passed away there.

Dora was a housewife and proud of her heritage as were their 7 children and 30 grandchildren. Her land allotment was between Stuart and Gerty, Oklahoma where she lived for years. They were the parents of Jimmie Smith (which is my dad) Roll #1198NB and is deceased, Elgin Smith, Burl Smith (deceased), Myrtle Sather, Orville Smith (deceased), Ova Barr and Lillian Reynolds.

Grandchildren: Dorothy Dunn, Flora Wortman, Olamae Hale (deceased), Wanda Collins (deceased), Norma Holt, Bertha McKinney, Hershel Smith, Don Smith, Connie Whitson, Betty ?, Ronald Smith, Judy Wilson, Dorisleen ?, Cardale Smith, Harold Smith, Christine Crabtree, Elva ?, Marion Smith, Eva ? and twin Emma Smith, Retha ?, Gerald and Nancy Barr, Verle Reynolds, and Tommy Johnson. She had several great grandchildren and great great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Edward William Jones

Submitted by: Mrs and Mrs William Edward Jones

Edward William Jones was born March 6, 1884 in Caddo, Indian Territory, the youngest child of Noel and Mary Jones. He had three brothers, Frank, Stan Waitie, and Israel, and four sisters, Elizabeth, Annie, Louisa, and Narcissa. His father, Noel had five known brothers, Impson, Thomas, Edmond, Robin, and Wallace Jones. Noel's father was Solomon Jones, who it is believed came from Mississippi. Solomon may have been a brother to Nathaniel Jones, father of Chief Wilson N. Jones. Solomon may have had 11 or more children. Names of other children may have been; Sam, Allen, Leveen, Pheba and Claiben. Solomon was married at least three times. Noel did not know the name of his mother.

Edward's family were members of the Old Bennington Church. His Uncle Impson Jones was an elder of the Church in the 1860's and 70's. There are members of his family buried in the Old Church Cemetery.

Edward was a very proud and regal man, very tall and lean. He stood ram rod straight and walked with his hands folded behind his back. He had a full head of dark hair and dressed in khaki colored pants or overalls and wore a cowboy hat. He was a very nice looking man, even in old age. He spoke fluent Choctaw and often sang Choctaw songs. The only formal education he had was two days at school. Yet he could read and write.

Edward William Jones

On July 2, 1905, at the age of 21, Edward married 19 year old Clara Ellen Key, daughter of Dr. W.M. Key, at the church down by Owl Creek, Atoka County, Indian Territory. Clara was a very straight laced and religious woman. She wore long dresses and long stockings. Edward and Clara had a farm south of Tupelo, in Coal County, Oklahoma. They raised hay and peanuts, had horses and cows. They had two work horses and would take a wagon and go into town once a month for groceries. They would only buy staples as most of their food was grown or raised on the farm. Edward liked to hunt and fish and the family remembers eating a lot of fried squirrel.

Edward and Clara had nine children: Willie Noel, named after his grandfather, born June 26, 1906. Willie married Ruby Slinger on September 8, 1932. They had no children. Tragically they lost their next two sons. Earnest, born August 7, 1908, who died at the age of two; and Georgie, born December 6, 1910, who died at the age of three; The fourth child was a girl named Nellie Mable, born March 9, 1913. Nellie married Fredrick Roy Scott on December 10, 1930, in Ryan, Oklahoma. They had three children, Billie Jean, Fred, and Royce Joe. They have seven grandchildren; Again they lost another child, their second girl, Sophie Grace, born June 26, 1916, who died at age five from eating poison berries; The sixth child was Howard Dee, born March 5, 1918 in Atoka, Oklahoma. Howard married Helen Batchelor on December 1, 1943. They had nine children: Estalene Nicholes, Helen's daughter from a previous marriage, Howard Lee, Bobby Dean, Joyce Dean, Clara Evelynn, Helen Deloris, Rhonda Elaine, William Edward, and Caroline Annette. They have 18 grandchildren; The seventh child, Sillis, born September 4, 1920, died at birth. W.R. called Dub was born September 26, 1921 in Atoka OK. W.R. married Nell Louise Scott, January 15, 1944 in Coalgate, Oklahoma. They had five children: Earnest Ray, Judy, Walter Roy, James and Gary. They have five grandchildren.

Clyde Eleith, called Jack, was born May 8, 1926. Clyde married Edith Martin, March 13, 1949. They had five children: Billy Clyde, Lillian Fay, Geneva Sue, Paul Anthony, and Ginger Ilean. Clyde had a daughter, Nelda Kay from a previous marriage. They have 11 grandchildren.

Edward's children referred to him as Papa. Both he and Clara were very hard working people. Edward's father, Noel Jones was bedfast in his latter years and lived in their home until his death in May of 1908. His children and grandchildren remember Edward as being a good story teller. He told of playing stick ball and of how rough the game was. He often told stories about his father being on the Indian Court. One story he told was of the Indian boy who was found guilty of murder by the Indian Court and sentenced to death and was let go to go home to get his things in order and told to come back at the date set for his execution. The boy did come back on that date. The woman braided his hair and he picked the man to shoot him, because you did not want to be killed by an enemy, he picked a friend, and two men held him by the arms so he would not hit the ground when he was shot. Edward was said to have witnessed this as a child.

Clara died of a heart attack at her home in Coalgate on December 29, 1963. Edward never remarried. He lived to see two grandsons killed in the Vietnam war; Howard Lee Jones in 1966, son of Howard and Helen Jones, and Earnest Ray Jones in 1970, son of Walter and Louise Jones, and a granddaughter, Geneva Sue died of leukemia in 1971, daughter of Clyde and Edith Jones.

He retired from farming and lived for a time in Tupelo and the manor at Coalgate. He died June 19, 1979 and is buried at Centrahoma Cemetery next to his wife. His descendents still live in and around Coal County, Oklahoma.

THE GRANDFATHER OF EDWARD WILLIAM JONES

1 Solomon Jones est. 1808 - est. 1879
+Unknown
.... 2 Impson Jones est. 1821 - est. 1881
.... 3 Willis Jones
.... 3 David Jones
.... 3 Jincy Jones
.... 3 Eliza Jones
.... 3 Caherine Jones
.... 3 Alice Jones est. 1867 - 1939
.... +Unknown Folsom
.... 3 Robert Jones est. 1868 -
.... 3 Frances Jones est. 1854 -
.... +Bartholeman Lane est. 1838 - m: October 24, 1875
.... 2 Robin Jones est. 1833 - est. 1900
.... +Phillis
.... 3 Molly Jones
.... 2 Thomas Jones est. 1839 - est. 1879
.... +Sally
.... 3 Eliabeth Jones
.... 3 Amy Jones
.... 3 Louisa Jones
.... 2 Noel Jones est. 1840 - est. 1908

+Mary Unknown
3 Louisa Martha Jones 1876 - 1914
+Henry Wolf
4 Benjamin Hampton Wolf est. 1888 -
4 Fannie Wolf est. 1892 -
+Thomas Wise
4 Lillie May Wolf 1898 -
+Vol Wise
4 Ide Wolf 1899 -
+Unknown Mosely
*2nd Husband of Ide Wolf:
+Kudor Miller
*2nd Husband of Louisa Martha Jones:
+Thomas Watson Jones est. 1860 - 1920 m: March 16, 1901
4 Opal Jones
+Cub Blocker
4 Willis Jones
4 Henry Jones 1905 -
4 Emily Jones 1906 -
+Unknown Emerson
*2nd Husband of Emily Jones:
+Hugh Simpson
4 William Howard Taft Jones 1909 - 1962
+Emma Lee Jones m: March 29, 1929
3 Israel Jones est. 1877 -
+Annie est. 1880 -
4 Agnes Jones est. 1901 -
4 Mary Jones est. 1911 -
4 Ida Jones
+Unknown Cole
5 Pat Cole
+Edward Mayer(1)
6 Edward Mayer(2)
7 Eli Mayer
*2nd Wife of Israel Jones:
+Margaret Scott
3 Annie Jones 1879 - 1964
+Murrow Armstrong est. 1872 -
4 Mary Armstrong 1900 - 1992
+Alton Mason
5 Charlene Mason
5 Fay Mason
+Lawrence Uber
6 Linda Kay Uber
+Unknown McBee
5 Bill Mason
4 Sofia Armstrong est. 1901 - est. 1920
+William Earnest Wilson m: March 19, 1919
5 Evelyn Wilson 1920 -
+Unknown Ashley
*2nd Husband of Annie Jones:
+Charley Wilson
*3rd Husband of Annie Jones:
+Brother Armstrong
3 Narcissa Jones est. 1882 - 1909
+S.W. Wilson est. 1866 - m: December 06, 1899
4 Clarance Monroe Wilson 1900 -
4 Walter Green Wilson 1902 -
+Valentine Wise
5 Betty Wilson
+Odis Nichols
6 Eric Nichols
+Naome Jones

7 Keith Nichols
7 Shan Nichols
5 Elnora Wilson
4 Noel James Wilson 1903 -
+Starlie
5 Ruth Wilson
5 Ferman Wilson
4 Mittie May Wilson 1906 - 1984
+E. Frank Shipley - 1933
5 Herman Shipley 1923 -
5 Edsel Shipley 1927 -
+Frances Smith
6 Girl Shipley
*2nd Husband of Mittie May Wilson:
+Unknow Lewis
3 Edward William Jones 1884 - 1979
+Clara Ellen Key 1886 - 1963 m: July 02, 1905
4 Willie Noel Jones 1906 -
+Ruby Sliger m: September 08, 1932
4 Earnest Jones 1908 - 1910
4 Georgie Jones 1910 - 1913
4 Nellie Mable Jones 1913 -
+Fredrick Roy Scott m: December 10, 1930
5 Billie Jean Scott 1933 -
+Bill Means
*2nd Husband of Billie Jean Scott:
+Dougles Spratt
6 Roy Edward Spratt 1954 -
+Mary Lynn Cadell m: January 1973
7 Traci Lynn Spratt 1973 -
*2nd Wife of Roy Edward Spratt:
+Sandra Kay Kindrick m: November 05, 1976
7 Aimee Carol Spratt 1979 -
7 Timothy Daniel Spratt 1985 -
7 Shelly Jean Spratt 1986 -
*3rd Husband of Billie Jean Scott:
+Paul Doran Metheny 1933 - m: November 07, 1969
6 Mary Nell Metheny 1970 -
7 Nathan Paul Metheny 1994 -
5 Roy Fredrick Scott
+Linda Lou Tolley m: December 16, 1956
6 Sherri Lynn Scott 1958 -
+John Edward Bills
7 Brian Michael Scott 1975 -
+Amber Burd m: June 17, 1995
7 Andy John Bills 1984 -
7 Krystal Lynn Bills 1986 -
*2nd Husband of Sherri Lynn Scott:
+Randal Rudolf Amstutz
6 Connie Jo Scott 1960 -
+Billy Joe Sompson(1)
7 Billy Joe Sompson(2) 1983 -
6 Danelle Jones
4 Clyde Eleith Jones 1926 -
+Edith Martin m: March 13, 1949
5 Billy Clyde Jones
+Pam
6 Holly Elisabeth Jones
6 Gina Mae Jones
5 Nelda Kay Jones
+Unknown Osborn
6 Child Osborn

5 Lillian Fay Jones
+Alvin Cagle
6 Jayson Cagle
6 Shane Cagle
6 Shyann Cagle
6 Rachel Cagle
5 Geneva Sue Jones 1956 - 1971
5 Paul Anthony Jones
6 John Thomas Jones
+Peggy Clemens
5 Ginger Ilean Jones
+Unknown Linch
6 Josh Linch
6 Child Linch
*2nd Wife of Noel Jones:
+Lousey Ann Unknown
*3rd Wife of Noel Jones:
+Unknown
3 Frank Jones est. 1865 - est. 1943
+Lou E.
4 Mulsey Jones
+Dan Danley
3 Elizabeth Jones est. 1867 -
3 Stan Waitie Jones est. 1871 -
2 Edmond Jones est. 1844 - 1908
+Alice Horne est. 1875 -
3 Joseph Jones
3 Emma Jones est. 1895 -
3 Amanda Jones 1896 -
3 Peter Jones est. 1877 -
*2nd Wife of Solomon Jones:
+Sallie
2 Wallace Jones est. 1835 - 1905
+Eliza est. 1840 - 1900
3 Simon Jones est. 1863 -
3 Henry Jones est. 1872 - 1902
+Susan - 1903
4 Reason Jones est. 1896 -
4 Robert H. Jones est. 1898 -
3 Ida Jones est. 1873 -
+William Bledsoe
4 Mary Bledsoe est. 1893 -
4 Clandi C. Bledsoe est. 1894 -

As I know it to be Dec. of 1996
Of course there are meny more descendants who are unknown to me at this time.◆◆◆◆

Ida Mae Jones

Ida Mae Jones Gardner, original Choctaw enrollee #5208, born March 16, 1896 in Choctaw County, celebrated her 99th birthday March 16, 1995 in Claremore, Oklahoma.

Ida was married in 1919 to Rev. C.A. Gardner, Sr., an original Choctaw enrollee #13162. Rev. Gardner was a preacher among the Choctaw Cumberland Presbyterian Churches in southeastern Oklahoma for about 50 years. The Gardners lived in Choctaw County near Boswell for many years. Rev. C.A. Gardner passed way October 22, 1992 at the age of 96.

The Rev. C.A. and Ida Gardner are the parents of the late Choctaw Chief, C. David Gardner, who passed away January 13, 1978.

Ida Mae (Jones) Gardner
99 Birthday

Attending the birthday celebration were *Daughters*: Betty Clinkenbeard of Claremore, Oklahoma; Lazona Anderson of Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Sons: C.A. Gardner, Jr., of Boswell, Oklahoma; George Gardner, of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Also attending were two grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Ida was active in all the Choctaw Cumberland Presbyterian Church activities and has many fond memories of friends.◆◆◆◆

Pictured left to right:
1. *Maga Lou Jones Garrison-born Feb. 1917*
2. *Matt Maddison Jones-born Jan. 1907*
3. *Acy Louis Jones-born Jan. 1905*
4. *Russell Ray Jones-born Apr. 1903*
5. *Harry Dewitt Jones-born Mar. 1901*
6. *Willie Eva Jones-born July 1898*
7. *Nina Maud Jones-born Mar. 1892*
8. *Andy Walker Jones-born Jan. 1890*

James Asa and Lou Jones

Lou Jones, Dawes Roll #13209, born September 1876 at San Bois, Indian Territory. Her Dawes enrollment card shows her father as Walker Russell (half Cherokee) and her mother as Viney Russell (half Choctaw). Her bible shows her mother's name as Vinnie Viola Russell. She had a brother, William Russell, Dawes Roll #13230, born in 1872. Her mother separated from Walker Russell and married a Thomas Walls. An 1885 census of the Choctaw Nation lists a Thomas Walt and a Levina Walt. In the same household were listed a William and a Louisa Russell. (The census taker obviously made a mistake on the last name and spelled it Walt, rather than Walls). Thomas and Levina had two daughters, Martha and Jincy Walls, who was Lou's half sisters. This is proven by a Dawes roll card for Thomas Walls which lists as daughters Martha Colliers and Jinsey Walls, both being 1/4 Choctaw and their mother's name being Louvina Walls (dead). Lou Russell married James Asa Jones, born in Mississippi in January, 1873. He became a citizen of the Choctaw Nation by marriage, Roll #686, in August 1889 at Eufaula, Indian Territory. She and her husband lived for a number of years in eastern portion of Indian Territory near Eufaula. Here, two of their neighbors were Belle Starr and Sam Bass. They got land allotments in the Chickasaw Nation at what is now Fitzhugh, Oklahoma and lived there a number of years before moving to Grady County near Tuttle, sometime between 1910 and 1920. Here they farmed and raised horses and mules which were sold to the Army remount station at El Reno. Her husband died in 1935 and she died in August 1956. Pictures taken when she and her husband were in their twenties show a very handsome couple. They had ten children, six of whom were original enrollees, two of the children died very young. The grandchildren and great grandchildren are scattered from the east to west coast. The enclosed picture, taken about 1927 shows eight of her children. The six on the right are original enrollees, and the two on the left being born after the Dawes roll was completed, they are arranged by age from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. All those in the picture are now deceased.

Information on Original Enrollees by the Choctaw Nation

Lou Russell Jones, Roll #13209
Children:

Andrew Waker Jones, Roll #13210
Nina Maude Jones Standridge, Roll #13211
Willie Eva Jones Ford, Roll #13212
Harry Dewitt Jones, Roll #13213
Russell Ray Jones, Roll #NB764
Acy Louis Jones, Roll #NB765
Matt Mattison Jones (born after Dawes roll completed)
Maga Lou Jones Garrison (born after Dawes roll completed).

Grandchildren:
An (*) indicates a citizen of the Choctaw Tribe
Lou Jones McNeff
Eva Jones Jettson
James Thomas Jones
Myrl Jack Jones
James W. Jones*
Matta Lou Jones Fetters
Ali Jean Jones Savage
Delores Jones Stevens*
James Acy Jones*
Billie Jean Jones Dunn
Dan Jones
Van Jones*
Lawrence Wayne Jones*
Lahoma Delight Jones Case
Dewitt Jones
Matt Mattison Jones, Jr.
Ray Laverne Garrison Fry
Betty Jo Anne Garrison McMahan
Ronald Bruce Garrison
Elbert Owen Standridge
Acy Wyght Standridge
Oscar J. Standridge
Wilcie Eva Standridge Tolliver
Jack Dale Standridge
Donald Bruce Standridge

Andrew Walker Jones, Roll #13210
Children:
Lou Jones McNeff
Eva Jones Jettson
James Thomas Jones
Clyde Dewitt Jones

Grandchildren:
David Lee McNeff
Dennis Andrew McNeff
Donnie Earl McNeff
Deborah Louise M. Norton
Daylia Sue McNeff
Richard Earl McNeff
Rhonda Lous McNeff Layman
Pamela Ann Jones
Daniel Ray Jones
Sandra Gail Jones Womack
Glenda Dianne Jones

Willie Eva Jones Ford, Roll #13212
Children:
Dotie Ford
Cecil Ford

Grandchildren:
None

Harry Dewitt Jones, Roll #13213
Children:
Myrl Jack Jones

Grandchildren:
Unknown

Russell Ray Jones, Roll #NB764
Children:
Matta Lou Jones Fetters
James W. Jones
Ali Jean Jones
Delores Jones Stevens

Grandchildren:
Tommy Ray Haney
Ronald Eugene Haney
James W. Jones, Jr.
Viola May J. Ogle
Viola Jean J. James
Cynthia Joanne J. Duval
Glyndia Moine S. Harris
Patrica S.
Bonnie Lee Stevens Jr.
Mark Stevens
Cord Lynn Stevens

Acy Louis Jones, Roll #NB765
Children:
James Acy Jones
Billie Jean Jones Dunn
Dan Jones
Van Jones
Lawrance Wayne Jones
Lahoma Delight Jones Case

Grandchildren:
Van Eugene Jones
Terry Lynn Jones Limerick
Richard David Miller
Danica J. Dunn

Patrica L. Dunn
Michael Mathew Jones
Mark Allen Jones
Darrell Jones
Randy Jones
Gary Dan Jones
Rickie James Case
Keith Allen Case
Sharon Jean Case Waite◆◆◆◆

Jesse Edward Jones and Mary Elizabeth (Roberts) Jones

Submitted by: Jottie Lee Jones Epley, daughter

The story of Jesse Edward Jones (Roll #11682) will be told first with the story of my mother to follow.

My great great great grandparents names were Drury Airington, who was born 05-03-1785 in Lancaster, S.C. and his wife's name was Catheen Nancy R. who was born in Catawa, Ind. in the year of 1786. To this union one son, Drury Airington, Jr. who was born in 1823 at Tomilson, Ark. He married Elizabeth (??). This was my great great grandparents. They had three sons and two daughters: William, John, Levi, Mary, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth was born 04-07-1854. Elizabeth J. Airington married Archibald Jackson Steve Barnett in 1867. He was born in Hickory Flats, Miss., 06-08-1849 and died 03-18-1923. Elizabeth died in 1937. Archibald and Elizabeth were our great grandparents. They settled at Dibble, Indian Territory and built their house on Dibble Creek. He was a farmer, also a Baptist preacher. His church was called the "Barnett Prairie Church" as he donated the land for the church site. They are both buried in the Dibble Cemetery at Dibble, Oklahoma.

They had 17 children and one of their girls was named Mary Elizabeth Barnett. She was born 01-10-1873 at Caddo, Indian Territory, Choctaw Nation and married Frank Pierce Jones. My grandfather's name was Frank Pierce Jones, Sr. He came from Missouri and was born in the month of April in the year of 1852. He was a farmer, also a Missionary Baptist minister. He married a woman by the name of Pounds and they had one son, Henry Clinton Jones, born 02-12-1881 at Gainsville, Texas and he died 05-07-1961 in Los Angeles, California. One other son, Oliver Jones was born in October of 1882, in Texas. Then my grandfather married Mary Elizabeth which is my grandmother, in the year of 1888. She was born 01-10-1873, north of Caddo, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. She died at Steedman, Oklahoma 04-17-1932 and is buried at Allen Cemetery at Allen, Oklahoma.

My grandfather and grandmother had six children: Arthur Lee, born 03-05-1888 in Caddo, Indian Territory and died 09-16-1916 at Allen, Oklahoma; Margaret E., born 09-16-1892, north of Allen, Indian Territory and died in May 1972 in Fullerton, California; Wyatt Marion, born 08-02-1893, north of Allen, Indian Territory; Jesse Edward, born 05-24-1896, north of Allen, Indian Territory; Frank Pierce, Jr., born in 1901, north of Allen, Indian Territory and died 07-28-1852.

Then, my grandmother married a man by the name of Tom W. Grant and they had one son, George Grant. I do not have any information on him except that he was buried north of Allen, Indian Territory.

Then my grandmother married for the third time to Birdie M. Cranford and they had a son, Orel B. Crawford. He was born north of Allen, Indian Territory and died at Ada, Oklahoma. They also had a daughter, Connie, born north of Allen, Indian Territory and died at Allen, Oklahoma. They are all on the rolls.

My daddy, Jesse Edward Jones (Roll #11682) married Mary Elizabeth Roberts 12-21-1919 at Purcell, Oklahoma. My daddy attended school at Allen, Oklahoma. Then when World War I started, he joined the Navy. He served on a ship for three years, all time he was writing to my mother but this was before they were married. When daddy got out of the Navy, he married her and they lived at Dibble, Oklahoma.

Daddy was a farmer then he and mother moved to Minco, Oklahoma, then moved to Kingston, Oklahoma. Daddy was still farming but times were very hard so he got a job on the side. He sold sewing machines while farming and this helped the family. This helped the family in more ways than one. While it brought in a little money, mother also had a sewing machine to make clothes for us kids. Mother made all of our clothes out of flour and feed sacks. Back then, flour and feed came in printed sacks. The sugar came in white sacks which our underwear was made out of. People bought flour and sugar in 100# sacks and tried to match patterns in the printed sacks, in order to have enough material of the same pattern to make any dress or whatever.

Then, my daddy bought a "Model T" truck and went to Seminole, Oklahoma and went to work for Atlantic Oil Company. Mother stayed on the farm and then Mother told Daddy she would live in a tent if she had to but she wanted to be with him. Daddy got a two room tent and moved Mother to Seminole with him. This was called the "Seminole Boom". Then after that, Daddy moved back to a farm south of Allen. Daddy was the only one around Allen that had two paint horses for a working team. Then the W.P.A. started up and wanted to use Daddy's horses so he hired his horses out to the W.P.A. but he quit letting them use the horses because he thought they were working them to hard. Then Daddy moved to Ada, using a wagon and team plus driving the cattle and his livestock for 17 miles from Allen to Ada. He was still farming all the while. Then Daddy got with Clark and Clouden Oil Company and moved to Owen Prairie, Oklahoma where he worked for seven or eight years. Then Daddy got on with Cox and Hammon Oil Company and we moved to Fox and Wirt, Oklahoma. From there, we went to Velma, Oklahoma. Daddy lived at Velma until he retired at the age of 64 when he had a stroke. He lived four more years and at the time of his death, he was living at Bradley, Oklahoma. He died 10-14-1964 and is buried at Allen, Oklahoma.

Mother and Daddy had 11 children: Joan Toy, Joel Otto, Jonsey Joyce, Juanita Joe, Jane Etta, Jottie Lee, Juna Le, Jeraldine Sue, Jerry Haskel, Joella Darline, and Johnnie Fay. They had 33 grandchildren and an unknown number of great grandchildren.

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Mary Ellen Jones

Submitted by: Clara Mae (Carol) Arndt Collis, granddaughter

Mary Ellen Jones Arndt was born within the Choctaw Nation at Spiro, Oklahoma, Indian Territory. Her parents were Benjamin Franklin Jones, a Choctaw and Jinnie C. Jones, a Cherokee. Mary Ellen and her parents moved to Tobusky County, Indian Territory, prior to the birth of one son Benjamin F.

The stories passed down through the family were that her father was a law officer in McAlester, Oklahoma. He was killed over a political dispute September 13, 1876 at North McAlester. He was buried at North McAlester Cemetery.

Mary Ellen and William Arndt married December 19, 1890. They had five sons: Samuel, William, Frederick, Joseph, and Jerone Gordon. They also had three daughters: Myrtle, Fannie, and Aran Lee. Mary Ellen and her children were enrolled on the Choctaw Roll. Allotment patent was filed on March 24, 1906. Mary Ellen's allotment in now Blue Community.

Mary Ellen and William built a log home and had a small store. The store was a great asset to the community. They later built a large five bedroom home with a sleeping porch the length of the house. They had a large cistern and cellar, their home was always opened to the teachers.

In the late 1800's she buried her baby among the Oaks by what was believed to be an unmarked grave of a Civil War soldier, the headstones are unmarked. This is now Blue Cemetery where she and several family members are buried.

With all the families moving in, the one room log school was overflowing. Two acres was given on the north side of the home place for a school which was also used for a church.

William and Mary Ellen lived in McAlester, Oklahoma at the time of their death. ◆◆◆◆

Noel Jones

Submitted by: Ruth Morris, great granddaughter

Noel Jones (born approximately 1837) Mary married (Maiden name unknown) Jones and both were full blood Choctaw. Noel was enrolled with #11412 but the number for Mary is unknown.

A daughter, named Narcissa Jones, was born approximately in the year of 1882, to them and her married name was Wilson. She died 07-28-1909 and her roll number was 11413. There were three boys born to her. They were: Clarence Monroe Wilson, born 12-07-1900 with Roll #11416; Walter Green, born 08-29-1902 with Roll #11417 and Noel J. Wilson, born 11-17-1904 with Roll #NB1421. He passed away 01-24-1994. The three boys were 1/2 Choctaw. There was also a daughter named Mittie Mae Wilson, born 05-13-1907 and died 12-25-1984. Record received later show that Narcissa married a non-Indian by the name of S.W. Wilson on 12-06-1899 at Lane, Indian Territory. He was born 07-25-1866 and died 06-18-1953. To this union, there were ten children:

Eugene Waddie, born 04-19-1923, died 05-15-1977
Aubrey Delbert, born 03-23-1925, died 12-19-1983
Marjorie Nadean Wilson Warford, born 03-29-1927, died 12-12-1958
Edith Jewel Wilson Wood Soester, born 01-04-1929
G.E. (Peno), born 06-06-1931
Noel James, Jr., born 05-31-1934, died 06-24-1938

Ferman Dewayne, born 04-07-1937
Ruth Ellen Wilson Morris, born 03-06-1940
E.L. Louise Wilson Bingham, born 04-18-1943
Kenneth Harold (Butch), born 10-21-1946.
There are 27 grandchildren:
Delores Jean Wilson, born 02-27-1949
Joe Harold Wilson, born 01-28-1951
Audrey Ann Wilson Miller, born 07-15-1945
Patricia Marie Wilson Jameson, born 07-05-1947
Sarah Louise (Sallie) Wilson Buckelew Hallows, born 06-27-1948
Jeannie Marie Wilson Mobley, born 12-27-1948
Patricia Ann Wilson Valdez, born 04-09-1950
Deborah Ann Wilson Cates, born 12-22-1954
Elizabeth Fran Wilson Pruitt Schulp, born 10-20-1956
Patricia Ann Warford Bonds Musick, born 07-16-1947
Ronnie Eugene Warford, born 10-27-1948
Carolyn Sue Warford Wold, born 05-07-1950
Alice June Wood Puente, born 08-16-1948
Teresa Lynn Wilson White, born 12-07-1956
David Stewart Wilson, born 08-20-1959
Carla Ann Wilson Williams, born 05-26-1962
Vickie Arlette Wilson Williams, born 04-19-1964
Emmett Dwayne Wilson, born 06-01-1961
Marlin Darrell Wilson, born 01-02-1972, died 01-02-1972
Pamela Sue Morris Heflin Pearce, born 07-14-1957
Peggy LaRue Morris Daniel Dean, born 10-19-1958
Angela Kay Morris Mullen, born 08-30-1962
Michael Wayne Bingham, born 03-22-1961
James Anthony (Tony) Bingham, born 12-08-1966
Shawnda Rena Wilson Ables, born 05-18-1968
Buck Wilson, born 06-30-1968
Misty Dawn Wilson, born 07-07-1975.

There are 54 great grandchildren and 27 great great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Rodham Tullos "Baldy" Jones

Submitted by: Donald Lee Jones

Rodham Tulloss Jones, when he was approximately 23 years of age, left Cherokee County, Georgia, for Texas in 1848 with his parents and other family members. In preparation for the trip, his father, Benjamin Jones, bought some horses that, unknowing to him, had an outstanding mortgage against them.

The family had been on the road for several days when three men overtook them and demanded that the horses be turned over to them.

Benjamin Jones refused and this caused a fight to break out amongst the men, during which Benjamin Jones was struck on the head by a rifle butt that subdued him. The men threatening more violence took possession of the horses and rode off, leaving the family to bandage up Benjamin. The loss of the horses caused a delay in the trip until such time that more horses could be obtained. The family was forced to spend money from their savings that they needed as they still had a long way yet to go. After purchasing some new horses, with clear titles, the trip continued overland to Vicksburg, Mississippi. At Vicksburg, they sold the horses and bought tickets on a steamship to the big city of New Orleans. The journey on the steamship was an exciting experience for the children as well as the adults having been warned ahead of time to watch out for pickpockets and thieves who preyed on travelers.

New Orleans was a busy port with travelers from far away places crowded around the docks. Some were conducting business while others were seeing relatives off or welcoming new arrivals with offers of lodging or transportation into the city. The women went shopping just a little way from the docks in order to get some needed supplies for themselves and the children. Benjamin, being careful of his money, sought out the steamship terminal office while the older children stayed with the possessions and watched the little ones.

From New Orleans, Benjamin bought passage for a steamship traveling to Freeport, Texas. From here the family would begin the last leg of their trip overland through Texas. Again horses and supplies were bought for the journey to move the family northward to their new home. He and his family settled in Smith County, Texas, where they built a home and business until 1871. With Indian land allotments being given to qualified Indians in Oklahoma, the Jones family moved to Boggy Depot.

The following remarks were made by Perry Washington Jones during an interview conducted by John F. Daugherty, a W.P.A. field worker on June 22, 1937: "My father was Rodham Hones, born in Georgia, July 25, 1825. He made shoes for the soldiers in Texas during the Civil War. My mother was Loriane (sic) Buckholt, born June 27, 1842 in Georgia. There were twelve children in our family. (Note: Laraine should be spelled Lurena. The other is Georgia, which should be Alabama.) I was born in Tyler, Texas on January 9, 1867 and moved with my parents from Texas to Boggy depot in the Choctaw Nation, north of Durant in 1871. Father built a box house, hauling the lumber from Stringtown. He covered this house with three foot boards and built a rock chimney. Mother cooked on the fireplace with a skillet and lid. We had sheep which Mother sheared each spring for wool from which our socks were knitted. We couldn't buy socks at the time. I have knitted many a pair. It was my joy to pull burrs out of the wool so that it could be washed, carded and spun into yarn. We lived on the freight road from Denison, Texas and Fort Smith, Arkansas to Fort Sill. Most of the freighting for the western part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations was done from Denison. I went to school at Boggy Depot in a small log house with shutters for windows. We had split-log seats with no backs and we had to hold our books on our knees. Our mail came on a stage from Atoka every other day."

Soon after their arrival in the Choctaw Nation, Rodham Jones bought lumber at the saw mill in Stringtown and built a two-story house near the Butterfield Stage Road. This was about one and one-half miles directly east of Ego, now Coleman, in Blue County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, now Atoka County. The home was of the type that was common and popular in his native Georgia at the time. He also set out a large orchard and vineyard that became famous throughout the surrounding area.

Shortly before 1902, Rodham Jones and family left their home place and moved into the town of Wapanucka where he died on October 19, 1902. Lurena Elizabeth (Buckholt) Jones, his widow, remained in Wapanucak for a few years before moving to Wynnewood, Oklahoma where she passed away on March 15, 1923.◆◆◆◆

Silsainey Jones

Submitted by: Faye Roman, maternal granddaughter

Silsainey Jones was an original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation and the daughter of Nancy McClure and Logan Jones. She was born in Smithville, Indian Territory around 1883. An 1896 Choctaw census card showed Silsainey as being 13 years old at the time the census was taken. Her sisters were Artimissie, Rennie, Silway, Roseanna and one brother, Robinson Jones. She was one of six children born to Logan Jones and Nancy McClure, who was also an original enrollee. Logan Jones died before enrollment was issued to the Choctaw Nation. Silsainey was reportedly the wealthiest Indian woman in McCurtain County, Oklahoma. She married five times and had thirteen children and one adopted daughter. The children were: Ellis Taylor, Lodie, Freeman, Robinson, Eden, and Eula Florance Going; Jessie and Edna Watson; Joseph, Leo, Edith Marie, Nathan and Wilburn Johnson. Her adopted daughter was Bertha Mae Ward. Her third marriage was to Silas Watson, who was the father of my mother, Edna Watson Tekubie.

Silas was an original enrollee and died in 1915. My mother, Edna, died in Idabel, Oklahoma while she was married to my father, James Levi Tekubie. She left my sister, Wanonda Marie, twin brothers Donald and Ronald, and me. We were raised by Silsainey in Idabel and lived in her home until her death in 1954. They were all full blood Choctaw Indians.

My sister Marie, and my family visited with Charley Jones, who was a nephew of Silsainey, in 1991 in Idabel and the following was told to us by him. Silsainey was living in a small cabin in Smithville, Oklahoma when oil was discovered on her land in Carter County, Oklahoma. A new home was built for her, through the agency. The house was described as white, a two story and surrounded by a balcony with pillars. It was modern for that day because it was the only house in Smithville with electricity and a washer. The washer was described as big as the old style oil drums and powered by the Delco system.

Silsainey eventually purchased two and one half acres in southeast Idabel with a house on it. The house was previously owned by the McClendon family, who was a very prominent family in Idabel. The house sat next to the Sante Fe and Frisco railroad, which figured prominently in serving areas in Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. Across the tracks, sat a huge water tower in front of the house. The family, along with relatives, moved from Smithville to Idabel. The cattle she owned was driven overland from Smithville and took approximately 3-4 days to drive the herd. The new house that was purchased in Idabel was very much like the house in Smithville. One of the outstanding features of the house was a library with glass doors and filled with all kinds of classic books. It is not known how long the family was in this house but it was torn down and a Spanish style brick house was built. It was in this house that Silsainey lived until she died. It had a living room with a small foyer leading into the house, four bedrooms, two baths, a small kitchenette with a hallway connecting another kitchen with a full size dining area and a large pantry room. French doors connected the hallway and dining room. It was a very beautiful home with a well kept yard and hedges surrounding the area. The house was built with a basement that had a boiler room with a chute that led from an opening from outside the house to the "coalroom" where coal was stored for heating. One of the rooms in the basement was a laundry room which housed a 'Maytag' wringer washer and three galvanized square tubs for rinsing the clothes. A chute led from the upstairs hallway for dirty clothes to be placed there to fall into a "recessed closet" in the laundry room to be stored until washday.

Also, on the property was a small cabin which was used for people to stay who came to work for our grandmother. This was called the "servant house" for as long as I can remember. Silsainey was still one of the few remaining families to have people work for her in the 30's and 40's. She had a woman to do the cooking and hired different women to come in and do the heavy cleaning. In later years, work was done by everyone and I can remember many a time we cooked and cleaned for big family get togethers. There was always a lot to do and time was well spent after school and on weekends. There was a two story barn, a smokehouse and chicken yard with hen houses for laying chickens, from which we had the responsibility to collect eggs.

Silsainey also owned 380 acres west of Idabel along with her late husband, Reed Ward. There was a small house on the land that we called a "ranch". At one time there were lots of pigs, goats, cows, and horses. The family would go and stay for weeks at a time for relaxation and to stay there when the house was being renovated.

Silsainey believed in the Christian religion and everyone was expected to be up and ready to go to church on Sunday mornings and to Wednesday night prayer meetings. Many times we attended the old time camp meetings which ran from Friday to Sunday. The churches we attended were Livingland, Bokchito, Kullichito and the church at White Sands. All the services were conducted in the Choctaw language. Some of us sang in quartets because old time gospel singing was one thing we all looked forward to.

Silsainey had a very large family and made use of everything, even if there was money. She did most of her home canning with vegetables from a huge garden on the property. There was always tomatoes, corn-on-the-cob, beans, onions, squash, cantaloupes, melons, and whatever else was in season. At times, during canning season, we may have washed as much as one to two hundred canning jars so this many times over meant many jars were filled. Canning was always a chore and probably took as long as four to five days. Canned foods were processed and stored in the basement in a room that was maybe a 6x6 with shelves from ceiling to the floor. Hogs were butchered in the old way near the smoke house and sausage was made by grandma and put away for the family's use. (I have not tasted good homemade sausage since then.)

Hominy was still being prepared in the old way by Silsainey in the early 40's. She used a wooden mortar, made from a tree trunk (kita) and a wooden pestle (kitosha) that may have measured six foot long. Corn was pounded in this to make hominy and the hominy "winnowed" in a winnowing basket. At the time of her death, three or four of these mortars were in the yard and her baskets in the basement. She was married to Reed Ward at the time she died and he burned these in a fire. (I don't know if this was a way to do away with a deceased person's belongings or just a way to clean house, but at any rate, it was a great loss.)

One of the closets in the house was lined in cedar wood and smelled so good when it was opened. One of the fondest memories that I have was when that door was opened. Silsainey had an accordion that she stored in there and we all gathered around and begged her to play. When she did, she always got a receptive audience. She was very good at playing it, too. The closet was also stored with handmade quilts made by our aunts, her sisters and Silsainey. There was a quilting frame suspended from the ceiling in the front room when they worked on quilts. Three or four of the women sat around the frame at one time and could probably finish a quilt in a day. We always had extra bedding when we had company and used the best for them.

On one occasion that I can remember vividly, four of her sons and two of her nephews were serving in the armed forces during World War II. One day, a package came and Silsainey sat down in the front room to open it. We all crowded around and was excited because we wanted to see what it was. When it was opened and unwrapped, it was a parachute .One of her son's had obtained a parachute in some way and sent it to her. We didn't know what it was until one of our aunts explained it to us. The material was later cut apart and the remnants of it was sewn into slips and underwear for the girls. (The one's I had lasted a long time.)

Silsainey spoke Choctaw fluently even though English was spoken to us in the home. One story was told to us that her mother, Nancy, had taken her out of school when she was in the 2nd or 3rd grade because learning English was too hard for her. She did learn in later years and could write her name and I believe that was all she could write. She really believed her children and grandchildren should receive a good education and we all started to school when it was time to start. There were times she would bring our lunch to grade school and we would be so happy to see her and want to go home. Two of her sons, Joe and Wilburn Johnson were real active in sports and played football for Idabel High School. Silsainey was a shrewd business woman and took care of her business with help from one of her older daughters, Lodie and her niece, Evida, translating English to Choctaw for her. She invested in stocks and bonds which went into her estate when she died.

On top of being a very busy homemaker, Silsainey was also an avid "fisherwoman". She took numerous fishing trips with her husband and sons and camped out with them during hunting season, to cook for them. One story was told how a deer ventured too close to camp and grandma took a rifle and shot it. After she had gone fishing for the day, she would bring huge catches of perch and catfish home for supper. We always looked forward to those suppers.

In the spring, we were taken to places near Broken Bow when the wild onions were ready and given a dishpan and a fork to pick them. These old ways were still being done by her in the 40's, with her showing us what to do as perhaps her mother did for her.

The holidays at our house was always filled with lots of relatives and I can remember lots and lots of company at Thanksgiving and Christmas. At Christmas there was always a tree and lots of presents and even on several occasions there was a Santa Claus. We were never able to figure out who he was. Paper bags of fruit (apples, oranges, nuts, and hard ribbon candy) was given to everybody and none went away empty handed. Sometimes the living room was so full of people that one could hardly find a place to sit.

Another story related to us by Charley Jones was that Silsainey gave a contribution to Wiley Post to repair his biplane, before he became famous. On several occasions, he ate at the house with the family when he visited there. He told the family if they would stand outside Silsainey's house on a certain day, at a certain hour, he would fly over and he did!! It must have been very exciting for them.

There are a lot more stories of her generosity and how she took care of her nieces, nephews and grandchildren, as well as many people that were not related to her. She contributed large amounts to numerous causes and one of the orphanages she gave to was Goodland Indian orphanage, Jones Academy, as well as Wheelock Academy for girls. She also helped with money to erect a plaque for Joseph Oklahombi, who was a World War I hero. There are more stories to relate of her generosity but they are too numerous to mention, so I have only mentioned a few.

In the later years of her life, Silsainey's health failed and she could no longer do as much as before, so some of the work was done by the hired help, her daughters, nieces and grandchildren. She stayed active as much as she could until she died in a hospital in Paris, Texas in February of 1954. Her life was very full and one newspaper account out of Paris paper stated she had raised as many as 32 nieces, nephews, children and grandchildren. There were still eight of us at home when she died. There was Walter, Ralph Anthony, and Emerson G. Wilson, Jr., Bertha Mae Ward, Marie, Donald and Ronald Tekubi and myself. Out of the 13 children, Leo Johnson is the only survivor and lives in Smithville, Oklahoma.

Funeral services were held at one of the local churches in Idabel and she was buried in the Ward family plot in the Idabel Cemetery.

The old family home passed from her youngest son, Wilburn Johnson to his wife and in 1988 the house was torn apart and parts of it was sold for the material that was in it. We visited the site of the home in 1991 and found the sidewalks, foundation, and part of the basement, which had been filled with dirt.◆◆◆◆

Silsainey Jones

Submitted by: Marie Tekubie,Oakland California, February 1997

Silsainey Jones, born in 1883 or 1886, was an original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation. She was one of six children born to Nancy McClure (also an original enrollee) and Logan Jones, both full blood Choctaws. She had four sisters, Artimissa, Rennis, Silway, and Roseanna, and one brother, Robinson Jones. A census card in 1896 shows her as being 13 years old at that time and married with a five month old son, Ellis Taylor. Her husband was Battice Taylor; he was 19 years old. Silsainey was married four more times after she and Battice Taylor divorced. Her second marriage to Vinson Going produced five children: Lodie, Freeman, Robinson, Eden, and Florence; this marriage also ended in divorce. With husband #3 Silas Watson, she had two more children. They were Walter Jesse and Edna, who married James Levi Tekubie sometime in the mid 1930's. Edna and James had four children: Faye Tekubie Roman, twins Ronald and Donald Tekubie, and myself, Wanonda

Marie Tekubie. Silas Watson, also an original enrollee, died in 1918 while he and Silsainey were married. Silsainey married two more times after that. Five children were born of her fourth marriage to Wilburn Johnson. They were Joe, Leo, Nathan, Edith, and Wilburn. Her fifth and last marriage to Reed Ward lasted until her death in 1954; they adopted a daughter, Bertha Mae Ward Tonihka. As of this date, February 1997. Leo Johnson is Silsainey's only surviving child.

Grandma and her family moved from Smithville to Idabel, Oklahoma sometime around 1920 into a house on property she bought in the southeastern part of town. When my mother Edna married James Tekubie, Silsainey bought them a home two houses from hers and there we lived until our mother died at the age of 24 after giving birth to the twins in 1941. Although we lived only two houses away, my sister, brothers and I went to live with our grandma Silsainey in the "big house" as it was called. Father moved away and later remarried and our house was rented out from then on.

The house we moved into was not the original one that grandma had purchased; that house had been torn down (for some reason of which I have no knowledge) and a new brick one built in its place. The new house had four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms, a living room with a fireplace, formal dining room with French doors, a kitchen with an enclosed fireplace used only for burning trash, a pantry (between the kitchen and dining room), and a kitchenette. There were seven entrances into the house, four of them in front, one in back and one on each side of the house. The main front entrance had a foyer leading into the living room; a hallway led from there to the bedrooms, the dining room, kitchen, and to a side entrance. A sidewalk led up to the front porch and all the way around the house. Grandma liked flowers so they were planted along the sidewalk and on both sides of the house. In the basement were five rooms; a boiler-room, a coal room, a laundry room, a small room for storing grandma's canned goods and a larger main room with a table along one side of its wall which was used probably just for storing things.

The chute from upstairs to the laundry room was fascinating to us kids because it resembled a slide. Once one of the boys (I don't remember just who) decided it would be fun to slide down the chute. Halfway down his shirt caught on something and he was stuck there! He finally got out, with or without help I'm not sure, and never tried it again. I was always tempted to try it myself, but never had the nerve to actually do it.

For years Silsainey had a full time cook and other help but by the end of the 40's all her own children except the adopted daughter were grown, married, and living in their own homes (which she provided) so us grandchildren, and any nieces and nephews who came to stay began to do most of the chores. Grandmother also began doing a lot of the cooking herself with help from the older kids. She prepared a lot of the traditional Choctaw dishes and her vegetable garden provided us with lots of good things to eat; she canned many of the vegetables too. My favorites were beets and canned peaches, which I mispronounced as "pinches". Near the chicken yard was a fig tree that produced really sweet figs.

Grandma also sewed, embroidered, knitted, crocheted and made quilts. We younger girls were responsible for most of the house cleaning. On Saturday's Grandpa would take down the chandeliers in the living room, dining room, and grandma's bedroom and under his supervision we would wash each piece by hand. We would wash all the blinds in the house too, and that house had windows! On school days we vacuumed the living room and hallway, washed the breakfast dishes, swept and mopped the kitchen, dining room and pantry before Grandpa took us to school.

Grandma went hunting with Grandpa during deer season and went fishing at least once a week. We ate a lot of fish back then. I remember going fishing with her just twice in my life. Once she took my sister Faye and me with her and Grandpa. I was in hog heaven because we seldom went anywhere without the whole family along. Grandma took Faye and me out on the river with her in her boat; just offshore she told us to row to where she wanted to fish. We did or tried to and shortly were back on land because we had rowed us right into a big bush! The other time we went fishing with her everyone went. Some of us went in Grandma's car and some in Grandpa's car. We stayed all day at the river (maybe Mt. Fork) and I caught the biggest fish that day. I was happy.

Grandma understood and spoke very little English but I wasn't aware of that until much later in life because I never had any problem understanding her. She always had someone with her to interpret whenever she needed to communicate with anyone in English; and I think signing her name was the extent of her writing ability. Nevertheless, she was the head of the family and the decision maker in all matters concerning the family. Her older children spoke or at least understood Choctaw, but for whatever reason us younger ones did not learn to speak or understand our Choctaw language. She couldn't drive either but then she didn't need to because there was always someone to drive for her. She and Grandpa Reed each had their own car, and every year would trade their cars in for new ones. Grandmother provided her own children with cars and homes when they married and once she bought six cars in one day! This was told to me by the car salesman himself many years after Grandmother had died and I had moved away and returned. I was working as a waitress in a restaurant then (around 1965-66) when this car salesman came in and learned who my grandmother was, he told me about the cars. He said one day word came to the car dealership where he was a salesman that Silsainey wanted to buy a car so six cars were taken to her house and lined up on the lawn for her to look over. He was beside himself when she bought all six. I imagine that was the talk of the town for some time. It certainly made a lasting impression on him.

There wasn't a telephone or television in the home despite her wealth, perhaps because she didn't consider them as necessary things to have (movies were in this class too), but there was a piano, a Victrola, and a radio. Uncle Jesse was the piano player in the family although my sister Faye could play some too, and Aunt Bert (Bertha Mae Ward Tonihka) took piano lesson for a while but never did learn to play well. Sometimes when people came to visit, Grandma would call someone to the piano and gather up four of the many kids who were around and make us sing one of her favorite Christian hymns for them. Grandma had been taking the family to Dallas for sometime during the summer to a gospel singing school there so I imagine she thought we could sing. She always looked pleased though so perhaps we did well enough to not embarrass her. When we went to Dallas we stayed at a motel that had housekeeping cabins and a large house with a yard. Grandma always rented the house and two of the cabins for the family. Grandma invited a well known gospel singing quartet to her home in Idabel when she learned they would be in the area and they accepted. When they came to Idabel Grandma made a big fire outside and roasted corn in the ashes and they all ate outdoors. I don't remember what else they had. I just remember the men standing around eating roasted corn while Grandma was seated next to a table.

Once we spent a summer in Hot Springs, Arkansas so she could take the not mineral baths for her health. We stayed at a motel then too. I don't recall much of that summer but I do recall getting sick from drinking too much apple cider and eating too many sweets. Grandma seldom let us eat store bought sweets. She preferred to bake those things herself and she was good at that too. To this day, I have not tasted strawberry short cake as good as she made. She would also bake king size cookies for us, sometimes that weren't too sweet but were so good. In Hot Springs though, one of her nephews, Perry Jones, would talk her into letting him take us kids sight-seeing and he would fill us up on apple cider and candy which Grandma had instructed him not to do. When we got sick from all the sweets and apple cider, that the was end of our sight-seeing trips with him. I think she sent him back home to Idabel. Grandma did not take kindly to anyone who did not follow her instructions.

Even though Grandma was a wealthy woman (reportedly the wealthiest Indian woman in McCurtain County) her sisters and brother were not. They lived in rural areas (Smithville and Eagletown) in homes without electricity, running water, and indoor bathrooms. They did not own cars either. Instead they used horses and wagons like most Indians still did back then. Grandma may not have shared her wealth with them, but she visited them often and raised some of their children in her own home during her lifetime. I always looked forward to visiting Aunt Rena (her sister Rennie) in Eagletown because she had a big peach orchard and a water well in the front yard. The front yard was dirt but Aunt Rena was always sweeping it clean of loose dirt so that it was as hard as a regular floor. Sometimes we would get a ride in her wagon but this was usually after we had been climbing all over it and generally making a nuisances of ourselves until someone would hitch it up to the horses and take us for a ride down the road and back.

These are just a few of the memories I have of my grandma, Silsainey Jones Ward. After her death in 1954 I finished my education in a boarding school (Chilocco Indian School) and moved away from Idabel in 1958. Though she was a strict disciplinarian Silsainey was, in my eyes then and now, a strong, kind, generous, loving human being. She did the best she could for us in the best way she knew how. ◆◆◆◆

Silsainey Jones

Submitted by: Louise (Samuel) Amos

Silsainey Jones Ward was my aunt. My mother, Silway Jones Samuel died 05-12-1929, and her sister, Silsainey took me, my brother Leroy and sisters Leona, Pauline, and Cordie, step sister Levida Bell Going in along with her brother, Robinson Jones' family; Perry, Hason, Charlie, Dorene, and Myrtline. I was two years old when we moved away from Smithville so I didn't know my parents.

This was besides her own 13 children. As far as I know, the nieces and nephews were sent to government school at Wheelock and Goodland, which she donated money to. I didn't go to government school, but summer time all would come home. We helped can peaches, apple butter, and blackberries. Since my hands were small, I had to wash the fruit jars.

I'm very thankful to Silsainey for taking us to church. It seems like we were there every time they had services. Then they had all day service and sometimes singing and dinner. Today my husband, Bill Amos and I have moved back to the McCurtain County area and active in the Living Land Methodist church and sing at Gospel Singings in the area. My aunt loved singing and would take some of us to Dallas Convention School. I think Jesse Watson was more musically inclined and sung with a quartet and could really play the piano. They traveled a lot. I remember one time they had a singing convention when I was about six years old and he asked me to come help sing "Amazing Grace" in Choctaw. I was so scared but today that is still my favorite song. I don't speak Choctaw but I like some Choctaw songs when it's not too slow.

Rich Indian Woman dies

IDABEL -- The richest woman in the Choctaw Indian Nation, Mrs. Reed Ward, 67, widely known throughout the southeastern Oklahoma district for her philanthropies, died Thursday in a Paris, Texas hospital.

Mrs. Ward was active in the Idabel Presbyterian Church. Her friends recalled that she befriended nearly every needy child in this section. She took many home with her to clothe, feed, and educate.

She was known as Silsainey Jones before her marriage. Her first four husbands died. After she married Ward, she reportedly settled a threatened alienation of affection suite for $10,000 and commented: "Him good man--worth the price."

Mrs. Ward had 13 children of her own and besides reared seven brothers, six sisters, and legally adopted and cared for many others. Eight children and her husband survive.

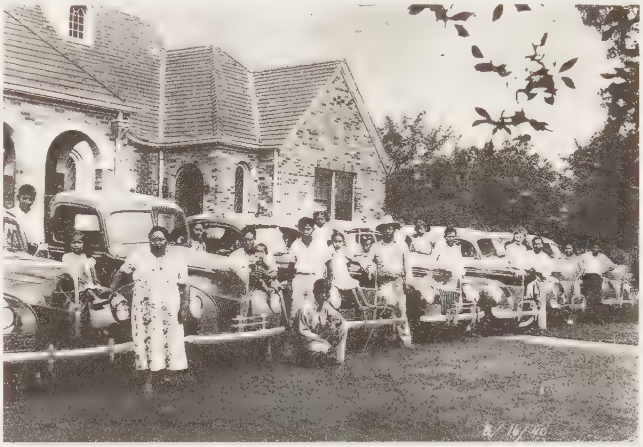
Her wealth came from oil production on her Indian allotment near Ardmore.

Funeral will be at 2:00 p.m. Saturday from the home here.◆◆◆◆

Silsainey (Jones) Ward

Submitted by: Wesley Samuels

Silsainey Jones lived in Smithville during the early thirties and was a midwife for the community. She was there to deliver co-author Wesley Samuels on November 24, 1923 in Smithville, Oklahoma, there in the Quachita Mountains in northern McCurtain County where neighbors were neighbors who helped each other as a large family. I remember Silsainey (Jones) Ward through my lifetime as a very caring and helpful person and have always felt honored to have been able to know her and her family. Four of her nieces and a nephew were first cousins to me.



Silsainey (Jones) Ward
Silsainey is 3rd from left.
Faye Tekubie Roman is the child sitting on the car next to her.
Wanonda Marie Tekubie is the baby held by Leroy Samuels, Silsainey's nephew.
Leo Johnson is next to him. Leo is a son.
Bertha Mae Ward Tonika is sitting on the car next to Leo. (Bert was adopted daughter of Reed and Silsainey).
Reed Ward, Silsainey's last husband next to Bertha Mae.
Edith Johnson, Silsainey's daughter.
Joe Johnson, Silsainey's son/
Ruth and Jessie Watson (Jessie was the brother of Edna Watson, mother of Faye and Wanonda Tekubie).
Lodie Going, Silsainey's oldest daughter.
Perry Jones, nephew of Silsainey. Perry is a brother to Charlie Jones, Choctaw Tribe Historian and Council Member of District 1, McCurtain County.

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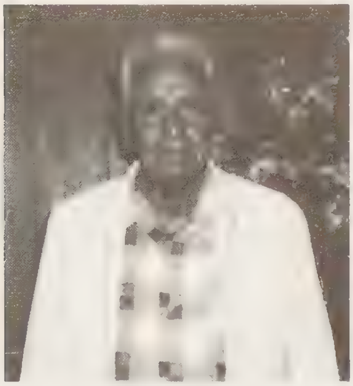
Willie Mike Jones



Willie Jones

Submitted by: The Jones family, Mildred Jones Davis, Mike David Jones, Lucille Jones Timmons, and Viola Jones Chamberlain.

Willie Mike Jones was born at Keota, Indian Territory on 01-18-1903 to Mike and Emma Jones. His father was born in 1877 and died 12-03-1917. His mother was Emma (Nail) Jones. She was born in 1879 and died 09-01-1916.

Our father had two sisters: Lillian (Jones) Walkabout, born 01-15-1912 and died 02-19-1985 at Keota, Oklahoma. Adeline (Jones) Gage was born 01-31-1908 and died in April 1967 in Stigler, Oklahoma. There was one half brother, Lewis Cass, born 08-04-1900 and died 06-08-1982 at Keota, Oklahoma, and he was an original enrollee. Lewis also attended school at Jones Academy.

My dad married Rebecca E. Cooper, from the Mississippi Reservation. They married at Stigler, Oklahoma on 12-23-1924. There are four children living and two are dead. They are: Mildred (Jones) Davis born 11-03-1930; Mike David Jones, born 07-23-1937; Lucille (Jones) Timmons, born 02-04-1935 and Viola (Jones) Chamberlain, born 01-12-1950. There are 14 grandchildren, 18 great grandchildren, and 5 great great grandchildren.

Our dad, Willie Jones, loved to go to church and he loved to sing Choctaw songs. He hardly ever missed a Sunday during his life unless he was sick or could not go. He loved to sing gospel songs and sometimes sang with "Gospel 4" from Talihina. He would travel a long way to hear, listen, and sing. We have a tape of him singing gospel songs.

He worked in the coal mines and he was a good husband to our mother and he was a good father to us. Also, he was a good grandfather to our children. He would give the shirt off of his back to help anyone and he would do anything for his church and the Indian people, also the white people, too.

Our dad was a great dad and we miss him and our mother very much and they don't make parents like they did our parents. This is in loving memory of our dad, Willie Mike Jones.◆◆◆◆

Louis V. Kelly

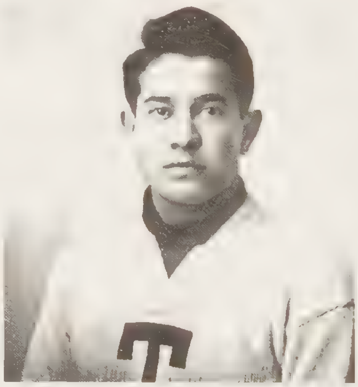
Submitted by: Betsy Lueke

Louis V. Kelley (later known as Victor M. Kelley), nickname "Choc" Kelley)or (Kelly). Born October 31, 1887 in Indian Territory and Died July 25, 1958.

Jones Academy??

Jobs: Football Coach-Carlisle Indian School;Football Coach - So. Methodist University; Physical Education Teacher/Administrator Hollywood High School (Los Angeles, CA) 1924-38; Woodrow Wilson High School 1938-53. He also worked during summers (school vacations) for 20th Century/Fox Studios as Technical Director on football movies.

Schools: Attended Jones Academy, Presbyterian College, Texas A&M, Carlisle Indian School.



Victor M. Kelley Sr. "Choc" Kelly or Louis V. Kelly Texas A&M 1906-1908

Hobby: Golf

Etc: Noted, in Texas, for a freak football play in 1907 as quarterback running 200-247 yards (depending on narrator) chronicled by Ripley's "Believe It or Not", Hix's "Strange As It Seems" and others for a touchdown for Texas A&M in 1907....Captain of baseball team at Texas A&M, 1908....As a gentleman jockey he competed in horse races in 1911 in Muskogee, Oklahoma.....Played football at Carlisle Indian School with Jim Thorpe....Succeeded Glenn "Pop" Warner at Carlisle as Football Coach for one year before school was closed.

Family: Father: James Kelly 03-03-1848 - 11-25-1924.
Mother: Selina J. Richards Kelly (3/4 Choctaw) 08-02-1860 - 12-21-1915
Sister: Ida E. Kelly Spring born 1881 -

enrolled 1896, 1902.
Wife: Fern Collins Kelly, a descendant of Betsy Ross, designer of first U.S. flag,also a descendant of George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
Married in Muskogee, Oklahoma on June 19, 1912.
Lived in Durant, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. Settled in Hollywood, CA. and lived there for 38 years.
Son: Victor M. ("Vic") Kelley Jr., born May 12, 1913. Worked for the University of California at Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.) for 26 years as Sports Information Director. He was Golf Coach for 27 years. He retired in 1981 and became UCLA's Sports Historian. He was elected to UCLA's Athletic Hall of Fame in 1989.
Daughter: Betsy R. Kelley Lueke, born August 17, 1919. 38 years employee for the City of Burbank (California) Park & Recreation Department as Coordinator of Visual & Performing Arts Program. Retired in 1993.
Grandchildren: Linda Lueke Oseransky, born 03-25-1946; Kelley R. Lueke, born 06-28-1947.
Great Grandchildren: Brady Griffin, Jamie Lueke, Scott Lueke, Seth Oseransky.
Great Great Great Grandfather: Greenwood LeFlore

The only answer to your question about Greenwood LeFlore that I can give is from a note I have in my father's handwriting that indicates that Greenwood LeFlore was his Great Great Great Grandfather.

My father also attended Jones Academy, probably in the early 1900's. I would be interested in any documents or information you could furnish me about the years my father was at Jones Academy.

Relatives of Louis V. Kelly Roll #3928
- Father: James J. Kelly - Choctaw Roll # IW230
  - Father: Robert Kelly
  - Mother: Sarah Kelly
- Mother: Selina J. Kelly (3/4 Choctaw) Roll #3926
  - Father: Thompson Timahaya
  - Mother: Delilah Anderson
- Sister: Ida E. Spring Roll #3927
- Niece: Edith Gayzelle Spring born November 12, 1901 Roll #3929 enrolled December 4, 1901
  - Father: Joseph B. Spring

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Mary Stokees Kendrick

Submitted by: Robert L. (Bob) Wright, son.

Mary Stokes Kendrick (Roll # 3918) was born to Dr. W.D. Kendrick and Martha Patsy (Spring) Kendrick, on October 2, 1900 approximately four miles N.W. of Hugo, Indian Territory. She was the youngest of nine children and the only one living. She married Allen Hulbert (Squeeze) Wright in 1915 or 1916. Dr. Kendrick was born 01-12-1894 at Poteau, Indian Territory. They had four children. They were: William Thomas Wright; Eugenia Wright Almond; Juanita L. Wright, Morris, Marsh; Robert Lee Wright, born 08-28-1926 at Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Mary Stokes Kendrick

Brothers and sisters of Mary Stokes (Kendrick) Wright were: William W. (Bill, Roll #3911): Annie Mae (Roll #3912) married J.L. Cash; Henry Lamar (Roll #3913) married Viola Newman; Lelia Jane (Roll #3914); John Gordon (Roll #3915) married Edna Griffith; Emma Ester (Roll #3916) born 09-14-1895 and married W.H. Andrews; Mamie Hattie (Roll #3917) born 12-30-1897 and died 06-22-1992.

Mary and Squeeze moved back to Oleta in 1928 but it wasn't Oleta until around 1936 or 1937. They bought the land in 1918 and Mary still lives there. Squeeze died 08-20-1980. Mary was always a housewife, took care of her husband, children and the home. There was always food to be picked, cooked and canned; clothers to be washed and ironed plus many other things.

Her grandfather was William (Willie) Spring and her grandmother was June (LeFlore) Spring. They were the parents of Martha Patsy, Mary's mother plus nine other children. They were: Frances, born 07-05-1853 and died 06-15-??; John Sr., born 07-01-1860 and died 05-13-1937. He first married Nancy McCoy then married Dora Isabell Elrod; Jane, born in 1861 and died 05-25-1861 so she died as an infant; Willie, born 01-01-1862 or 1864 and died 11-21-1927. He married Harriet (Hattie) Self. She was born 04-24-1866 and died 07-31-1939; Mary Jane, born 06-1866 or 1867 and died 08-10-1869; Sophia (Roll #4066) born 06-22-1872 and died 10-28-1904 or

1906. She married Lee Ratliff. Annie Mae, born 06-22-1872 and died 08-28-1892 or 1896. She married William Rice; Basel, born around 1901 and died 08-25-1967 at the age of 66; Susan (no data except her second marriage was to Isaac LeFlore).

Willie had a general store at the Old Goodland and later moved it to Hugo, in the neighborhood of the present Choctaw Housing Authority. The old well is supposed to still be there.

I regret that I never got on tape, Mother's history of Hugo and its merchants. All of her family's allotments were northwest of Hugo and along the railroad tracks. Aunt Mamie's farm was rented for two or three years by Pony Starr which was a brother to Belle Starr. Mother said he was a nice looking young man and rode beautiful horses. Also, he was quiet and didn't associate with anyone around him.

The Roebucks and Springs were all inter married. When the big Tribal Battle was fought at Antlers. Grandpa was one of the doctors who helped patch them up. Chief Green McCurtain commissioned him as the Medical Examiner for the Choctaw Nation which was signed and executed on October 25, 1899.

Mother said that Joel Spring started the Spring Chapel Cemetery. Mother said it was because Willie Spring started letting people, who was poor be buried there. I do not know positively that this is a fact but she has outlived them all so no one can dispute her so I take it as a fact.

Mary's children and grandchildren: 1. William Thomas Wright married Verna Roark and their children are Mary Beth Wright Cahoon and William Thomas Wright; 2. Eugenia Wright married Robert Almand and their children are Norma Jean, Chris, Garry, Harold and Robert Almand; 3. Juanita L. Wright Morris and second husband, John Marsh Jr. Children are Alvin J., Donald J. and Terry Morris; Robert L. Wright, second marriage to Margie Louise Anderson and the children are Margie Ann, Robert L., Dorothy Daisy, Eugene Lee and Raymond Allen Wright.◆◆◆◆

Minnie Lee Krebs (Roll #14439)

Submitted by: Eva Malone, daughter

Minnie Lee Krebs attended the Tuskahoma School for girls at Tuskahoma, Indian Territory. Later she married Dave Gibson on April 29, 1909 who was an original enrollee, also. They had three children: Eva Eddie Bell Gibson Malone, Lorene Bonner Holland and James Tandy Gibson (enrolled) died at Seminole, Oklahoma on July 18, 1971 and is buried at Seminole.

Dave was killed October 30, 1944 and eight years later, Minnie married O.V. Marshall. In 1971, Minnie died and three weeks later, Mr. Marshall died.

Her grandchildren: Joneil Malone Burris; Klynne David Stone; James David Gibson; Ronnie Lee Gibson; Joanna Kay Wright.◆◆◆◆

William Labor

Submitted by: Mary Faith Labor Matthews

My great great grandfather was William Labor. William was born in Mexico about 1800-1814. According to family legend, William's father was from Spain and his mother was Choctaw. William's wife was Preasy or Pricilla. She may have been Chickasaw, but claimed Cuba as her birth place on the 1850 and 1860 Polk County, Arkansas census. It is possible that due to the prejudices of that time, William and Preasy may have chosen to deny their Indian blood. William and Preasy's (or Pricilla's) known children were Elisabeth, Bethenia (or Bethena), Mary A., Houston (my great grandfather), William M. and Martha J. There was also a son John, born after 1860. William joined the Arkansas 4th Infantry, Co. 1 of the Confederate States of America from Polk County, Arkansas. I believe he may have been killed in the war since I cannot find him or his wife in 1870.

My great grandfather Houston Labor, was born in Polk County, Arkansas in the early 1850's. Houston and brother William moved to the Choctaw Nation by the 1870's. I do not know if all of the family moved, but I have not found any of them in Arkansas in 1870. Houston married Permelia Watson about 1874, probably in Octavia, Nashoba County, Indian Territory. Permelia was the daughter of William and Betsy Watson. Betsy was Choctaw, born in Alabama in 1840. William Watson died before the 1896 Indian census/tribal enrollment. He and Betsy are both listed as enrolled in Nashoba County. Houston and Permelia Labor and their children were also enrolled in Nashoba County and were living in Octavia in 1896. Their children were Emma, Alexander, Elliston (my grandfather), Sarah J. (Janie), Ida May, Phoebe Ann, Ellen, and Willie. Houston and Permelia are both buried in the Labor Cemetery in Bryon County, Oklahoma. Permelia died about 1902 and Houston died January 24, 1914.

I never knew my grandparents and can only relate what I have been told about Elliston. He was born April 29, 1883 and had a twin who died at birth.

Elliston Labor and Mayme (Kirksey) Labor

Elliston was a stern, hardworking man. He was a farmer and enjoyed hunting and fishing. He passed his loved of the outdoor life to his grandson, Altie Ray Labor. Elliston spoke the Choctaw language fluently, but to my knowledge, none of his children learned to speak it. Elliston married Mayme Kirksey in 1904 in Fannin County, Texas. They farmed and raised their children in Antlers, Oklahoma. Their children were Thornton (my father), Ethel, Raymond, Willie, Leona, Lueda, and Olen. Most of their children graduated from college. Their only surviving child, Lueda Labor Roberson still lives in Antlers. Elliston passed away in 1955 and his wife Mayme died in 1967. Both are buried in Antlers.

My father, Thornton Labor, was also an original enrollee. He was the only one of Elliston and Mayme's children to be on the Indian rolls before they were closed. Thornton was born in 1905 in Antlers, Oklahoma. He married Argenta Floyd in Collins County, Texas in 1923. They had three children, Joe Eron, Altie Ray and myself. My parents moved to Arizona about 1936. They were separated by the time I was born in 1939 and divorced a few years later. Because of that, I did not grow up knowing my father's family. My mother, Argenta and my brother, Altie taught me to take pride in my Choctaw heritage and I continue that tradition with my children and grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Rosa Lawrence (Roll #9410)

Story as told to Rose M. Poole, daughter

I was born on 09-03-1902 in Stuart, Indian Territory. My father was Osborne S. Lawrence (Bun). My mother was Pikey (Wolf) Lawrence. They had three children, myself and my two brothers. Papa had another daughter from an earlier marriage which I met later.

I was very young when my mother and one of my brothers passed on with pneumonia. I went to stay with my grandpa and his wife for a while after that. (He and grandma were not together any more). They lived in Comanche, Oklahoma.

Papa remarried a white woman named Mollie Ried and she was a good woman. I went to live with them, then. We were in Marlow for awhile, also in Legal and Bohannon. They had one son, Frank. I remember one time, we were moving from Marlow, I believe to Legal in a covered wagon. The top was made out of white duckin'. The bows went across and they were made out of wood and it was pretty strong. We would stop and camp out. Papa would get his old rocker out and Mollie would get her's out. Then, maybe we would stay overnight and the next morning we would start out again. I was about ten then and Frank was five or six. We would get stuck in a hole and Papa would take a shovel and dig under the wheels. I remember us crossing water on a ferry. It took us about ten days or so but we made the trip.

Rosa Lawrence, babysitting, which was one of her old jobs in Plainview, Texas during the 1930's

I had started to school in Marlow and also when

Osborne E. Lawrence, Mollie (stepmother), standing between Frank and Rosa Lawrence

we moved back to Legal. I went there and Bohannon, too. I just went to the third grade. "I went through the front door and out the back."

When I was growing up, we grew almost all of our food and Mollie canned all of it. We fished and hunted for part of it. Papa would butcher hogs for part of our meat. We just bought a few things like sugar, coffee, flour and cloth. Mollie made some of our clothes and taught me to make a few things in sewing.

Sometimes, I would go spend time with my grandma. She taught me how to cook 'Banaha', 'Pashofa', 'Tomfulla' and 'grape dumplings'. She would make me some clothes but she sewed things by hand. Joe, a cousin, and I would stay with her so she wouldn't be by herself. We'd take the dogs out hunting squirrels and rabbits. The dogs would 'tree' the squirrels and we'd throw rocks at them when they would come down. The dogs would catch them then we would get them. The rabbits were easier to catch. We'd chase them in logs or stumps and we would twist them out.

One day, we were over there riding horses and were going to take them down to the water. Well, mine wanted to go faster and I tried to slow him down but that didn't help. Just as we got to the creek, he just sat down with me!! My cousin and I had fun over there when we were getting along. When we didn't, grandma would sure get after us. She'd tell us, in Choctaw, we'd better be careful or we would get spanked. She didn't speak much English.

I remember the 'stickball' games we'd all go see. Papa, Mollie, Green, Frank and I would all go. Sometimes they would get rough and they would get into a fight!! I played a little at home. Papa used to make the balls and sticks for us.

At that time, Green McCurtain was Chief and they knew him. They named my older brother after him. I remember Papa riding horseback to the Council meetings. He was a member. He rode from Legal to Tuskahoma and would be gone a couple of days or so.

Papa gat a car one day and Frank thought it was time for him to learn to drive. Well, they had just came in from somewhere with Frank driving. He got out to open the gate and told Papa to drive through. He started off but then didn't know how to stop it. He pulled back on the steering wheel and all he could say was "WHOA, "WHOA". He went under the clothes line, lost his hat and was still yelling "WHOA"!!! Frank ran and told him how to stop the car. I don't think he ever learned to drive. He just liked his horses.

I spent a lot of time in the woods walking. One day I was out and I heard a noise. I looked and there it was, a snake! I ran; it ran; I stopped; it stopped; There was a fence close by so I jumped on it and the snake went on under. We would always see the snakes out in the fields. They'd stand up and look around over the crops but that was the first time one ever got after me. I was so scared!!! It's no wonder that I don't like snakes.

I was growing up, years passed and I met William Harvey Huddleston (Bud). We married 02-15-1920 in Stuart, Oklahoma and we had three girls. Bud was a lineman and would spend a lot of time traveling. The girls and I would spend a lot of time with Papa and Mollie. They had been in Plainview, Texas for a while. We were there with them when Bud was killed in 1931. He was killed on his job.

We all moved to Oklahoma City and they helped me with the girls. I did odd jobs and even sold strawberries. Then, I decided to go to beauty school and Frank was going to barber school about the same time. So I went but had no luck getting a job. Frank and a friend had a shop close to Capitol Hill in Oklahoma City. One day in their shop a man walked in, got a haircut, then went out and waited in a car while another man came in and got a haircut. When he was getting ready to leave, turned and said, "The police think they have Pretty Boy Floyd and Birdville trapped over here in Capitol Hill but when the police come by tell them we were by." That was them!! That was about 1931 or 1932. Frank said he would never forget that.

Some years passed and I met a man by the name of Lee McNutt. We got married but wasn't together very long. We lived mostly around Pauls Valley before we were divorced. Then, in the late thirties, I sent the girls to St. Elizabeth's Boarding School for

Annie (Frazier) Lawrence

girls at Purcell, Oklahoma. They were there until they went out on their own.

A few years passed and I met Lorenzo D. Gilbreath. We were married in Sublette, Kansas on 08-19-1942. We stayed there for a while then moved to Hagerman, New Mexico. We were there about 13 years then we lived in California for a few years. During the time I was in New Mexico, Papa passed on in 1944. Lorenzo and I divorced.

I moved to Oklahoma City and I have been here since. I am 93 years old now, live alone with my bird and dog. I'll always have my memories of when I was growing up.

Children: Cleta I. Huddleston Bennett, born 01-02-1931; Glayds L. Huddleston Cook, born 04-28-1923; Ruth L. Huddleston O'Neal, born 07-18-1925.

Grandchildren: Rose M. Huddleston Poole, born 12-12-1940; John D. Bennett, born 09-10-1956; Mickie L. Bennett Sutton, born 08-09-1958; Rosemary Cook Damson, born 05-01-1943; Harvey R. Cook, born 01-23-1947; Patricia A. Gardner Mayes, born 03-30-1945; Barbara J. Gardner Elcyzyn, born 02-26-1947; Michael A. O'Neal, born 12-28-1956

Great Grandchildren: Billy W. Poole, Jr.; Teresa L. Poole Adams; Eric W. Poole; Eugene L. Tacheco; Ashley K. Tanner; Kenneth P. Tanner; Daniel M. Tanner; Jeffrey L. Brown; Savannah R. Sutton; Carrisa J. Sutton; Brandon L. Hester; Denise K. Damson Singley; Michael P. Damson; Jon M. Damson; Rebecca L. Damson; Leanders K. Dow; Melissa B. Cooper; Mark S. Hayes; Michelle A. Mayes Quintero; Ronald G. Couch; Marion R. Elcyzyn; Richard J. Elcyzyn; Barbara A. Elcyzyn; Michael J. O'Neal; Anthony O'Neal; Amanda O'Neal.

Great Great Grandchildren: Candace R. Poole; Ryan A. Poole; Sarah J.Poole; Nickalaus S. Poole; Shawn D. Adams; Christina M. Adams; Emily R. Adams; Joseph M. Adams; Jordon L. Adams; Chance A. Quintero; Kaci R.Quintero.

Forefathers of Rosa Lawrence: Grandmother: Annie (Frazier) Lawrence, Roll #94121; Grandfather: Sid S. Lawrence, Roll #99, born in Mississippi; Father: Osborne S. Lawrence, Roll #9406, born 10-31-1872 at Boggy Depot, Indian Territory; Mother: Pikey (Wolf) Lawrence, Roll #13628; Siblings: Azzie A. Lawrence, Roll #13628, born 10-23-1889; Green D. Lawrence, Roll #9408, born 02-12-1898; Gilbert M. Lawrence, Roll #9409; Frank Lawrence, born 02-25-1907.◆◆◆◆

Eliza LeFlore

Eliza Ward

Eliza Ward, born in Mississippi, 1820, a full blood Choctaw, was brought from Mississippi with her parents Ward LeFlore and A-che-yi-ko in 1833 on the "Trail of Tears," landing at Fort Coffee on the Arkansas River in Indian Territory.

Eliza was a close relative of Greenwood LeFlore of Mississippi, who signed the Dancing Rabbit Treaty forcing the Indians to move to Oklahoma (Indian Territory). She said that she had been to his mansion many times and that he called his mansion by a Choctaw name. It sounded like it should be spelled Killi-Hote. She said it was palatial for that day and time.

Jeremiah "Jerry" Ward, her husband, a prominent man of Scott-descent, and a blacksmith by trade, was born in the year 1822 in the state of Mississippi. He came to Skullyville around 1837. Then in the year 1844 he married a Chickasaw woman and after her death in the year 1849 he married a Choctaw woman by whom he had a number of children.

Lula May (Ward) Lester and descendants

In an interview with Sarah Ann Harlan, in Vol. 28, Page 11, Indian-Pioneer History, Grant Foreman Collection; she says among other things: "The Government furnished free blacksmith shops...one shop was in Skullyville, run by a Choctaw by name of Jerry Ward. He was paid $40 a month to do the blacksmith for all of the Indians. He did not make any charges; his work was free to the Indians. He thought he was getting big wages; but we would not think so now. To stand at an anvil and bellow from sunrise to sunset for $40 a month! Nevertheless, he made money."

After Eliza and Jerry were married they lived in the former home of the first Indian agent for the Choctaw people. Jerry was a blacksmith in the town of Oak Lodge. When the Civil War begun, he ran off to Fort Smith, Arkansas, to keep from going to the war and left Eliza with four children. The U.S. Government helped her take care of her children, just like they are doing people now. They issued commodities for them to live on.

During the Civil War there was a school for boys at Fort Coffee, and when the war broke out, the school was discontinued and the store of clothing and other supplies were hauled to Eliza's house and hidden in the attic for safe keeping. But the soldiers came and ransacked the house and took just any of the supplies they wanted. They climbed up in the attic and Eliza said she could hear them talking up there about who would take which. Those were Union soldiers. They cleaned that attic out. There were no clothes or other supplies left when the soldiers got through up there. Eliza said the school building with the furniture in it was burned. But whether it was burned by the Union soldiers or others, I do not know. When she learned that Jerry was in Fort Smith, the Government transported Eliza and the children and found them a place to stay. Then the Government put Jerry to work in a blacksmith shop, supervising a number of men to make tools and shoe horses for the army and those stationed at the Fort. The family stayed in Fort Smith, Arkansas until the war was over, then they returned to Skullyville, County.

He served as sheriff in the New Choctaw Nation before county and district subdivisions were made. Unscrupulous white men from the state would congregate at Skullyville for the purpose of taking the money of the Indians away from them after a payment had been made to them by Federal Government. On one of these occasions, two white men had been found fleecing the Indians outright and were placed under arrest by Sheriff Ward who proposed taking them to Fort Smith and turning them over to the Federal authorities. Just before starting, he stepped into a close by store for a plug of chewing tobacco, taking his Winchester with him. On coming out of the store he saw that both men were running away and had succeeded in reaching a point some two hundred yards from him. A short distance further they would have reached brushy swamp land where they could have possibly evaded recapture. The sheriff commanded them to stop and upon their continued running, he quickly took aim and in turn killed both these men. This episode served to convince everyone that Sheriff Ward was a man whose office must be respected and the practice of stealing from the Indians was reduced to a minimum as a result.

On June 29, 1871 that he was Circuit Judge 1st Judicial Circuit Court, Choctaw Nation. At one time in August, 1877, Jeremiah Ward was a candidate for National Attorney, in the Choctaw Nation, but was not elected.

Eliza and Jerry finally separated in 1878, for various causes, a divorce was granted between him and his Choctaw wife. Then in the year 1879 he married his present wife, Sarah F. Ward (nee Palmore), a Cherokee woman, by whom he has three children, Henry B., Grover C., and Frances F.

In Choctaw Vol. 219, Page 489, in an affidavit made by Jeremiah Ward, he makes the following statements regarding himself: "My mane is Jeremiah Ward and am now past 70 years of age and have lived in this (Skullyville County) Choctaw Nation for over 53 years or ever since November 1837, and in about the years 1838 or 1839 while I was working in the Government blacksmith shop at Skullyville and Good Ground.

In February 1898, Jerry died at his home ten miles southwest of Oak Lodge. He was buried at Bokoshe, Oklahoma. Eliza is buried at Spiro, Oklahoma, Skullyville, County, now LeFlore County. They had been separated for many years when they died.

Eliza and Jerry's children were: Robert Jones Ward, born about 1850. He married Ida L. Barker who was part Cherokee. Then married Maude Ferguson Moore; Jefferson Davis Ward, born May 17, 1862 in Indian Territory, died January 3, 1931. He married Helen Hahn; Silas Ward, married several times and had several children; Sussie Ward "Sis", born April 10, 1870 and died July 2, 1957. Married Quince E. Bowan. They had a baby that was stillborn, never did have any more children; Amandy Ward, died March 5, 1922. Married Jim B. and Willis Henderson; Onie Ward, born September 15, 1872 and died October 14, 1952; Joseph R. Hall Ward "Joe", born September 16, 1855 in Indian Territory and died January 9, 1940. He married Lula Mae Bateman. ◆◆◆◆

Virginia Marshall nee Leflore Roll #8826

Born April 24, 1898 at Leflore, Indian Territory. Died March 28, 1978 at Talihina, Oklahoma. Married Nat Marshall (born 1889-died 1945) in 1919.

Virginia Leflore Marshall was my grandmother and, needless to say, it would take another book filled with anecdotes to tell all about her life. Simply put; she was a good wife to her husband, a caring mother to her children, and a friend to all who knew her.

Virginia grew up at Leflore community in Indian Territory (later the state of Oklahoma), where the family had been settled since the 1840's. She attended schools at Leflore; Tuskahoma Female Academy, Tuskahoma, Oklahoma; Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas; and a business school in Fort Smith, Arkansas. She married Nat Marshall of Hartshorne, Oklahoma in 1919, and shortly after established a home in Tuskahoma where granddad had opened a bank and was busy with farming and ranching enterprises. About 1922, the family moved to Talihina and has resided here since that time.

Over the years, Virginia had five children: Nat, Jr., Charlie Leflore, Virginia Eve, Jimmy Gene, and Willie Jon.

Nat, Jr. married Evelyn Shuler of Poteau, Oklahoma. Two children: Nat Sam Marshall and Linda Kay Marshall. Sam married Joyce Hokit of Wilburton and had two children: Natalie Brooke (Parrington) and Nat Jeffery Marshall. Linda married Daniel Bradford Holland of Talihina and had three children: Patricia Lynn (Fry), William Brian, and Virginia Elizabeth Holland.

Charlie Leflore married Ruth Lorene Cox of Wapanucka, Oklahoma. Two children: Michael Leflore and Patrick Ted Marshall. Michael married Lucinda Cornish and had three daughters: Amy Leflore, Aubry Ann, and Erin Avery Marshall. Patrick died as a child as a result of complications of measles.

Virginia Eve married Charles Brogan. They had no children.

Jimmy Gene married Wilene Dyson of Winter Park, Florida. Three children: Gene Vance, Jon Allen, and Gale Rae Marshall. Gene married Cathy ?? and had one son: Vance Marshall. Jon Allen married Roxie ?? and had three children: Jared, Lindsay, and Lacey. Gale married ?? and they had no children.

Willie Jon married and lives in Florida. He has no children.

Following the death of my Granddad Marshall in 1945, Virginia was appointed as tag agent in Talihina and maintained that position until her retirement in the early 1970's. Also, she served as a State Farm Insurance agent during a time when few women were allowed to work as agents for the company. (It seems strange calling the State Farm office in Talihina now because the current phone number was her home phone number for many years during my childhood.) She was a member of the Church of Christ in Talihina, and the Order of the Eastern Star, VFW and American Legion Auxiliary, and the Red Cross Auxiliary. ◆◆◆◆

Victoria Ellen (Lenochan) Stafford Smith

Submitted by: Thelma (Smith) Noland

Victoria Ellen Lenochan was born September 10, 1880. She was the daughter of Tom and Amanda Lee (Campbell) Lenochan. Family legend says her father, Tom Lenochan, while taking care of his cattle in a

Victoria Ellen (Lenochan) Stafford Smith
Victoria is Latin Meaning "Victorious"
Ellen is Greek meaning the "The Bright One"
Joseph Moore Smith
Joseph is Hebrew meaning "HE God"
Moore (Sometimes) swarthy as a "Moor Great, Tall"

raging snow storm caught pneumonia, had a relapse and died. He is buried in a private cemetery near where they lived. In approximately 1888 when Victoria was eight years old she traveled with her mother Amanda Lee (Campbell) Lenochan and little brother Joe Campbell Lenochan from the Midland Texas area up the Chisholm Trail into Oklahoma. They resided for a time near Blanchard then moved on to the Silver City area. In 1905 they settled on their Indian allotment land outside Tuttle in Grady County.

Victoria was married on July 13, 1896 in Fort Smith, Arkansas to Newt Stafford. To this union one daughter Tina Stafford was born on August 7, 1897. Newt's family lived in and around Wenoka. They were divorced in 1899. Victoria and Tina lived with Amanda near Blanchard. Victoria's second marriage was to Joseph Moore Smith. They were married by E.M. Payne U.S. Commissioner Indian Territory, Southern District on December 18, 1901. Joseph Moore Smith was born on January 15, 1872 in Marionville, Lawrence County, Missouri and died October 1, 1921 in Tuttle, Grady County, Oklahoma. Joseph was the son of Niles and Sarah (Jarrett) Smith. Victoria and Joseph are buried in Tuttle, Oklahoma. To this union was born two sons. Carlton Smith was born on April 12, 1903 and died on June 30, 1905. LaVerne Jerome Smith was born on January 5, 1912 and died on January 8, 1986.

In 1905, when Oklahoma was once again opening up to new settlers, Victoria and her mother Amanda (Campbell) Lenochan, Wampler along with several other members of her family applied for and were granted 160 acres of Indian allotment land. They were granted the land by reason they were descendants of James Foster. James was a one-half breed Choctaw Indian and resided in Mississippi in 1830 at the time of the "Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty." James Foster's name appears in The Americn State Papers, Public Lands, Volume VII page 133.

Victoria, Joseph and the children lived on her Indian allotment land approximately six miles south of Tuttle and just down the road from her mother, Amanda Lee (Campbell) Lenochan Wampler. They were members of the Church of Christ in Tuttle.

Victoria died in Chickasha on May 3, 1915 of blood poisoning, called Milk-lag, and inflammation and clotting of the veins.

Victoria's name is among the 112 Silver City Pioneers listed on the Chisholm Trail marker at Tuttle, Oklahoma. Dedicated to Ranchmen, Cowboys, Early Settlers and their descendants.◆◆◆◆

Ethel Eugenia Lewis

Ethel Eugenia Lewis was born on November 2, 1902 to Howard Eugene and Alice Jane (Kincaid) Lewis. She was born at LeFlore, Indian Territory.

She married Martin Ezekiel Duncan in 1926 and to this union six children were born. There were four sons and two daughters. As she celebrated her birthday in 1995, there were seventeen grandchildren, thirty-one great grandchildren and eleven great great grandchildren. Her entire family wished her a very very "Happy Birthday."

Ethel Lewis (Roll #NB1531)

Submitted by: Joe Barrick, son.

Ethel (Lewis) and Joe Barrick and Little Joe c. 1921

Howard Eugene Lewis

William Joseph Lewis

Ethel Lewis was born to Howard Eugene Lewis and Alice Jane (Kincaid) Lewis on 11-02-1902 at LeFlore, Indian Territory. She was the oldest of nine children. Howard Eugene Lewis (Roll #8904) was born 01-19-1871. Alice (Kincaid) Lewis (Roll #8798) was born 12-26-1885. A brother, William Joseph Lewis was born in 1904 and was an enrollee, also.

Her first marriage was to Joe Barrick 06-02-1918 and one child was born to this union, a son name Joe Barrick, Jr. After his death, she married Martin E. Duncan in 1926 and lived in LeFlore County. They had five children: Virginia, Jane, Marshall, Eugene, and Earl Duncan so they raised a family of six children which are still living. Her husband, Martin is deceased but she still lives in the same place where she and Martin moved to in 1928. Hughes was a mining town which was called "four camp." She has 6 children, 17 grandchildren, 35 great grandchildren, and 14 great great grandchildren.

Alice Jane Kincaid was born to William "Scott" Lewis and Lucinda Nail. Their children were Josephine Lewis, Howard Eugene Lewis and William. Lucinda Died circa 1873-74 near Caddo or Atoka with TB. Family history told that these three children went to live with an "Aunt Tillie' who also raised a number of orphan children.◆◆◆◆

Sullivan Lewis

Submitted by: Ima Gene Lewis Kilpatrick

Daughter of Sullivan Lewis, Choctaw Roll #9244. My father was born September, 1887, Ti Valley, Indian Territory. Passed away March 1950, buried in Ti Valley, Oklahoma.

Went to school in one of the private homes at Sardis, Indian Nation. Am not sure of the number of years he went, but Dad had a good education. There was talk that he could have taught school.

He was born in a large log house and heard he and his brothers and sisters talk about the house. Had fireplaces at each end of the house with a breezeway through the center. There was a kitchen outside of the house but heard him speak about his mother cooking in the fireplace, such as roasting sweet potato in the hot coals, also wild birds roasting in the hot ashes. There must have been an iron rod to hold pots as he talked of pashofa cooking in the iron pot. They ate a lot of wild meat as the deer were plentiful. The 1885 census list his parents with several cows, hogs, goats and horses with hay and corn.

His mother planted an orchard in about 1873 and last year (1995) there was still two of the old pear trees still had some green limbs on them. In the early 1980's there were three of the trees and just happened that when we were there the pears were ripe. We had to stand on the top of the truck to reach them but they were some of the best pears we have ever eaten. The juice ran down our arms as well as our chins.

Their place was on the East and West road that ran from Hartshorne across to Pittsburg.

My Grandfather, Isom Lewis, was full blood Chickasaw, died before my father was born. He was riding home after dark, a storm came up, his horse was spooked by lightening and threw him off. His gun went off hitting him in the leg. It was quite sometime before he could crawl and get close enough to get back on his horse and ride several miles home. Was in February, he took pneumonia and died in a few days. He is buried in Ti Valley.

My grandmother, Emoline Pulcher Lewis was 1/2 Choctaw and 1/2 German. Born in Ti Valley, Old Gaines County. After the death of Isom Lewis she married a white man, Sam Snider. My grandmother was enrolled on the Choctaw rolls but passed away before they were finalized, so the stepfather took the under aged children's allotment near Lindsay, Oklahoma. Since he was a farmer he wanted the more level lands in the Western part of Oklahoma. Dad never liked that part of the state so when he was old enough and was married he sold his land and moved back to Ti Valley, where he was near relatives and the part of the country he knew so well.

During WWI, he was an inspector for the Government on having the animals dipped for ticks. There were cement tanks made just for this purpose and the one at the old Lewis place was still there in the 1980's but was filling up with tree branches and leaves. His job was to see that each farmer had dipped all the animals he owned, as well as the dogs ran through the vat.

After the depression and the drought in the late 1930's my folks moved to California. That is were Dad passed away but his wishes were to be buried back in Ti Valley and that is where he is buried.

Brothers and Sisters: Overton Lewis, Choctaw Roll #9239; Cornelia Maye Lewis Sparks Roll #9241; Anderson Lewis, Roll #9189; Emma Lewis Barnhill Smith, Roll #9242; William Franklin Lewis, Roll #9243; Loren Lewis, Roll #9245.

These are half sisters: Netti Snider, Roll #9240; Bula Snider, Roll #9246.

All the Lewis children had good educations. I do not know where each one of them went to school. Cornelia Maye Lewis taught at Tuskahoma for two years and also at a place called Newburg. Her allotment was near Calvin and Atwood. She also had a rooming house in Calvin for several years.

Anderson Lewis was a deputy sheriff and was shot and killed at Kiowa in 1905.

William Franklin Lewis was shot trying to break up a fight in a gambling house in Hartshorne. He was also a deputy sheriff.

My great grandmother, Phoebe Pusley Pulcher, was about five years of age when they came from Mississippi. There were four children that we have data on and there could have been five. One was John Pulcher who was sheriff of Old Gaines County and later on was judge of Gaines County.

My great great grandparents were George and Vicy Pusley. George Pusley listed on the census before they left Mississippi as having 17 members in his family.

George Pulsey arrived in February 1832 with 11 of his family and Vicy came in May of 1833 with 5 more. There were no deaths or births on the treck west.

George had a blacksmith shop on the Natchez Trace before moving west. They settled along Gaines Creek and some call Pusley Creek. Each family settled about two miles up and down Gaines, as there were family cemeteries near their homes. Salis Pusley operated a stage coach stop for the changing of horses for the Butterfield Stage.

One of the Pusley boys served with the Choctaw-Chickasaw Mounted Rifle as a blacksmith during the Civil War.

George Pusley's name is on one of the treaties between the Choctaws and the Chickasaws. We have been to the place in Mississippi where George Pusley lived on the Natchez Trace and the land records in the court house shows George with 160 acres of very poor land. One only needs to see what good land he had there.

My older sisters went to Tuskahoma to school, as well as my cousins, all Lewis children.

My cousins finished school there with good educations. Some went on to be school teachers, nurses and one boy was in the Air Force and was lost on the Normandy Landing of WWII.

My father also talked of going to Tuskahoma for some meeting and they went in the wagons and took their food to be cooked out over the fire. This could have been for one of the early day Labor Day meetings. They took quilts and slept in the wagon, also taking some food for the animals.

I remember seeing a stick ball game near McAlester in the 1930's as Dad was the one who threw up the ball and my sister and I were afraid Dad was going to be hit by one of the player sticks. We ate pashofa cooked in a large iron kettle.

Sidney White was a visitor at our house several times and I remember he and Dad talking for hours about going to school and getting into trouble when they spoke in Choctaw. Frost Long was another visitor at our house that went to school with Dad.◆◆◆◆

Wendell McClean Long

Wendeli McLean Long, M.D. (1899-1946)

Sumbitted by: Wendell McClean Long, Jr.

Wendell McClean Long was born January 6, 1899 at Caddo to Leroy and Martha (Downing) Long. His father was from the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory and his mother was from North or South Carolina. Wendell had one brother, Leroy, Jr., born in 1897 and was and original enrollee, also.

He attended the University of Oklahoma and Harvard Medical School. He married Janie Belle Replogle and two children were born to this union. They are Lydia Louise Long, born 12-30-1933 and Wendell Long,Jr., born 01-15-1936. He had six grandchildren: Lydia, Sharon, Wendell, Valerie, Kristen, and Erin. There are no great grandchildren at this time.

Wendell McClean Long passed away December 27, 1946 at an early age, but he contributed so much to his chosen profession, family, community, friends, and his Choctaw heritage.

Dr. Leroy, father of Wendell, was on the health committee of the Choctaw Nation. The medical clinic of doctors Leroy Long, Leroy Long, Jr. and Wendell Long had a total income of $30,000.00 in 1936.

Enclosed is an article of Wendell Long, written by William F. Mengert of Dallas, Texas.

Wendel McClean Long 1899-1946

By William F. Mengert, Dallas, Texas.

Wendell McLean Long was born in Caddo, Oklahoma, January 6, 1899 and died in Oklahoma City, December 27. 1946. During forty seven years of life, he achieved eminence in his chosen profession, and the respect, confidence and love of his fellow man.

Devotion to duty is attested by his record of straight "A's" through high school and college; election to Phi Beta Kappa; reception of the Letzeiser Medal for the combined qualities of scholarship, leadership and service at the University of Oklahoma. He was graduated cum laude from Harvard Medical School in 1926. Evidence of the respect, confidence and love for him by his fellow man parallels this amazingly consistent exhibition of scholarship during the training years. He was class president and president of the student council at the University of Oklahoma and was twice president of his medical class at Harvard.

Upon graduation, Dr. Long interned at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, and remained there three years in surgery and gynecology, spending the last six months as resident gynecologist under Dr. Howard C. Taylor, Sr. After a year touring the medical centers, he returned home to Oklahoma City to practice and teach gynecology. Later he resigned from the staff of the University Hospital in support of his father, Dr. Leroy Long, Dean of the Medical School when Governor Murray issued an executive order allowing a chiropractor to practice in the hospital. He was a skillful physician, an able clinician, and a master of surgical technique, achieved by careful detail of preparation and thorough organization of work. He possessed courage and gentleness in a combination rarely seen. Undoubtedly, personal knowledge of illness gleaned from seventeen operations for osteomyelitis during adolescence contributed to these qualities.

Professional interests centered around cancer education and clinics, and as chairman of the Cancer Committee of the Oklahoma State Medical Association from 1933 to 1939, and Oklahoma State Chairman of the American Cancer Society from 1940 - 1945, he was able to do much in his field. The Mobile Cancer Clinic (the first in America) of the State Cancer Society was largely his brain child. Interest in general medical education is evidenced by active participation in the Oklahoma City Clinical Society. He was president of this organization during 1940, after holding in succession virtually all of the other offices.

Dr. Long's professional achievements entitle him to a permanent place in medical archives. Nevertheless, it is in the field of personal relationships that he will be remembered so long as anyone who knew him lives. Few professional men native to Oklahoma, in so short a span of life, have endeared themselves to the hearts of so large a host of people. His outstanding personal quality was deep understanding. He had a keen appreciation of the courage of people in every day living of the burdens they carried, and of the bravery of the incurably ill. Friend and patient alike felt that he was someone who truly understood. On a par with understanding was an innate courtesy, chiefly manifested by ability to inspire and kindle in the other man a feeling of worth and "being somebody". He could not bear to allow anyone to feel small. He was very tolerant of the shortcomings of others, yet unwilling to compromise sound principles. He was a man of high honor and integrity of whom it was said that he was never known to utter or condone an untruth.

Dr. Long managed to give a great deal of time to his family, despite a busy professional and social life and the constant demand for his services as a leader and organizer. He played many games well, and was especially attentive that his children had fun at baseball, croquet, football and soccer.

He also gave unstingely of his time, rare organizational ability and professional knowledge, to the point of exhaustion of none too robust physique.

Hypertension was first recognized in February of 1946, and a sympathectomy performed in April. A duodenal ulcer developed in August and in October and November, he suffered from a severe upper respiratory and sinus infection. Prolonged illness made him a ready victim of pericarditis in December, with death from myocardial failure two days later. He is survived by his wife, Jamie Belle Replogle Long, and two children, Lydia Louise and Wendell McLean Long. Jr.◆◆◆◆

Sibby Loring

Submitted by: Joyce Mae (Tallant) Lovell, great granddaughter of Sibby Loring & John Riley Hunt, from Joplin Missouri

Daughter of Solaman Loring and Luci (Hopper) Loring. Luci passed away when Sibby was just a young child. Sibby had no brothers or sisters. She was born in Mississippi and ended up in an orphanage in Texas where she was living when she met John Riley Hunt. They were married in 1910 and moved to Boswell, Oklahoma. They had eight children: Beatrice (Bee), deceased; Netty June, deceased; Nellie Joe of Bakersfield, California; Lizzy Inez of Bakersfield, California; Rosco of Bakersfield, California; John William, deceased; Osapher, deceased; and Loretta, deceased. They owned a blacksmith shop in Boswell. Sibby moved with her husgand to Vallejo, California during WWII. They moved to Bakersfield, California in 1946 where they resided until they took the journey to the other side. Sibby lived to be 96 years of age. Sibby grew and used herbs for medicines. She never learned how to read or write but she did speak fluent English. Sibby and John belong to the Assembly of God Church. She pieced quilts and played piano in church. She used to tell a story about her father which has never been confirmed as to whether it is true or just a story. She said that her father was hung in Boswell for killing the Allen boys because they stole and butchered his hogs. She said her father cut out their eyes and wore them on his belt and that they named a lake there after them, "Allen Lake". This story has been compiled by Joyce (Tallant) Lovell, granddaughter of Lizzy Inez and the 1st great grandchild of Sibby Loring. Joyce (Tallant) Lovell had three children: Tonya Rickey, Timothy Rickey, and Kenard Rickey. Tonya Rickey was the first great great grandchild of Sibby Loring.◆◆◆◆

Sibby (Loring) Hunt and John Riley Hunt at their 50th Wedding Anniversary

Carl Loving

Submitted by: Barbara Sullivan

Carl Logan Loving, Roll #NB564, was born 12-18-1904 at the family farm near Calvin. He died 08-21-1968, Hominy, Oklahoma. He married Willa Mae Shurley, 12-13-1943, Weleetka, Oklahoma. They had one child; Barbara Kay, born 09-15-1944.

Carl attended school through the 8th grade at Wister and Newberg. Dropped out to help support family. Was a telegrapher for Rock Island Railroad before going to work for Mid-Continent Oil Company (now Sunoco) in the early 1940's. He worked for them until his death in 1968. At one time, while working for the railraod, lived in a box car in New Mexico. A

Carl Loving

very handsome man, he did not marry until the age of 40. Was a quiet, hard working man with high morals and integrity. Was well liked by his peers, was always honest, generous and never said a bad word about anyone. He liked animals and he liked to work in his garden, growing vegetables, roses, flowers and trees. He moved to Hominy in 1946, living at an oil camp six miles north of town. Moved into town in 1952, buying a home there in 1957. His yard became something of a show place with all his gardening efforts. He was also an avid reader and loved music, especially Spanish music. He was a kind and loving husband and father. ◆◆◆◆

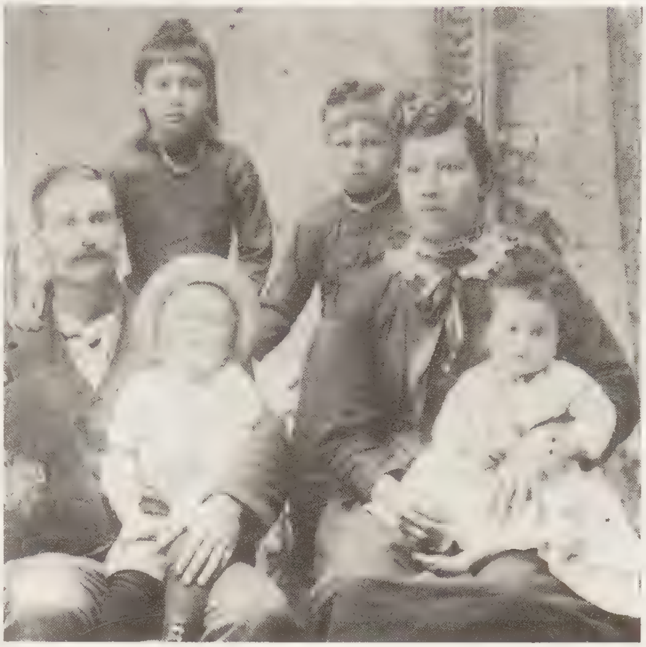
Folsom-Perkins-Low-Derrick

Immortality; an unending existence. That is the definition of a family to me.

I'll begin at my grandmother Nelia Jane Low Derrick, born April 13, 1980 at Scipio, Tobucksy County, Indian Territory. Her father was Hugh David Low, born March 6, 1860, in Kansas. He came to the territory about 1873 with his parents Jonathan, a boot and shoe maker and mother Susannah Rodman, both from Ohio. We know his brother William, sisters Margaret (Meg) and Emma (Em) also came with them. They lived in Clark County, Illinois in 1840 according to land records. On coming to the territory they settled about 15 miles from Caddo in Blue County. They are buried in unmarked graves there according to grandson Hugh Steven and a letter from their son Hugh David to his daughter Nelia Jane.

Janie's mother was Melvina Sarah Ingram, born September 5, 1866 in Blue County area to Lucy Ann Perkins and George Ingram. She was an only child and born a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. Melvina married Hugh David Low August 6, 1882 at Thurman, near Indianola Indian Territory.

We don't know anything about George Ingram. Janie said she thought he was killed. Lucy Ann married a Lacy, a Landford and a Roark. She adopted a girl named Emily Leader in early 1900's. Emily married Ellis Carnes. They had a daughter named Carrie. Emily died in 1932. Lucy was born in 1851, died at Coalgate, Oklahoma, 1916. Lucy's parents were George Perkins and Jane Folsom Perkins West. Jane was born in Mississippi, November 22, 1823. George is believed to be from Mississippi also.



Left to right: Top row, Lorena Low, Ola Pearl Low; Middle row, Hugh David Low (father), Melvina Sarah Ingram Low (mother).
Front row: Emanual Henry Low (sitting in father's lap) and Nelia Jane Low (sitting in mother's lap). Picture cir. 1890.

George Perkins is listed as a Choctaw officer along with Chafa, Imihl-hla-tubbe, Wilson Beams, and Ka-li-tish-ka, in 1850 who intercepted a shipment of 100 gallons of whiskey coming from Preston, Texas to Boiling Springs near Fort Washita. The Choctaw Nation officials were trying to prevent whiskey from coming into the Nation. This made the officers at Fort Washita unhappy. They arrested the Choctaw officers and placed them in the fort dungeon. The Choctaw chief and council petitioned for their release since it was in violation of their tribal law and the Choctaw agreement with Congress.

George served in Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation court at Post Oak in Blue County as an attorney of record July 18, 1854 along with his brother-in-law Turner Turnbull. We don't know when or where he died. Jane died January 16, 1893 and is buried at Choate Prairie Cemetery near Indianola, Oklahoma where she lived before her death. She had married a West but her children buried her "Jane F. Wife of George Perkins"

Standing in back, left to right: Joe Estes; baby, Henry Estes held by Lorena Low Estes Elkins (Roll #9568); Emanuel Low (Roll #12761); Nelia Jane Low Derrick (Roll #12762); Ola Pearl Low Nicar Kyle (Roll #12760); Cristy Nicar holding baby, Ellen Nicar. Front row: Hugh David Estes; young girl, Frances Lillie Mae Low Smith (Roll #12763); young man leaning on father, Hugh Steven Low (Roll #12764); father, Hugh David Low (enrolled by intermarriage); Anna Elizabeth Low Motley (Roll #12765). Picture cir. 1904.

George and Jane Perkins had a son, Lyman Hugh Perkins, that was in the political arena. He ran on the Tuskahoma party ticket in 1904 as a representative, and served the Choctaw Nation on the council. Another daughter Mary "Louisa" married Alexander B. Hamilton II, who was appointed by Jack McCurtain as one of the famed Choctaw Lighthorseman.

Jane Folsom Perkin's father was Captain Robert Folsom. We don't know her mother's name. Robert was born at Mayhew, Mississippi and died later near Hebron, Indian Territory. He came first into the territory looking after the exchange of country with the U.S. Government.

Robert's father was Nathaniel Folsom, known as the "Father of all Folsoms." Nathaniel was born May 17, 1756 in North Carolina. He married two sisters, I-ah-ne-sha and Ai-ne-chi-hoyo. They were nieces of Chief Miko Puskush who was the father of Amosholihubib. They descend from a long line of Ancient Chiefs and belong to one of the great families, Iksa Hattakiholihta. Nathaniel fathered 24 children, 14 lived.

Nathaniel's father was Nathaniel Folsom also, from Massachusetts or Connecticut. His mother was from New Jersey. That's as far as I can go back and that's with a lot of help from any sources other than my own, which I will try to list later. Now to go forward with my grandmother Nelia Jane's family. Children of Hugh David and Melvina Ingram Low and their descendents.

1. Lorena, born 08-10-1884, married Joseph Shelby Estes, divorced and married Charlie Elkins. Died 12-28-1951, buried at Alamogordo, New Mexico. Roll #9568.
   a. Hugh David Estes, born 12-24-1900 Roll #9569.
   b. Henry Alfred Estes, born 09-14-1903, AKA "Ted", Roll #NB221.
   c. George Estes, born in 1906, died in 1962.
   d. Clarence L. Elkins, born 06-17-1913.
   e. Valeria Elkins Dalton Potter Hughes, born 02-07-1916.
2. Ola Pearl, born 11-13-1885, married H. Christopher "Crit" Nicar, widowed and married William J. Kyle. Died 01-02-1963, buried at Texarkana, Texas. Roll #12760.

Cir. 1904: Left to right: Lorena (Low), Estes Elkins (Roll #9568): Nelia Jane (Low) Derrick (Roll #12762); Ola Pearl (Low) Nicar Kyle (Roll #12760).

   a. Grace Melvina Nicar born 04-07-1902, died in 1904.
   b. Amanda Ellen Nicar Elkins Evans, born 05-07-1904, died 02-17-1938.
   c. Mae Nicar Treadway, born 08-02-1906, died 09-07-1933.
   d. Allie Kyle Robinson, born 12-25-1907, died 10-16-1992.
   e. William Jennings died in infancy.
   f. Hugh Low Kyle, born 11-09-1911, died 04-05-1921.
   g. Ola Kyle Arterbury, born 06-30-1914, died 08-27-1979.
   h. James Burt, born 11-28-1918, died

12-31-1992
i. Goldman Ferrell, born 02-10-1924.
3. Emanuel Henry, born 01-29-1888, died 08-13-1949. Married Emma R. Smith. Roll #12761. Buried at Hilltop Cemetery, Calvin, Oklahoma.
a. Truby Mae Low Bradly Cutsinger, born 05-01-1910.
b. Clayton Bently, born 04-22-1919.
4. Nelia Jane born 04-13-1890, married George Gordon Derrick, 10-01-1905 at Salt creek near Calvin, Indian Territory at his partents Robert and Grisilda Parker Derrick's home. Janie died 12-27-1983 and is buried at Hilltop Cemetery east of Calvin, Oklahoma. Roll #12762.
a. Vernon, born 10-12-1910, died 09-12-1994, married Pearl T. Cook 04-06-1935.
1. Bobby Gene died in infancy.
2. Gary Vernon, born 08-02-1940, married Carolyn Bearden, divorced, married Marcia Green Amaral.
a. Karen Sue, born 08-13-1963, married Tom Cole.
1. Sarah Elizabeth
2. Ashley Irene
b. Gordon Gene, born 03-11-1965
1. Jasmine Joy
3. Karen June, born 01-04-1948, married Richard H. McCasland, divorced, married Darrell D. Roberson.
a. Richard Alan, born 04-27-1966, married Laura L. Morbitzer 1/64 Cherokee.
1. Jeremy Caleb
2. Austin Joshua
3. Elisabeth Jordon
b. Jerry Edward, born 05-31-1968
c. Derrick Dwayne Roberson, born 06-23-1973
b. Oatie Irene, born 03-19-1916, married Harry Hardwick, divorced, married Alvin J. Madruga.
1. Susan Kay Madruga, born 10-03-1951, married Paul Silva
a. Jaime Irene
b. Paula Sue
c. Willa Grace, born 07-03-1917, died 02-24-1989, married Russell Wilbanks.
1. Nelia Jane, born 03-18-1940, married Tom Halpin
a. Joanna Rene, born 03-18-1962, married Chuck Bledsoe
b. Sheila Marie, born 07-06-1963, married Bob Rible
c. Aaron Russell, born 06-11-1968
d. Elma Gertrude, born 06-26-1922, died 01-25-1986, married Lloyd Murray
1. Derrick Duane, born 09-01-1947, married Linda Durham
a. Patrick Sean, born 06-17-1975
b. Zachary Tyler, born 10-28-1976
c. Scott Joseph, born 08-17-1978
2. Lloyd Keith, born 01-26-1950, married Teresa Funderburg
a. Corey Charles, born 09-30-1972
b. Nicholet Eyre, born 09-29-1977
c. Sara Emily, born 03-13-1983
3. Gregory Gene, born 09-29-1951, married Minnie Byrd
a. Nathaniel Stephen, born 07-06-1978
b. Benjamin Hugh, born 09-29-1982
5. Jonathan James, born 04-23-1892, died 09-14-1893, buried in Hugh Low Cemetery next to his mother Melvina. Land was donated by Hugh, so named.
6. Frances Lillile Mae, born 03-02-1894, died 04-21-1978, married Donna H. Vanderpool, divorced, married W. Vernon Smith. Roll #12763
a. Hurchel, born 07-09-1912, married Cleo Johnson
1. Donald Wayne, born 11-14-1934
2. Mona Dean, born 03-20-1936
b. Vernon AKA "Buzz", born 08-19-1914, married Annabelle Murray
1. Carol
2. Margaret
3. David
4. Buzza Louise AKA "Susie"
7. Hugh Steven, born 03-07-1896, died 06-17-1984. Married Leona Woods, divorced, married Bertha Adams. Roll #12764
a. Horace David AKA "Son", born 12-06-1917, died 05-18-1937 CCC Camp. Buried in Davis, Oklahoma near his grandfather Hugh D. Low

8. Anna Elizabeth, born 01-07-1899, died 03-13-1964, married James Gilliam Motley. Bureid at Santa Maria, California. Roll #12765
a. Hazel Lucille, born 12-20-1915 married Virgil White
b. James Rex, born 02-04-1918, married Juanita Johnson
c. Sybil Lucina, born 05-18-1921, married Chester Roberson
d. Tandy Gene, born 08-11-1924, married Bernice Cooper
e. Thelma Pearl, born 05-11-1926, married Washington Monroe Campbell

f. James Max, born 09-19-1928, married Barbara Gadsberry
g. John Otto, born 06-18-1930, married Rose Stewart
h. Florence Sadie Mae, born 06-22-1933, married Roger C. Lessenger
i. Ray Jay, born 12-21-1935, married Rosemary Brown.

This is most of the generations descending from Melvina and Hugh D. Low. Now a little about them. Hugh was a Baptist Missionary or as they called them then, a circuit rider. He would travel by horseback and be gone for weeks. Grandmother Melvina would take that time to be with her children who loved her so much. They would go to the creek and fish after the chores were done. She was a godly mother. Her children spoke highly of her. They honored their father, but he was hard on them and their mother. Melvina was killed by a runaway horse and wagon, in which her oldest son was in. She ran out it front of it to stop it, but it dragged her nearly to death. She lived long enough to deliver Anna, the baby. She is buried in Hugh Low Cemetery at Scipio, Oklahoma next to her Jonathan. My grandmother was eight years old when her mother died. They went to live with their maternal grandmother Lucy Ingram at Coalgate, Indian Territory. She sent them to the Gill Indian Boarding School north of Coalgate to be educated. As the older girls married my grandmother went to live with them. Their father had enrolled them all on the Dawes roll and they all got their land allotments. My grandmother's was near Calvin, Hughes County. She met my grandfather "Gordon" at an ice cream party where he was invited to play his banjo. She played the piano and they made music together for the 68 years that they were married. My grandfather was 17 and my grandmother was 15 when they married. He built their home on her allotment. They raised their children, orphans, sister, brother, nephews, and grandsons there. Granny wanted to help others that needed help and indeed she did. Many stayed in their home and she fed many people out of her large garden, that she loved to work in. Many knew that Janie and Gordon had a meal prepared and an empty plate for them anytime. All were welcome to the little house on the side of the road at Hilltop. If it was food for the body or soul, it was there and lots of love. Papa taught Sunday school many years and they spent many hours at camp meetings and church singing and loving their Lord. Granny lived 93 years in her home on side of the road of humanity. She and Papa are buried at Hilltop Cemetery, just down the road.◆◆◆◆

Nelia Jane Low

Submitted by: Karen June Derrick Roberson

Nelia Jane Low Derrick was born on April 13, 1890 at Scipio in Tobucksy County, Choctaw Nation.

Her father was Hugh David Low from Kansas. Her mother was Melvina Ingram, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Jane was fourth of seven children. Lorena Estes Elkins was the oldest. The rest are Pearl Nicar Kyle, Emanual, herself, Francis Smith, Hugh Stewart, and Anna Motley. All were original enrollees.

Their mother, Melvina, died after she tried to stop a runaway horse and wagon that her son was in. She was dragged and lived long enough to give birth to Anna. Jane was eight years old when her mother died.

Jane and her siblings went to live with their maternal grandmother, Lucy Perkins Ingram, also an original enrollee near Coalgate, Indian Territory. Their grandmother sent them to Gill Indian Boarding School to be educated.

Lucy's parents were George and Jane Folsom Perkins. Jane's father was Robert Folsom from Mississippi. My grandmother was named for her great grandmother, Jane Perkins.

As the older girls married, my grandmother went to live with them. They all received land allotments. My grandmother's was near Calvin in Hughes County.

She met my grandfather, George Gordon Derrick, at an ice cream party. He played the banjo and she played the piano. This began many years of music together. They married on October 1, 1905 at his parents home on Salt Creek near Calvin, Indian Territory. She was 15, he was 17.

My grandfather built their home on her land. There they raised their four living children of eight.

Vernon, the oldest, married Pearl Cook. Irene married Harry Hardwick then later, Al Madruga. Grace married Russell Wilbanks and Elma married Lloyd Murray.

Jane lived all of her married life of 68 years and up to her death on December 27, 1983 at almost 94 years of age on her land. She passed it on to her only son, Vernon and his wife Pearl, my parents.

Granny loved to share her Indian heritage with us, her grandchildren and great grandchildren. She told me about picking her teeth with a splinter from a tree struck by lightening so you would not get a tooth ache. She split the clouds for my cousin. She shared so many things with us.

Granny said her goal in life was to have a home on side of the road where she could help her fellowman. She achieved her goal. She helped raise other orphans, nephews, brothers, sisters, and grandchildren. She fed countless others from her large garden. Many stayed in her home over the years. Everyone knew she was just down the road at Hilltop and dinner would be ready and an empty chair at the table for them.

She and my grandfather are buried just down the road at Hilltop Cemetery near Calvin, Oklahoma.

She taught us to acknowledge God and be proud of our Indian heritage.◆◆◆◆

Lewis Lucas

Lewis Lucas, a peace officer in the Choctaw Nation in the latter part of 1800's, was born in 1851 and died in 1893. His two sons Frank and Joshua became registered under the Dawes Commission in the Choctaw nation. Joshua, being the oldest of the two, received the original Choctaw number of A7905; and Frank's number was A7907. Lewis was my great grandfather and Frank was my grandfather.

The following pertains to two incidents in the life of my great grandfather as a law officer in the Choctaw Nation.

In the San Bois County of the Choctaw Nation (which is now Haskell County, Oklahoma), there was a road that came from Fort Smith, Arkansas to the crossing running east and west. San Bois Creek ran southwest to northeast and where the road crossed the creek was called Whiskey Trail Crossing. On the east side of the creek was a line of seven hills that were called Seven Devils Mountains by the old timers. The proper names for them is San Bois Hills. After crossing the creek going west the road forked with one road going southeast along San Bois Creek to an old place called San Bois town and then on west to Robbers Cave. The other road went on west to Younger Bend. Whiskey Road and Whiskey Trail Crossing got its name because whiskey peddlers traveled this road and sold whiskey. Not only whiskey peddlers but also horse thieves and outlaws of all kinds used this road. Turning left at the crossing between the mountain and the creek was a narrow bottom that ran southwest for several miles. According to old timers this bottom was covered with heavy cane breaks and brush. Just before crossing the creek from the east side the cane, brush and grape vines were so thick it was hard to ride a horse through it. This was a perfect place for whiskey peddlers, horse thieves and outlaws to hide out with good grazing for their horses. Back in those days they could hole up there for months because there were plenty of game in the hills and bottom such as deer, wild turkey, squirrels and wild hogs. Marshals from Judge Parker's court out of Fort Smith would ride the Whiskey Road and go across the crossing but seldom ever ventured into the cane breaks. The outlaws would build small fires to cook their meat. Their fire could hardly be seen for the thick cane and brush. Judge Parker gave orders to the marshals to not ride into the breaks. The cane was so thick that a rider could ride up on a man before he could see him and a rider could be heard coming through the cane a long way off. It is believed that many marshals made their mistake of going into the breaks. In later years, bones of men were found in the bottom. They were believed to be the bones of some of the marshals who disobeyed Parker's orders.

My great grandfather Lewis Lucas was assigned to this place. He, his wife whose maiden name was Breedlove, their two small sons, Joshua and Frank, lived near Whiskey Trail Crossing. One night two outlaws rode up to his house. They thought that Lucas was home and kicked the door down and started shooting into a bed. The shots killed my great grandmother and hit my great uncle Joshua in an arm. My great grandfather Lewis and his partner followed the men across the San Bois and killed both of them.

The infamous female outlaw Belle Starr lived in the area and my great grandfather and other law officers had problems in getting evidence against her in courts that would convict her because many looked upon Belle as a heroine.

George Scott, grandson of Green McCurtain, explained to me how my great grandfather was killed while serving as a peace officer in the Choctaw Nation.

In 1893, north of the San Bois Cemetery, which is near Kinta in San Bois, there was an Indian stickball game about to begin. Green McCurtain, then a senator of the Choctaw Nation representing San Bois County, had been selected to referee the game. Just before the game the referee was to go to the middle of the field and set up the rules for the game. Green was still sitting on a bench at the side of the field when he heard a gun shot. In the middle of the field Cooper Surrit, Mose Woolderess and Hagan Melvin had allowed their drinking of alcohol to get out of hand. As Lewis Lucas, a peace officer from the community of Kanima in San Bois County, was riding by the men on a horse, Mose Woolderess shot him in the back of the head. As Lewis was falling off the horse, his wife Jenny screamed. (Jenny, his second wife, was the daughter of Edmund McCurtain, who also had served as Principle Chief of the

Choctaw. Lewis did not die immediately, but was taken to a nearby house (which is still standing) where he died the next day. He is buried in the San Bois Cemetery next to an infant child of his and Jenny's.) Immediately after the shooting Green told his bodyguard Martin Harris, who was a black man, to get him (meaning to apprehend Mose.) Instead, the bodyguard shot Woolderess off his horse, killing him. McCurtain and Martin Harris commenced to pursue the other two men on horseback. His horse was shot out from under him. Getting another horse they apprehended Hagen Melvin who was a second cousin to Green. They then caught up and killed Cooper Surrit who was described as a cripple who was a mean man.

Three years later, Green McCurtain, who had been a close friend of Lewis Lucas, became Principle Chief of the Choctaw Nation. He served as Principle Chief from 1896 to 1900; and again from 1902 until his death in 1910. Oklahoma became a state in 1907 during the time that Green was Principle Chief. ◆◆◆◆

Andy (Audie) Carl McAlvain

Original Enrollee, Roll #6454

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

Audie Carl McAlvain was born February 20, 1898 in Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw Nation to Polk McAlvain and Louisa Matilda Bowers Choate.

He carried the mail for his brother while his brother was ill in the Kennedy area.

Audie died March 19, 1918 having never married and without issue. ◆◆◆◆

David Warren McAlvain

Original Enrollee, Roll #6453

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

David Warren McAlvain was born August 20, 1894 in Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw Nation to Polk McAlvain and Louisa Matilda Bowers Choate.

He had the privilege of marrying a sweet Christian woman named Lela Minnie Peters, daughter of full blood Choctaw Methodist Minister Simon Peters and Siambra Frizzell, daughter of K.K. and Fannie Frizzell.

David was good at making folks laugh in his youth, annoying his sister Florence Alice, and it has been said that he could whistle real well.

Before Lela's death on April 5, 1970, they had the following children: Tony McAlvain, born February 17, 1913; Raymond McAlvain, Irene McAlvain (Reed), Lanell McAlvain, Virginia Eloise McAlvain, and Norma Vivian McAlvain.

David Warren McAlvain died in February 1982 and is buried in LeFlore County, Oklahoma. ◆◆◆◆

Florance McAlvain Thomas

Submitted by: Lucille Thomas Blackard

Florance McAlvain Thomas

Florence Alice McAlvain (1892-1982) was born the beautiful blue eyed daughter of Polk and Louisa McAlvain March 22, 1892. She was one fourth Choctaw Indian, her father being one of the most prominent Choctaws of the vicinity. As a young girl at home, she helped her mother with the home chores and the cooking as she had eight brothers. Her brothers were: Stonewall Jackson, Robert, Lewis Riley, Walter, Richard, Jay, David Warren, and Audie. She later attended Tuskahoma Indian Girls Academy.

Florence McAlvain had a very happy childhood as the family was an extremely active and talented group. She had a beautiful singing voice and played the organ, piano, and different string instruments at church gatherings, singing classes, and celebrations of all kinds. Her brothers loved music, played instruments, and sang. They also were all extremely skilled athletes. The family was very civic minded, highly valuing their friends and neighbors in the community.

A change in the life of Florence McAlvain came early. Samuel P. Thomas, who with his parents, moved to Kennedy from Mt. Pleasant, Texas. His father was a minister and also ran a country store. Samuel made friends instantly with the brothers of Florence McAlvain, not knowing they had a sixteen year old sister in school at Tuskahoma. When there was a break in school at the Academy and Florence came home, Sam Thomas met her and made sure that she never went back.

Florence McAlvain married Sam Thomas in 1908. Although her land allotment was at Stringtown, Oklahoma, the couple made their home at Kennedy. They were the parents of three children: Denver Thomas (deceased), Doris Loftin, and Lucille Blackard. The Thomas family, in later years, resided in southeast Oklahoma in McCurtain County.

Grandchildren and great grandchildren of Florence McAlvain Thomas are: Kenneth Thomas (deceased) and Jan Goad (children of Denver), and their children: Kimberly, Mitchell, Dee, Bryan, and Danny, Mary Ann Coleman, Nancy Childers, Cathy Davis, and Billy Sam Loftin (children of Doris) and their children: Brad, Susan, Jay and Kyle. Joey Blackard (son of Lucille) and his children: Collin and Garrett. There are seven great, great grandchildren.

Florence McAlvain Thomas sincerely loved her Indian heritage. She strongly upheld all Tribal governing principles, unwritten laws or rules, and the rights of her people. She passed this desirable Indian standard on to her children. True Indian culture, handed down from her ancestors, was her greatest love and tradition. She believed and held in her heart, that Indian nature is very loyal, strong, and trustworthy. Her life was a beautiful example of all she believed.◆◆◆◆

John Walter McAlvain
Original Enrollee, Roll #6449

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

John Walter McAlvain was born January 14, 1883 in Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw Nation to Polk McAlvain and Louisa Matilda Bowers Choate.

On June 13, 1904 he married Effie Mae Brazeal, sister to his brother's wife, Mollie Bell Brazeal. The two of them had the following children: Robbie Marie McAlvain, born June 4, 1905 and dying March 27, 1914; Ona Mae McAlvain (Hill) born January 5, 1909; William Polk McAlvain, born December 29, 1911 and dying October, 1996; Joseph Ralph McAlvain, born July 27, 1914 and dying in 1995; and Nela Almeta McAlvain, wife of Harold Givens.

Known for affectionately calling his mixed blood grandchildren "Cherry-Chocks", McAlvain was much loved by his immediate family, as well as cousins, nieces, and nephews.

John Walter passed away on February 20. 1951 in Collinsville, Oklahoma. His widow survived him until November 25, 1974.◆◆◆◆

Neva Leon McAlvain

Neva Leon (McAlvain) Bryan

Neva was born 11-11-1905 at Wister, Indian Territory to Ryley and Ada (Stacey) McAlvain. Ryley's father, Neva's grandfather came to Indian Territory as a mere boy, all alone and settled at Kennedy, Indian Territory. He had many acres of land under cultivation with corn and cotton. He was a prominent Choctaw of the vicinity and a man who everybody loved and respected. He raised a big family of twelve children. Ryley was the fourth child.

Neva married Clyde Bryan in 1925. Although they lived a few miles apart, he wrote her almost every day during their courting time. She still had these letters at the time of her death. The grandchildren still have them. Neva was always busy and was well known for helping others. She played the piano. She played it at her church, she played it at funerals, wherever she was needed.

While out selling magazine subscriptions between Victor and Summerfield, her 'T' Model stalled on the Frisco railroad track and was hit by the train. She had gotten out but chickens went flying everywhere. The engineer and conductor knew her, put her on board and brought her to Wister.

She helped her husband in the cotton gin. She was an expert paper hanger and wall papered many houses all over LeFlore County. She also served one term as LeFlore County Court Clerk. She was very active in politics, at one time she was the Democratic Chairman of LeFlore County. She helped with the March of Dimes. She was a life long member of 'The Eastern Star'. She was a good cook and loved having big dinners. She would often stay up all night cooking for one. She worked many years as a C.H.R. for the Choctaw Nation, being in her seventies when she retired. She still had her land allotment and it remains in the family.

She and Clyde were the parents of three children: Carroll Bryan (deceased); William Bryan (deceased); and Ada L. Lee. The grandchildren are: Pamela Epperson, Patricia Epperson, Patricia Donoley, Peggy McAlester, Elizabeth Taylor, Steven Bryan, John Fannin (deceased), Kaye Elmore, Bryan Lee (deceased), Brent Lee, and Brenna Lee. Neva loved her Indian heritage and her people. She was very active and always attended the McAlvain family reunions which are held in June each year. Neva Leon McAlvain (Roll #691M) attended school at Victor, Oklahoma and passed away in 1993 at Poteau. She was buried at the Maxey Cemetery.

Children of Polk McAlvain: Stonewall Jackson (Roll #6446); Robert (Roll #6448); Ryley (Roll #6448); John Walter (Roll #6449); Charles (no #); William Richard (Roll #6450); Thomas Jay (Roll #6451); Florence (Roll #6452); David Warren (Roll #6453); Martha (no #); Andy Carl (Roll #6454); and Lula Belle (no #).◆◆◆◆

Louis/Lewis Riley McAlvain
Original Enrollee, Roll #6448

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

Lewis Riley McAlvain was born April 19, 1881 to Polk McAlvain and Mary Choate McAlvain in Caston Precinct, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

His first wife was Miss Rosey Bell Howell, born in 1883, who bore him one son, Orin Earle McAlvain (also an original enrollee) on August 26, 1902 and dying shortly thereafter.

His second wife was Miss Cans Ada Stacy, the daughter of William Douglas Stacy and Josephine Sinor. Together they had Bessie McAlvain born in 1907 and dying in 1909; Neva Leon McAlvain (Bryan) born November 11, 1905 in Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw Nation, who died June 7, 1993; Jewell McAlvain who was the wife of Harold Lloyd Wiggington and Harold Wilson, and Lee Roy McAlvain born in 1913 and passing away in 1973.

Lewis was tragically killed in 1930 in Seminole, Oklahoma by a man for which he was trying to find a job. As he was walking with the man down the road, the stranger picked up a rock and hit him in the head thus ending his life.

His widow later married Robert Little.◆◆◆◆

Odus McAlvain
Original Enrollee, Roll #6455

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

Odus McAlvain was born to Freewill Baptist Evangelist Robert L. McAlvain and Mollie Belle Brazeal.

He married Essie Hill and had the following issue: Norman Leon McAlvain, Johnny Ruth McAlvain, Barbara June McAlvain, Winnie Lee McAlvain, and Robert Gene McAlvain.

Losing his mother early in life and due to his father's calling, Odus went to school at Jones Academy. He made his home in California where he passed away.◆◆◆◆

Polk McAlvain

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

Pork McAlvain was born in Mississippi to a woman named Mary of the Mogalusha/Moklasha band. His maternal grandfather was a man named Mehahtubbee, who served as a private under Moshalatubbee in 1812 and made his home with his family of twelve near the present day town of Tucker in Neshoba County, Mississippi.

Polk removed to Indian Territory with his mother, uncle and other family members in 1838. They didn't travel on foot very far due to high waters, instead they were brought in to the Choctaw landing five miles north to Ft. Coffee by the steamboat "Erin."

McAlvain was thrice married, the first time to Sinah Perry, the second to Mary Choate and the third to Louisa Bowers. He was the father of the following children: Randie, Stonewall, Robert, Lewis Riley, John Walter, Charles, William Richard, Thomas Jay, Florence Alice, David Warren, Audie Carla and Twins, Lulabelle and Jewel McAlvain.

He resided in a community in Sugar Loaf County known as Kennedy where he was a prominent Choctaw citizen serving frequently in the capacity of Election Judge and Juryman in local Choctaw affairs. In all of his political dealings, he proved to be a Progressive.

Polk was a successful Choctaw employing 26 non citizens on his farm in the year 1890, discovering coal in the bed of Mountain Creek which ran through his place and raising hogs and cattle.

He passed away on June 14, 1909 in Kennedy at his home.◆◆◆◆

Robert L. McAlvain
Original Enrollee, #6447

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

Robert L. McAlvain was born January 21, 1879 to Polk McAlvain and Mary Choate McAlvain in Caston Precinct, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

As a child he attended the Last Legal Execution of the Choctaw Nation near Red Oak along with his father, something that he would later relate in adulthood; how he could not stand to watch a man die and so he ran for the wagons instead of looking on.

He grew up to become a Freewill Baptist Evangelist and traveled many miles through the south eastern Oklahoma hills.

His first marriage was to Mollie Bell Brazeal with who he fathered two children; a boy, Odus McAlvain, born July 31, 1902; and a girl, born September 28, 1905 who tragically died in a fire in 1911, named Zelar McAlvain. Mollie died about the same time leaving him alone with those children.

His second marriage was to Miss Ellen Wilson and the two of them had two sons; Lawrence Huse McAlvain and Burl McAlvain. Again McAlvain was to become a widower and didn't remarry for many years. Ellen's parents looked after Lawrence and Burl when Rob couldn't due to his evangelistic work. Odus went to Jones Academy.

Lastly Rob married a woman named Maud in Grandview, Arkansas. He died in 1969 while living there, and upon Maud's death, Rob's niece, Neva McAlvain Bryan, had his body exhumed and reburied in Kennedy/McAlvain Cemetery next to his beloved Ellen. ◆◆◆◆

Stonewall Jackson McAlvain
Original Enrollee, Roll #6446

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

Stonewall Jackson McAlvain was born to Polk McAlvain and Mary Choate McAlvain, Tuesday, September 10, 1877 in Caston Precinct, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

He mined coal in the Howe coal mines until his murder Labor Day Weekend 1903 on the Choctaw train where he was traveling home from Hartford, Arkansas.

The Eufaula Indian Journal in their September 11, 1903 issue told of Stonewall's death at the hands of one Deputy F.M. Short and condemned it as an "heartless affair."

Short had bragged earlier in the day to his wife of his bravery. Mrs. Short told him he wasn't brave enough to kill a man. On that fateful day in 1903 U.S. Deputy Marshal F.M. Short showed he was indeed capable of committing such an offense when intoxicated enough, by sending Stonewall Jackson McAlvain to his grave, one bullet in his chest, one in his head.

Stonewall was buried in the Kennedy/McAlvain Cemetery in LeFlore County near Wister.◆◆◆◆

Thomas Jay McAlvain
Original Enrollee, Roll #6451

Submitted by: Ruthi Imes

Thomas Jay McAlvain was born December 8, 1889 in Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw Nation to Polk McAlvain and Louisa Matilda Bowers Choate.

He was the adventuresome sort, so in 1910 he went to "Arizonie" as he called it and tried his hand at becoming a cowboy.

Sometime around the year 1911 he married Edna Estelle Turner, daughter of Samuel Earl Turner and Virgie Gardner. The two of them had a baby boy that didn't survive infancy and one daughter, Lois Lucille McAlvain (Pugh).

McAlvain worked in a shingle mill for a time losing two of his fingers. He insisted these two fingers be kept and buried with him when he died. It was his belief if they weren't, that he would be resurrected without them. His family carried out this wish.

Jay contracted tuberculosis and his doctor informed him he should moved to a drier climate for his health sake. It is not known if it was for the love of his home or for the welfare of his wife and daughter, but "Jaybird" as his father called him, didn't move.

His best friend, Doc Carpenter, told that Jay killed himself by hunting out in the woods during rains.

Indeed he was an expert shot for once he was called upon to help one of his friends in distress. It seemed this particular friend (name long gone through family lore) had recently lost his mother. Every evening Jay and his wife Edna would go to this friend's house and a white light of some sort would come up out of the ground and make its way to the well and disappear. Jay was asked to see if he could shoot it.

Jay obliged and camped out at the house all night. Sure enough, the light did not disappoint him. It came up out of the ground and Jay shot at it. He didn't hit it...at least there was not evidence of something being hit, but it never returned again.

Thomas Jay McAlvain died in 1915 of tuberculosis and is buried in Kennedy/McAlvain Cemetery in LeFlore County, Oklahoma, near Wister. Stories about him survive around his descendent's dinner table to this day, his great great grandson not only being named for him, but looking like him as well.◆◆◆◆

William Richard McAlvain
Original Enrollee, Roll #6450

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

William Richard McAlvain was born April 8, 1887 in Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw Nation to Polk McAlvain and Louisa Matilda Bowers Choate.

He first married Nettie Morgan, daughter of Berry Morgan and to them the following children were born: Leo P. McAlvain, born October 15, 1917 and passing away March 12, 1918; Gerald McAlvain; and Nona McAlvain. Nettie died in 1924.

William remarried Miss Marry Harris and they had one child born to them, Warren McAlvain.

William Richard McAlvain died in 1966.◆◆◆◆

Edna Algia McCann

Submitted by: Julienne Landrith

Edna Algia McCann (Original Enrollee #14777) was born April 18, 1901 to Cornelius McCann and Leona Oller McCann, at Village of Norris, Oklahoma, Indian Territory. Her father, an original enrollee #8695, was born ca. 1872 at Poteau, Oklahoma and died ca. 1907. Her mother was born October 13, 1877 at LeFlore, Indian Territory and passed away ca. 1945.

Edna had one brother, Cornelius McCann, Jr. but was not an original enrollee, being born in 1907 after the rolls closed. She had four sisters: Isophine McCann #8697, Julia McCann #8698, Thelma McCann Cole #14778 and Irene McCann Rawleigh who was an original enrollee minor by blood #587.

Edna attended an Indian Boarding School at Talequah, Oklahoma and married John Alfred Patton on July 19, 1919 in Panola, Latimer County, State of Oklahoma. They started their married life in Latimer County, Oklahoma, moved to western Oklahoma for a short time then relocated to the Penryn/Newcastle area of Placer County in the state of California in 1936 where they remained until her death in 1969.

They had three sons: James Clinton Patton, Julian Warren Patton, and Jean Ray Patton. From these three sons, they were blessed with 15 grandchildren, 24 great grandchildren, and 15 great great grandchildren.

The following touches on the life of original enrollee, Edna Algia McCann Patton. She was born to enrollee Cornelius McCann (#8695) and Leona Oller McCann (Choctaw by marriage) on April 18, 1901. She was to know tragedy at an early age. Her father passed away when she was only six years old. She, along with her sister Thelma, were immediately sent away to Talequah to attend Indian boarding school. Family oral history tells us that they completed their schooling in this manner. While there, both girls played on the basketball team. After graduation from high school, Edna met her future husband (who was a friend of her sister's beau.) Herman Cole and John Patton were fast friends and they wound up marrying the McCann girls. Edna was 18 years old when she married John.

During the depression, the family picked cotton together. They worked long hours as the pay for picking one row of cotton, one quarter mile long, was only ten cents.

Edna and her family relocated to Western Oklahoma and then, in 1936, they moved to California. They settled in the Newcastle/Penryn area of Placer County where Edna was a ranch wife. They raised Herefords, eventually switching over to Santa Gertrudis cattle. The ranch was nearly self supporting as they raised dairy cattle, swine and poultry as well, John worked for the Pacific Fruit Exchange division of the Southern Pacific Railway so much of the daily work fell to Edna. She milked 20+ head of cattle each morning and evening for many years. After the harsh reality of the depression it was difficult not to make provision for hard times. They always had a very large truck garden which they shared with townspeople, family and neighbors. Edna was a master canner and had many special recipes for her fruits and vegetables. Of renown is her 'pickled peaches,' which everyone remembers as a special treat.

Her interest in flora and fauna extended beyond their livelihood to HER yard, which was an oasis in the midst of the ranch. John never really took an interest in the yard but did not begrudge the pleasure that she found there. Edna had a dichondra lawn which she tended with care. In the evening hours, just before dusk, she could be found sitting on a cushion using a paring knife to carefully extract only the weeds from her yard. She tended her rose garden with equal care and worthwhile results. Passers by would stop to admire her roses and ask for "slips" from them. The entire circumference of the farm house was planted with various plants and flowers. I particularly remember that she had Shasta Daisies, Nasturtiums, Sweet William, and Chrysanthemums every year. As a child padding about the garden with her in the evening, I also learned the names of Phlox, Verbena, Cocks Comb, Dahlia, Cosmos, Daphne, Camellia, Trumpet Vine, Passion Flower, Lilac, and many many others. She not only had an interest in the beauty of the plants, but also had extensive knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants and barks. As children, we were seldom taken to doctors. Gram usually treated us at home with one of her remedies. The animals also received ministrations of medicines that she put together for them when they ailed. I even remember one time when she stitched up a dog which had sustained severe trauma with her sewing kit. We did not have much hope that the dog would pull through but he lived another six years.

The family were great fishermen and Edna, perhaps, the best of all. She loved to fish! If it was not possible to go to the lake, (Edna never learned to drive and therefore was dependent on others for transportation) she would content herself with fishing from a stocked pond on the home place. She exhibited great patience and therefore, most often met her goals for the dinner table. The fish never had a chance! On those occasions when she was fishing just for pleasure, she threw the fish back for another day. The joy was in the catch - not the kill.

During their growing up years, her sons experienced a sense of family that is disappearing from our society. The family worked together and played together. With Edna, they knew that they would get a fair hearing and that, when the work was done, there would be a time for fun as well. One tale from the family history shows her sense of fairplay: when called before her for a wrong doing her sons were allowed to run a foot race with her...if they won, no punishment, if they lost, they would be administered the switching that they so deserved. By this time they were good sized boys who thought it was a cinch to outrun their mom. Edna was fleet of foot and won the race hands down. As the boys grew older they often wanted to enter into this challenge again, always thinking that this would be the time that they actually could outrun their mother. To my knowledge, that never did happen. We have to believe that Edna was prudent enough to recognize the moment she would no longer be the winner.

When times were tough, Edna made clothing from flower sacks and feed sacks for her family. She would cut the pattern out of newspapers and then stitch them together first basting by hand and then with an old Singer treadle sewing machine. Everyone, husband, children, and grandchildren, went off to work, school, etc. "starched and ironed." She took fierce pride in how her family presented themselves.

After the chores were completed for the evening, the family would gather around the radio and listen to the news or special programs such as "The Shadow". Edna would get out her handwork, which was most often crochet. She was accomplished at crocheting and produced many fine pieces; bedspreads and tablecloths, doilies, wall hangings, towels, and potholders to name a few. They bought their first television in 1956. I remember that Edna's favorite show was "Hawaii 50." I was always amazed that she was able to continue her practice of doing her crochet work while watching television as she had while listening to the radio without missing a stitch. Though she learned tatting in her later years, she never really received the enjoyment from it that came from her crocheting.

Edna was an accomplished guitarist. She picked the guitar at dances and church gatherings in her youth, and continued to play for church occasionally into her forties. As her granddaughter, one of my favorite memories is sitting out on the wide front porch on summer evenings with my sister, brothers and the family dog singing while Gram played the guitar. She would teach us to sing hymns both in English and Choctaw. When family came to visit she was often enjoined to play. As the years went along, she played less frequently and when they would talk her into playing she would raise blisters on her fingers but, play she would.

Edna was a pragmatic woman. Upon the death of her daughter-in-law at the age of 25, Edna and other family members opened their homes to the four children to help bridge the gap the loss of their mother had precipitated. Eventually, all four of the children, ranging in age from six months to six years, were taken in by Edna...perhaps she felt their loss more acutely due to her own father's death. She worked tirelessly to meet the needs while continuing with her already full schedule. Many nights she would be sitting up mending children's clothing and walking a croupy child until midnight or later at a time when her child rearing days should have been over. She did all of this with love and without complaint. She lived by her creed which was, "If you cannot say anything nice, do not say anything at all." Today, we might tag her "the strong silent type." She seldom raised her voice and never in anger but there was a tone that told when you had crossed the line. She did not easily speak of love, but she showed it in nearly everything she did. Asking little for herself, her every thought was for her family. For you see, her family was her most precious possession. Her greatest legacy is the values that she instilled in all of us. ◆◆◆◆

Nancy Ann (McCarty) Chunn, Hill

Submitted by: Donna H. Chunn, widow of Ed Hill Chunn, February 15, 1996

Nancy Ann was born March 13, 1846 in Sumter County, Alabama to Robert Smith McCarty and Mary Ann Moncrief. Robert and Mary Ann were married December 26, 1844 in Alabama. In early 1850 Nancy's parents, she and a younger sister, Mary Elizabeth, and some of the Moncrief clan immigrated from Alabama to the west, called Indian Territory. They settled in Skullyville. Nancy's sister, Mary Elizabeth had contracted cholera and died April 22, 1850 and is buried in the Skullyville Cemetery. After they were all over the cholera epidemic, they reported to Choctaw Agent Rutherford in Skullyville and were enrolled a second time. Nancy's mother, Mary Ann, was given Roll #7521, Nancy's was Roll #13048. Nine more children were born in Skullyville to Robert and Mary Ann. Helen Marr, born August 25, 1850 (Roll #12809) married September 24, 1868 to Daniel M. Hailey; Lela Eugenia, born October 2, 1852 (Roll #12437) married February 4, 1872 to Thomas T. Ryan; John Wesley, born April 24, 1854 (Roll #7696) married Francis Denny; Susan, born November 21, 1855, died February 4, 1856; Twins, Cora and Laura were born August 21, 1857. Cora (Roll #7704) married J.T. Leard on June 10, 1874. Laura (Roll #7394) married A.E. Dobson March 6, 1878; Cordellia, born August 22, 1861 (Roll #7008) married I. Samuel Lowery September 17, 1877; Robert Lee, born December 21, 1863 (Roll #7698) married Nannie Stice; Minnie, born December 23, 1866, died September 18, 1875. Nancy Ann's dad, Robert Smith McCarty died September 7, 1893 and is buried in the Leard Cemetery in Cavanau, Arkansas six miles southwest of Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Her mother, Mary Ann, who was born October 24, 1826, died April 16, 1911 and is buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery in McAlester.

Nancy's maternal grandparents were Sampson Muncrief/Moncrief, and Sophia Brashears/Brachier. Sampson was born in North Carolina in about 1793. He was orphaned while very young and was cared for by a Mr. Shipley, who had a large plantation in Georgia. Sophia was born February 7, 1802 and married Sampson in about 1818 in Louisiana. They became land owners on the Pearl River in Sumter County, Alabama, and had many slaves. They had ten children and Nancy's mother, Mary Ann, was the second child born to this union, October 24, 1829. Sampson was known to carry large sums of money, and it was believed he was murdered.. This was in 1856. Sophia died October 21, 1852 and is buried in Belmont, Alabama in the Belmont Methodist Cemetery.

Nancy's great grandparents were Zadock Brashears/Brachier, and Susan Vaughn. Zadock was born about 1756 and died December 16, 1833 in Sumter County, Alabama. Susan was born about 1766 and died prior to 1830. They were parents of 14 children.

Nancy's maternal great great grandparents were Jessie Brashears/Braschier and Elizabeth Prather. It is believed that Jessie and Elizabeth had six children, four boy and two girls. Jessie died prior to 1802, and Elizabeth died July 20, 1804. Both are buried in New Feliciana Parish Louisiana.

Nancy married William (NMN) Chunn, also a native of Alabama, in Skullyville. They soon moved to Perryville in Tobusky County, which was located about midway between present day McAlester and Savanna. Perryville was a thriving settlement, having three military trails leading in from other parts of the territory. According to articles in the Chronicles of Oklahoma, William was postmaster, High Sheriff, merchant and general banker for the community. Nancy and William had four girls and two boys. Daughter, Lallah Brook died March 7, 1877 and is buried in the North McAlester Cemetery. Mattie Gertrude was born September 26, 1867, married Sheldon Juniper February 10, 1883, died May 19, 1893 and is buried in the Savanna, Oklahoma Cemetery. Ida was born December 8, 1868 (Roll #12346), married R.E. Link, February 18, 1886, died December 27, 1923 and is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Chickasha, Oklahoma. Ada was born March 2, 1871 (Roll #12932), married J.M. McCaull in 1889 and died March 3, 1903 and is buried in the Savanna Cemetery. William Ress was born July 10, 1872 (Roll #12733), married Lucy Cantley August 13, 1893, died October 23, 1937 and both he and Lucy are buried in the Savanna Cemetery. Oscar was born February 2, 1875, married Arsula Jones April 26, 1895. After her death he married Olivia Louise Brewster on August 27, 1896. Oscar died July 15, 1899 and is buried in the Savanna Cemetery. Olivia (Roll #464) died September 24, 1963 and is buried in the Kiowa, Oklahoma Cemetery. William was apparently very well liked, and he played "Santa" to children of the Perryville community, according to a newspaper article on microfilm. He was riding horse back from a business trip to Ft. Smith, Arkansas in very inclement weather trying to get home to perform his "Santa" activities. He took pneumonia from this exposure and died December 23, 1876 and is buried in the North McAlester Cemetery.

Nancy's son, William Ress had a son, William Carl, born October 8, 1897 (Roll #12734), married Emma Jewel Forbis October 3, 1915. Children born to this couple were Reta May, born December 5, 1916 and died October 24, 1919 and is buried in the Savanna Cemetery; Lorese Jewell, born Mrach 14, 1921, married Otto Pinilis December 1, 1943. She now lives in Silver Springs, Maryland; Ed Hill born July 6, 1923, married Donna H. O'Daniel February 15, 1946. Ed died February 23, 1995 and is buried in Memory Garden Cemetery, McAlester; William C. Jr. was born and died April 9, 1926 and is buried in the Savanna Cemetery; Billie Janice was born April 9, 1935 and married John Stanton and they live in Oklahoma City.

William Ress had a daughter May, born July 20, 1904 (Roll #360). May never married and died December 8, 1981 and is buried in the Savanna Cemetery.

Nancy's other son Oscar had two daughters. Mattie was born July 23, 1897 (Roll #12758), married William H. Walker. They had one son, William H. Walker, Jr., born August 3, 1928, married Muriel Dean Kay June 2, 1946. They are residents of McAlester. The other daughter was named after her dad, Oscar Jr. (female) born September 26, 1899 (Roll #12759), married John Pink Johnson. Three daughters were born to this couple, Louise, born August 30, 1918; Patsy, born July 8, 1925; and Paulina, born September 21, 1928. They are all living in Texas.

After William's death, Nancy's brother-in-law, D.M. Hailey built her a house in McAlester. She later married James A. Hill. She and James had two sons, Eugene, born July 15, 1880, died September 17, 1886. Edgar Poe was born January 10, 1884 (Roll #13049) and died October 7, 1964 and is buried in Chickasha. He never married.

Nancy died January 19, 1916 and is buried in the Savanna Cemetery. Her husband, James Hill died March 15, 1887 and is also buried in the Savanna Cemetery.◆◆◆◆

Vernon Clay McCarty

Submitted by: Jane McCarty Mauldin

My father, Vernon Clay McCarty, was born April 14, 1903 in Lehigh, Oklahoma. He was newborn number 300 on the Choctaw rolls. He grew up in the Coalgate and Atoka area, before moving to Tulsa in the early 1930's, where he met and married my mother, Madelyn Helen Beck in 1933. They had four children: Valjean McCarty Hessing, Jane McCarty Maulding, Patrick McCarty, and Judy McCarty Wooley, who gave them 15 grandchildren and 22 great grandchildren. He worked as a plumber and was a plumbing inspector in Tulsa. My father loved to read and was very artistic. He was an avid story teller and was very proud of his Choctaw heritage and he instilled this pride in his children. Two of his daughters became well known Indian artists.

His mother's maiden name was Etta Regina Davis. She was a descendent of the Nail family that came from Mississippi and settled in the Atoka area. Her grandfather, James Davis, once owned Boggy Depot and the first toll bridge in Oklahoma. Etta Regina Davis married Carl Clay McCarty, but they were divorced soon after the birth of my father. She then married James Dillon, who was chief of police in Tulsa in the 1930's and they had two daughters, Rose and Louise. Carl Clay McCarty also remarried and had six more children, most of whom my father was able to meet and become close to before his death in 1965 at the age of 63 in Tulsa, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Franklin Black McClellan

Submitted by: Mary Ann Collins, daughter

Franklin Black McClellan (Roll #15320) was born 12-25-1893 to Abner Davis McClellan (Roll #803) and Susan McClellan at Caddo, Indian Territory. His grandparents were Wade McClellan and Kittie (Blocker) McClellan. His great grandparents were Frank McClellan and Dorothy (Foster) McClellan. Dorothy is registered as one fourth Choctaw. His grandfather was born in Texas or

Louisana and had three brothers, James, Wade, and Samuel Jefferson. Dorothy was registered with (Roll #IW803).

Franklin died 08-12-1950 and Dorothy died 12-27-1945 at Weatherford, Texas. Rolls show a grandfather and his family registered on 08-24-1897. Wade H. (Roll #5323) husband; Kittie (Roll #IW800) wife; Joseph M. (Roll #5324) son; John T. (Roll #5325) son; Hattie (Roll #5326) daughter; Abner D. (Roll #5327) son; Adeline (Roll #5328) daughter; Dolly (Roll #5329) daughter; Wade (Roll #5330) son; Monroe H. (Roll #shows blocked out).

Other McClellan's shown to have been registered are: James A.; John F.; James C.; Robert D.; Samuel J.; Oma; Edmund; Mary; Samuel; Ollie; George; Susan and Franklin. Mary E.A. and Sarah are members by intermarriage.

Abner David McClellan was some type of law officer at Caddo, Blue County, Indian Territory when it first became Indian Territory. A cousin related to me that he was shot and killed, while on duty, in the time period of 1893-1895 by Jeremy Slater. He was buried at Caddo, Oklahoma.

I have two daughters: Frances Michelle Linderman, born 12-18-1963 and she had one daughter, Denise Linderman. The other daughter is Cheryl Denise Aden, born 04-21-1965.◆◆◆◆

Charlie McClosky

Submitted by: Thomas Eugene McClosky, son

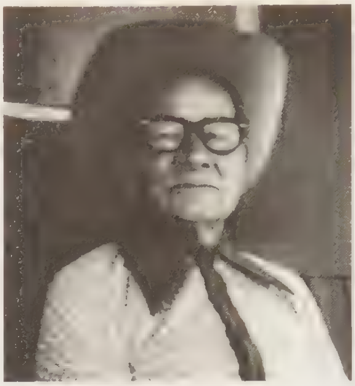
My father, Charlie McClosky was an enrolled member of the Choctaw Nation, Roll #1172. He was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas on 02-17-1901 and died 06-28-1967 at Wichita Falls, Texas. He married Annie E. Stringer and they had four children: Leon C. McClosky, Lucille McClosky, Viola Floy McClosky, and Thomas Eugene McClosky.

The grandchildren are: Kelley Williford, Robbie Bell, Laura Grametbour, Edith Ann McClosky, and Evanna Mae McClosky.

My father lived in Stonewall, Oklahoma where he went to school and his father had a grocery store which burned.

He moved to Wichita Falls, Texas when he was 24 years of age and was a retired truck driver.◆◆◆◆

Alex Stephen McClure Choctaw Native American Original Enrollee #3633



Alex McClure

Submitted by: Betty L. Spencer-Hunkapillar, daughter

Alex Stephen McClure was born to Stephen Douglas and Frances (Cann?) McClure on August 6, 1895 in Bokhoma County, Indian Territory. He had only one sibling, Lena, who was two years older than he. A few months after his birth, his mother passed away, and about a year or two later, his father remarried. His stepmother was Acy Boling. He remembered her as a kind, gentle lady and thought she was his biological mother. When she died a few years later, his sister revealed that she was their step mother. From Acy, they had a half brother, Wesley, who died in infancy.

Dad's father died when he was six years old, and he remembered him only vaguely, not being able to recall what he really looked like. He and his sister were placed with an uncle after his father's death. His uncle had several children and they became his other brothers and sisters. In order to "toughen" the boys, his uncle would wake them at the "crack of dawn" and have them run naked to a nearby pond, jump into the pond, then run back to the house before dressing, and breakfast. He said, "It must have worked, we didn't get the '1918 Flu' while others were dying all around us."

Schooling was limited for father. He first attended Goodwater Community School, then later went to Armstrong Academy, located north of Durant at the time. He had a guardian that was appointed for him by the name of Alfred Terry and it was this guardian that sent him to the academy. However, after being there for a short time, he became so homesick, his uncle requested that he be sent home. A horse and saddle was purchased for him with his trust money and he rode back home, staying overnight in Hugo, then on to his uncle's the next day, where he remained throughout his teen years.

Sometime during his teen years, he was kicked in the knee while saddling a horse. The result was a crippled, stiff knee. He recalled the excruciating pain he suffered while the knee healed. Only home remedies were used in those days as there were no doctors to be found in the vicinity. He remained a cripple the rest of his life.

After he and Mother (Sibbie Byington) were married in 1916, they set up housekeeping in a two room house. He purchased a team of horses and a wagon, a milch cow and some chickens. In between gardening and raising livestock, he cut and sold timber for a living from the allotted acreage. Later he acquired a Model-A Ford and went into the taxicab business. They moved into a larger house that Mother had inherited when her mother died, as the family was growing up and more and more relatives and friends came to stay with them often. He gave up the cab business so he could be home to help Mother.

Sickness and death of relatives began to take its toll on their resources, plus the fact that at various times people would come to live with them; most being homeless and unemployed. Dad and Mom never turned anyone away. By the time the Depression of 1929 occurred, they were struggling hard to rear their family.

The WPA Project had come into existence during the depression years and Dad was fortunate enough to obtain employment there. However, his employment was short lived due to being injured on the job. He was confined to bed for weeks and never worked for the public again. After regaining a measure of health, he raised truck patches of vegetables and returned to a limited amount of timber work.

Playing the fiddle was one of Dad's hobbies as a young man and he enjoyed playing for the Choctaw community get-to-gethers. Another hobby was wood carving at which he was quite good. He once carved a Bois de Arc walking cane that had loose wooden marbles carved within the cane. The marbles were so uniform in size they could have been stamped from a mold. While sitting and talking, he would whittle out wooden whistles for the children.

There were six children born to our parents. The first was a boy named Grayson Douglas. They lost this son just two months after his fourth birthday. They never recovered emotionally from this loss. Even after many years later, any mention of this son brought tears to their eyes. The remaining five children were girls, all of who are still surviving.

From his first marriage, there are ten grandchildren and twenty two great grandchildren. From his second marriage there are one daughter and two grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Both Dad and Mother lived through enormous changes during their lifetime; from Indian Territory to Statehood, from horseback to jet airplanes, and two world wars. Yet, they were adaptable and faced the future unflinchingly. They each had deep faith and no doubt this is what sustained them in the trials of life.◆◆◆◆

Minerva Jane McCoy (Roll #11313)

Susan Spring came to Hugo, Oklahoma from Mississippi over the Trail of Tears about 1836. She had four children: Bill, Tom, Lucenda, and Levi Spring. Lucenda was born at Hugo and died there. She married several times. Her children were: Lizzie, Liza, Sara Combs, Lucinda and Matilda Maytubby, and Minerva McCoy. Minerva Jane McCoy was born May 2, 1872 and died September 30, 1952. Minerva's father, George McCoy died when she was six months old. He is buried at Goodland (now Hugo). He was a U.S. Marshal.

John Ford Wallace and Minerva Jane McCoy were married about 1887 at Paris, Texas. Eight children were born to them. They were: Mattie Maybelle, Clarence Emmett, Mary Myrtle, Viola Grace, Leona Gertrude, and three died as babies. At one time the family lived near the Kiamichi Mountains in a one room log cabin. Myrtle was born near Hartshorne, Jack Fork County, Indian Territory in 1894. In her words, "Papa had itchy feet" and they moved often. They lived in Goodland until the railroad was completed when the whole town moved and it became Hugo. John worked in the MK&T at Ada in 1901. In 1902 the Wallace family moved to Coal County, two miles northwest of Centrahoma. They built a 15x20 log house with a side room which had a dirt floor. Later a dining room and a kitchen was added. The children went to school at Turkey Creek School. Again the family moved to a house built on Indian allotted land. This was a five room house with long porches and a shed built form the porch to the cistern that provided their water. In 1919 their house was destroyed by a storm. When the family emerged from the cellar they found the walls of the house gone but the furniture still in place. Even the scarf on the dresser and John's watch on it where he had left it.

Clarence was a fine athlete but suffered with poor health and died young. Myrtle married Marion Crane and they raised a family of twelve. They lost two as babies. Mattie married Tom Heck and they had nine children. She then married a Brannon. Grace married Peter Horton and they had three children. Then she married John Landreth and they had three children. Leona married Tom Tiner and one son was born. She then married John Holmes and they had one son. They are all buried at Centrahoma.

Grandchildren:

Mildred Heck Wright
Lucy Heck Schofer
Christine Heck
Margaret Heck Arp
Raymond Heck
Leo Crane
Clifton Crane
Mabel Crane Menard
Oleta Crane Grubbs
J.B. Crane
Nonda Crane Bridges
Venita Crane Rice
Alla Landreth Bradford
Berdine Horton Marien
Johnola Horton Roe
Ralph Tiner
Odie Heck
E.T. Heck
C.E.Heck
R.L. Heck
Zedna Crane Green
Alford B. Crane
Hazel Crane Block
J.C. Crane
Juanita Crane Hink
Jack Crane
Margaret Crane Lovelis
Ezell Landreth
John James Landreth
Linda Horton Stockman
Bobby Holmes◆◆◆◆

Charles Watson McGilberry

Submitted by: Juanita N. McGilberry West

Did you know the first full blooded American Indian to receive an Officer's Commission in the U.S. Military was Charles Watson McGilberry, 1893-1960. An original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. Charles W. McGilberry was the son of Abel McGilberry and Kittie McCurtain McGilberry born April 14, 1893 in Boggy Depot, Indian Territory. Charles was the grandson of Edmund McCurtain, one time Chief of the Choctaws, and also known as the Father of Education for the Choctaws.

Charles W. McGilberry

Charles W. McGilberry was a graduate of East Central College, Ada, Oklahoma with a Bachelor of Science and was in graduate studies at Mersersburg Academy, Philadelphia, PA in preparation for study at Harvard University at the breakout of World War I. The following comes from the records of the U.S. Army that has been passed along from generation to generation in the McGilberry family:

Company "I", 3rd Batt. 79 Infantry, U.S. Army. "The pet of company "I", 3rd Batt.."Chief" as he was familiarly known, a full blooded Choctaw Indian. At the call to arms, slapped on his war pain, girded on his tomahawk and strode forth to do his debt for justice. At the close of the war he will resume his peaceful occupation of tilling the soil near Hartshorne, Oklahoma. His Choctaw name is Immayitchie, "In the Race". He holds the distinction of being the first full blooded Indian to receive a Commission in the U.S. Military."

79th Infantry, U.S. Army Headquarters, Houston, Texas. Commissioned on May 18, 1917.

After the war, he returned to finish a Master in Science at the University of Oklahoma. Charles Watson McGilberry was a teacher/educator with the Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1931 until his retirement in 1953. Prior to Federal Service, he was a teacher/educator in the southeastern Oklahoma public school system. Charles W. McGilberry founded and taught school in many one room school buildings in the Choctaw Nation from 1918 to 1931. Charles W. McGilberry was a believer that no child of the Choctaw Nation should be without an education. Much of his belief came from his grandfather, Edmund who he knew only for a little time, but read and read Edmund's philosophy on education and tried to implement that belief as he taught the children of the Choctaw Nation.◆◆◆◆

Maggie Edith McKinney
Choctaw Roll #10033

In the late 1800's a young man from Kentucky came to the Indian Territory and was to go to work on the Spain Ranch. His name was Richard Taylor McKinney. He was not an Indian and it was before Oklahoma became a state so he had to have a job and a permit to live here. It wasn't long before he was to fall in love with the boss's daughter, a very pretty girl by the name of Hulda Anna Spain. Although there were several years difference in their ages they were to marry and have six boys and two girls.

The government decided they wanted to count the Indians, therefore the Indian Rolls were created. Hulda being part Choctaw Indian could be listed on the rolls but Richard being a white man could not. They were to remarry in an Indian wedding. It cost them $100 for the Indian marriage license. After the wedding Richard could be listed on the Choctaw Rolls as a white man, the husband of a Choctaw girl named Hulda.

The youngest daughter of Richard and Hulda was my mother, and this is her story. Louisa Spain, Hulda's mother was the midwife when Maggie Edith McKinney was born on January 20, 1900 in Ryan, Indian Territory. She was to move to Coal County at a very early age and is still living there to this day. Most of her brothers and one sister were to live in Oklahoma until their deaths. Maggie is the only one still living and will soon be 97 years young.

Maggie was raised on a farm near Coalgate. She remembers moving from one farm to another but it was so close she walked and pushed her doll buggy to her new home. Her early school years were spent at Coalgate, Bethel, and Oak Grove. Seeing a need for a school closer to where they lived, her father and her future husband's father helped to start the Oak Grove School. She still lived three or more miles from school and most of the time she had to walk, even in the deep snow. She remembers getting lost in the snow and her older brother finding her. She had been walking in circles but could not find her way home. She says her brother was always coming to her rescue. When she was lucky she got to ride to school in a buggy.

Her mother's health was failing so Maggie was sent to Wheelock Girls Academy when she was 13 years old and was to stay there until she was 16. She enjoyed going to school at Wheelock. Not only did she make many friends, that were to last a life time, she also enjoyed the classes. She talks about home economics, where she learned to sew, and many Saturday mornings she spent doing the week's baking in that huge kitchen. She is still a very good cook to this day and taught all her daughters to do the same.

She wanted to stay at Wheelock longer but her mother's health was getting worse and she was needed at home. Her mother passed away in 1917 and her father in 1921 therefore leaving her without parents at a very young age.

Wheelock was a boarding school for Indian girls in beautiful southeastern Oklahoma, southwest of Idabel. As a young teenager Maggie walked up to the building she was to live in for the next three years, and it looked like it would reach to the sky. As she stood there looking at this magnificent two story white building, with its big white pillars, it must have looked like a castle. Walking up those steps and onto a big porch that spanned the length of the building, little did she know her room would be at the front of this building, on the second floor, with a door leading out onto the veranda. Many a summer night she would sleep on that veranda and many mornings the rain would wake her as it dropped onto her face.

The beauty of her surroundings continued in a vine covered archway, made of the same white pillars as those on the front of the dormitory, that connected her dormitory with the main school building. Just beyond the main school was a log cabin were the home economics classes were taught. Mom still remembers where her sewing machine sat and the many hours she sat there learning to sew. Which was to come in very handy years later when she would do all the sewing for her many children.

On the same grounds in a stone church building where the girls would attend church. Wheelock was started as a mission and Bible classes were taught as a class. There is a small burial grounds in the church yard where some of the girls and their families are buried. The church was dedicated in 1846 but was to burn down to be rebuilt in 1884. Services are still held in this building, making it the oldest functioning church building in Oklahoma. You can imagine how many people have found the Lord setting on those well worn wooden pews.

Maggie was to marry Archie Andy Cogburn, September 17, 1917 in Coalgate, Oklahoma. Dad always said that he had that Indian woman in the buggy one day and asked her to marry him and she grunted, he took it for yes and married her. Archie was a farmer and rancher and they were to spend all their married life, until his death, on a ranch west of Coalgate.

Maggie and Archie were to have 12 children, four boys and eight girls. They are: Floyd Damond, born

August 22, 1918; Thelma Bertha, born November 11, 1919; Wylmouth Estell "Jackie", born August 31, 1921; Archie Newt, born August 31, 1922; Hazel Juanita, born April 8, 1924; Clark Andy, born April 13, 1926; Geneva Eva Jean, born September 18, 1927; Evelyn Louise, born April 22, 1929; Maxine Maggie, born January 28, 1931; Phercella Mae Lois, born November 8, 1932; Pherneica Ohtelia "Jo", born November 3, 1934; and Leo Carl, born May 13, 1936.

This was a time in our nation when family values meant something and when all members of the family sat down at the table three times a day for a hot cooked meal, except when the kids were in school, or in the fields, then it was two. We had a big table with benches for the kids and chairs for Mom and Dad. We sat around the table by age, the youngest one always sitting by Mom. The meals were never eaten until the prayer was said by our father. There was no reason why any of the children could not be at the table for a meal and there were no reasons accepted. Until this day I do not understand how my mother could have enough food for whomever just happened to stop by about meal time, or for the many friends her children would bring in to spend the night or just to sit down at the table for a meal. When everyone could not sit around the table the men would eat first, then the women, the children were always last. Until after World War II the cooking was all done on a wood stove. Mom always made biscuits for three meals and cornbread for two. The Cogburn house was always open for friends and family members.

Living on the farm we raised most of our food. I can remember the large garden, the orchard and of course the blackberry patch, where we not only got blackberries, but chiggers too. Mom would can hundreds of jars of each item so she would have enough food to get her large family through the winter. She used a huge pressure cooker on top of the old wood stove to do all her canning. She would never let any of us kids help with the cooker because she was afraid it would blow up. As far as I know there was never a mishap but we all knew to stay away while it was on the stove. She would then put all these canned jars in the root cellar. It was located just off the back porch, that way it was easy to get to in bad weather.

Each fall after the first frost would be hog killing time. Dad and the boys would kill the hogs, then dip them in scalding water, scrape the hair from their hide, then cut the meat up for curing. In the early days they would place the meat in a smokehouse for curing. Later years everyone started putting a curing salt on the meat. The first night after killing the hogs they would place the meat on top of the house to keep it away from the wild animals.

Mom's job with the hog meat lasted for days. She would take all the fat and skin, among other parts of the hog, that had been trimmed off and put it in a big black iron pot over a open fire in the back yard. She would cook this until all the fat was rendered into lard. The lard she used for cooking. What was left was called cracklins, these were eaten as is or put in cornbread. Sometimes she would fry the sausage and can it, then it would just need to be heated for breakfast. Again this would go in the cellar with all the fruits and vegetables.

One of the things I enjoyed most was the making of mince meat. She would take the head and other parts that were not cured out and cook them until they were very tender. Then she would attach the meat grinder to the kitchen table to grind the meat. I do not know how to make mince meat but I can remember the apples, raisins, and brown sugar that went into that great smelling stuff. We didn't have brown sugar or raisins in our house except to make mince meat or Christmas baking. Until this day, I can still see my mom at the kitchen table making that mince meat.

With all the food that was canned or cured there wasn't much to buy at the store. Flour was in cloth sacks. When mom would get enough sacks alike she would make dresses out of them. Sometimes she would order cloth from Sears Roebuck & Company catalog. This material would sale for eight cents a yard, that sounds cheap but men worked for fifty cents a day. Mom didn't have patterns. She would take whatever kind of paper she could find and cut her own pattern.

Along with the cattle and hogs raised on the ranch we also farmed the land. Raising corn, cotton, peanuts, hay and having cows to milk. Chickens were also raised for eating and their eggs to sell. Every Saturday we would go to town with the cream and the eggs to sell. This is where the money came from to buy the few things we needed that we did not raise. The kids along with Dad did all the farming until most of them married off then we had to have help with the cotton picking and peanuts. Mom and Dad paid the kids the same price for picking cotton as they did the hired hands. We used this money for our school clothes. The more cotton you picked the more clothes you could buy.

Sundays were for attending church in the morning then having a large dinner at noon. There was never any work done on Sunday except for the daily chores. It was observed as a day of worship and rest. In the summer time we would all sit around beside the house and visit with friends and family.

With World War II, many changes were to come in Maggie's life. Two of her sons and some son-in-laws were to go off to war. She had an old radio she would listen to each night so she would know where they were. They were all to return, at the end of the war, in good health.

Electricity came to the country and many changes with it. The wood stove would be replaced by a propane stove. The oil lamps that had been used many years for all the children to study by and Mom to read her Bible by were replaced.

Her children were all to grow to adulthood and marry. Over the years her children have presented her with many grandchildren, great grandchildren and great great grandchildren. But in 1955 she was to lose her beloved husband with heart trouble. He had been sick off and on for five years or more. The loss was great, because she loved him so and they were never apart during their 38 years of marriage, but this did not stop this remarkable woman. She was to sell the old home place and move to Coalgate where she went to work at the Chuck Wagon, then Hudson Big Country. She worked at Hudson, stocking shelves, until she was well into her 80's.

She not only started working out in the public for the first time since she was a young girl, but she also started volunteering with many organizations. She works with the heart association, 4H club, home demonstration club, VFW, among others, is always her church. She has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Coalgate, Oklahoma for many many years. She not only attends regularly, she had taught Sunday School, held many offices in her class, worked in Bible School, and is always ready to do what ever she can.

Years later she was to marry Noel Powell and take on loving eight more grown children. This made the count 20 children in all. Noel was to die in the early 1980's and in the 1990's she was to lose two sons, Newt and Floyd, one stepdaughter and one stepson.

Written by Pherneica "Jo" Cogburn Shepherd. The eleventh child of Maggie Edith McKinney. Facts were taken from printed materials, taking Maggie to visit Wheelock after leaving there an absent of more than 60 years and from talking to Maggie herself.

Descendants of Maggie Edith McKinney

1 Maggie Edith McKinney 1900 -
. +Archie Andy Cogburn 1896 - 1955
... 2 Floyd Damond Cogburn 1918 - 1996
...... +Juanita Archer 1921 -
.... 3 Damond Carl Cogburn 1939 -
.... +Mary Lucille Haynes 1939 -
.... 4 Barry Brian Cogburn 1961 -
.... +Carrie LaNan Payne 1961 -
.... 5 Nash Austin Cogburn
.... 5 Page Taylor Cogburn
.... 5 Bryce Ryan Cogburn
.... 4 Dana Kay Cogburn 1965 -
.... 3 Marvin Dale Cogburn 1940 -
.... +Barbara A. Way 1945 -
.... 4 Chad D. Cogburn 1968 -
.... 4 Misty M. Cogburn 1970 -
.... +Cody Clark
.... 5 Shea Renee ' Clark
.... 5 Dakota Tyler Clark
.... 3 Floyd Wayne Cogburn 1944 -
.... +Sharon
.... 4 Christie Cogburn
.... *2nd Wife of Floyd Wayne Cogburn:
.... +Carol A. Hobaugh 1949 -
.... 4 Julie Kay Cogburn 1975 -
.... 4 Kacy Dawn Cogburn 1978 -
.... 3 Elaine Kay Cogburn 1947 -
.... +Richard Michael McKinney 1943 -
.... 4 Amy Dawn McKinney 1972 -
.... 4 Adam Chance McKinney 1974 -
... 2 Thelma Bertha Cogburn 1919 -
...... +Fred Battles 1919 -
.... 3 Linda Marlene Battles 1942
.... +Frank Lee Lewis 1939
.... 4 Trudy Lynne Lewis 1961
.... 4 Terry Lee Lewis 1963
.... +Thomas Paul Hall 1962
.... 5 Sylvia Jasmine Hall

CHOCTAW ORIGINAL ENROLLEES

.... 5 Clifford Park Hall 1990
.... 5 Lauren Jade Hall 1992 -
.... 3 Norma Sue Battles 1944 -
.... +Earl Cole 1938 -
.... 4 Stephanie Dawn Cole 1963 -
.... +Greg Lynn Bucher 1960 -
.... 4 Brian Earl Cole 1964 -
.... +DeLinda Cochran 1966 -
.... 5 Cearra Lanelle Cole 1986 -
.... 5 Cevana Lane' Cole 1990 -
.... 4 Cynthia Denise Cole 1971 -
.... +Michael Paul Beeler
.... 5 Ashlee Renae Beeler
... 2 Wylmouth Estell Cogburn 1921 -
.... +Frank M. Matthews 1920 - 1994
.... 3 Frankie Dewayne Matthews 1942 -
.... +Pamela Sue Ludwig 1946
.... 4 Dale Dwain Matthews 1964 - 1982
.... 4 Mardiece Matthews 1964 -
.... +John Cordova
.... 5 Joshua
.... 5 Romica
.... *2nd Wife of Frankie Dewayne Matthews:
.... +Carolyn Smith
.... 4 Shane L. Matthews 1972 -
.... *3rd Wife of Frankie Dewayne Matthews:
.... +Joy Pick
.... 3 George Matthews 1946 -
.... +Johnnalyn Schlenker 1952
.... 4 Georgina Michelle Matthews 1972 -
.... +Gregory Wayne Hamilton 1972 -
.... 5 Alyssa Michelle Hamilton
.... 4 Matt Michael Matthews 1976 -
.... 3 Pamela Jean Matthews 1951 -
.... +Jerry Graham 1947 -
.... 4 Scott A. Graham 1969 - 1969
.... 4 Wendy Dawn Graham 1971 -
.... +Jamie Everette Hadley 1967 -
.... 5 Meghan Ashley Hadley
.... 4 Janna L. Graham 1972 -
.... +Patrick Wayne Harper 1966 -
.... 5 Alexandra Kaitlain
.... 5 Cheyenne Marie
.... 3 Tony Leslie Matthews 1953 - 1953
.... 3 Janet Lynn Matthews 1956 -
.... +Jerry Battles 1957 -
.... 4 Crystal Battles 1977 -
.... 4 Codi Battles 1978 -
.... 4 Shelley Battles 1981 -
.... 3 Leon Clay Matthews 1957 -
.... +Kimberly Dawn Hudson 1966
.... 4 Seger Shay Matthews 1987 -
.... 4 Lani Alexandria Matthews 1988 -
.... 4 Leon Clay Mathews II 1989 -
.... 4 Justa Park Matthews 1991 -
... 2 Archie Newt Cogburn 1922 - 1994
.... +Ruby P. Hunter 1924 -
.... 3 Caroyln Sue Cogburn 1946 -
.... +Joe E. Batchelar 1944 -
.... 4 Steven Edward Batchelar 1967 -
.... +Rachel DeAnn Lenord
.... 5 Ashley Faye Batchelar
.... 5 Shelby Dawn Batchelar
.... 5 Chelsea Lynn Batchelar
.... 4 Dennis J. Batchelar 1970 -
.... +Jennifer Ragland
.... 5 Blaine Coby Batchelar
.... 4 Michelle Batchelar 1971 -
.... +Larry Patton
.... 5 Paige Patton
.... *2nd Husband of Michelle Batchelar:
.... +Jerry Thomas
.... 5 Tori DeAnn Thomas
.... 5 Justin Terry Thomas
.... 3 Sandi P. Cogburn 1952 -
.... +Billy J. Roebuck 1947
.... 4 Archie J. Roebuck 1972 -
.... +Cheryl Wall

.... 5 Nicholas Gunner
.... 4 Billy J. Roebuck 1976 -
.... 4 Rebecca A. Roebuck 1978 -
.... 4 Anthony F. Roebuck 1983 -
.... 3 Kimberly P. Cogburn 1966 - 1988
.... +Brian Keith Woods
... 2 Hazel Juanita Cogburn 1924 -
.... +Troy Clyde Cope 1921 - 1992
.... 3 Ronald Keith Cope 1946 -
.... +Becky Lee 1949 -
.... 4 Laura Lynn Cope 1967 -
.... +Charles William May, Jr. 1965 -
.... 5 Charles William May III
.... *2nd Husband of Laura Lynn Cope:
.... +Scott Allem Smith 1966 -
.... 5 Jessica Lynn Smith -
.... 4 Jennifer Lynn Cope 1970
.... +John Michael Kvanduch 1967 -
.... 5 Shayleen Marie Kvanduch
.... 4 Dana Ann Cope 1978 -
.... +James Allan Crenshaw 1979 -
.... 5 Justin James Crenshaw -
.... 5 Kelesy Ann Crenshaw -
.... *2nd Wife of Ronald Keith Cope:
.... +Donna Kay 1949 -
.... 4 Ryan Keith Cope 1984 -
.... 3 Connie Lannett Cope 1948 -
.... +Bobby Beggs - Unknown
.... 4 Kimberly Lannett Beggs 1968
.... +Michael Sanders Claibourn 1969 -
.... 5 Joshua Michael Claibourn
.... 5 Christopher Seth Claibourn
.... 4 Robert Keith Beggs 1969 -
.... 4 Shawn Norman Beggs 1070 -
.... +Jennifer Sue Mauldin
.... 4 Christopher Lynn Beggs 1971 - 1994
.... 4 Brian Beggs 1977 -
.... *2nd Husband of Connie Lannett Cope:
.... +Steve Marcantell 1949 -
... 2 Clark Andy Cogburn 1926 -
.... +Jewell E. Hunter 1927 - 1976
.... 3 Pauline Frances Cogburn 1945 - 1945
.... 3 Judy Paulette Cogburn 1946 -
.... +R. Eddie Parker 1946 -
.... 4 Clark Edward Parker 1966 -
.... +Roberta Winningham 1970 -
.... 5 Clark Andrew Parker -
.... 4 Mark Andrew Parker 1969 -
.... +Sonia Denise McKay
.... 5 Courtney Nicole Parker
.... 5 Colby Nicole Parker
.... 4 Marcy Jeannette Parker 1973 -
.... +Steven Jackson
.... 5 Marrissa JaNae Jackson -
.... 4 Justin Troy Parker 1977 -
.... *2nd Husband of Judy Paulette Cogburn:
.... +James Wylie Parker 1944 -
.... 3 Robert E. Cogburn 1948 -
.... +Julia Vick 1951 -
.... 4 Wanda D Cogburn 1969 -
.... +Randy Powell 1965 -
.... 5 Christopher Chase Powell
.... 5 Jonathan Shane Powell
.... 5 Clay DeWayne Powell
.... 5 Troy Paul Powell
.... 5 Randi Jolene Powell
.... 4 Amy J. Cogburn 1973 -
.... 4 Susan R. Cogburn 1977 -
... *2nd Wife of Clark Andy Cogburn:
.... +Wanda L. Rush
... 2 Geneva Eva Jean Cogburn 1927 -
.... +Mearl Albert Gregory 1925 -
.... 3 Archie Lee Gregory, Sr. 1944 -
.... +Sharon Lee Gorbet 1945 -
.... 4 Archie Lee Gregory, Jr. 1964 -
.... +Christine Elizabeth McCullean 1967 -
.... 5 Rebecca Jean Gregory
.... 5 Aaron Justin Gregory

.... 5 Chandren Rene Gregory 1988 -
.... *2nd Wife of Archie Lee Gregory, Jr.:
.... +Loretta Elaine Barnes 1958 -
.... 5 Beth Ann Gregory
.... 5 Seth Lee Gregory -
.... 4 James Allen Gregory 1966 -
.... +Linda Kay Veasey 1966 -
.... 5 Cherri Elizabeth Rachelle Gregory
.... 5 Joshua Mearl Lee Gregory
.... *2nd Wife of James Allen Gregory:
.... +Janet Leigh Tauber 1968 -
.... 5 Natasha Renee Gregory
.... 5 James Lee Gregory
.... 5 Andrew Christopher Gregory
.... *3rd Wife of James Allen Gregory:
.... +Christi Leigh Mustoe 1968
.... 3 Mearl Gene Gregory 1946 -
.... +Patricia A. Kerr 1947 -
.... 4 Christy DeAnn Gregory 1966 -
.... +Timmy Lynn Blackburn 1965 -
.... 4 Kimberly Michelle Gregory 1971
.... +Heath Dewayne Cosby 1969 -
.... 5 Cody Heath Cosby -
.... 3 Donald Gale Gregory 1950 -
.... +Jaye Lynn Rhodes 1956 -
.... 4 Shelly Dawn Gregory 1975
.... +Charles Roul Jesus Garcia 1974-1993
.... 5 Isaiah Jesus Roul Garcia
.... 4 Nicholas Lynn Gregory 1979 -
.... 3 Ronald Dale Gregory I 1951 -
.... +Jean Kay Fowler 1952 -
.... 4 Ronald Dale Gregory II 1972 -
.... +Christine Malinda Jordon
.... 5 Merceds Alexis Gregory
.... *2nd Wife of Ronald Dale Gregory I:
.... +Terri Carol Moats 1952 -
.... 4 Tina Gregory 1980 -
.... 4 Gina Gregory 1980 -
.... 3 Mary Kathrine Gregory 1961 -
.... +Elvin Keith Southerland 1961 -
.... 4 Justin Tyler Southerland 1986 -
.... 4 Kayle Ann Southerland 1988 -
.... 4 Christa Kay Southerland 1992 -
... 2 Evelyn Louise Cogburn 1929 -
...... +Dominic Gianfilippo 1924 -
.... 3 Debra Ann Gianfilippo 1953 -
.... +Jerry Stan Gutowsky 1952 -
.... 4 Heather Dawn Gutowsky 1977 -
.... 4 Kristin Brook Gutowsky 1984 -
.... 3 Gary Don Gianfilippo 1955 -
.... +Cherril Ann Lotspeich 1961 -
.... 3 Jerry Lynn Gianfilippo 1960 -
.... +Debra Sue Angle 1963 -
.... 4 Kinsey Nicole Gianfilippo 1991 -
.... 4 Kamber Dawn Gianfilippo 1993 -
.... 3 Gina Marie Gianfilippo 1964 -
.... +Scott Andrew Schmidt 1961 -
.... 4 Kalie Brooke Schmidt 1994 -
... 2 Maxine Maggie Cogburn 1931 -
...... +Thomas Duane Morrison 1930 -
.... 3 Kathryn Diane Morrison 1948 -
.... 3 Kenneth Duane Morrison 1952 -
.... +Janice K. Capron 1953 -
.... 4 Bryan Scott Morrison 1975 -
.... 4 Robin Leah Morrison 1980 -
.... 4 Julie Ann Morrison 1981 -
.... 3 Karen Darlene Morrison 1953 -
.... +Danny Neal Biggs 1954 -
.... 4 Jamie Neal Biggs 1976
.... 4 Jennifer Kay Biggs 1978
.... 3 Kaye David Morrison 1953 - 1953
.... 3 Kevin Dale Morrison 1964 -
.... +Rebecca Ann Cermack 1965 -
.... 4 Jacob Angus Morrison 1987 -
... 2 Phercella Mae Lois Cogburn 1932 -
...... +Charles Morgan Wells 1925 -
.... 3 Charles Morgan Danny Wells 1952 -
.... +Betty Jo Jarrell 1954 -

.... 4 Katherine E. Wells 1984 -
.... 4 Jared Daniel Wells 1986 -
.... 4 Jeffery Wells 1990 -
.... 3 Wayneth Lynn Wells 1954 -
.... +Lagatta S. Lee 1956 -
.... 4 Shamus L. Wells 1975 -
.... 4 Cassis S. Wells 1978 -
.... 3 Malipsa Mae Wells 1961 -
... 2 Pherneica "Jo" Othelia Cogburn 1934 -
...... +Travis Edward Shepherd 1930 -
.... 3 Trudy Jeannette Shepherd 1953 - 1960
.... 3 Stephen Edward Shepherd 1956 -
.... +Teresa LaGay Williams 1958 -
.... 4 Hesper LaGay Shepherd 1978 -
.... 4 Keith Austin Shepherd 1981 -
.... 3 Tammy Leanette Shepherd 1958 -
... 2 Leo Carl Cogburn 1936 -
...... +Donna Hulsey 1944 -
.... 3 Leo Carl Cogburn, Jr 1963 -
.... +Peggy Mills 1962 -
.... 4 Daniel Dean Cogburn 1983 - 1984
.... 4 Christopher Shaun Cogburn 1985 -
.... 3 Doniece Carol Cogburn 1965 -
.... +Paul Shaw 1964 -
.... 4 Heather Dawn Shaw 1988 -
.... 4 Hollie Nichol Shaw 1993 -
... *2nd Wife of Leo Carl Cogburn:
...... +Darlene Mae Stanford 1951 -
.... 3 Tonya M. Cogburn 1982 -

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John Wallace McMurtrey

Submitted by: Peggy Ann Henry Mariano, granddaughter

Very little is known about my granddad's parents. I know very little of my great grandmother except she came from Georgia over the "Trail of Tears". Because of much sickness, the group she was with stopped over in the Hackett, Arkansas area. There was a family by the name of Lanier that took her into their family and gave her the name of Martha Susan. She later married my great grandfather whose name was Thomas Herbert McMurtrey, which was a white man. Together, they owned a General Mercantile store in Hackett.

They had seven children, one of which was my grandfather, John Wallace McMurtrey, born in 1867 and died in 1949. He married my grandmother, Lucy Goff James. She had been married before and had two children. She was a white woman. Together they had seven children, one of which is my mother, Martha Ellen McMurtrey Henry, born in 1895 and died in 1980. My grandparents plus all of my aunts and uncles were given land allotments and enrollment numbers. My grandfather, John Wallace McMurtrey was enrolled with #9274 and the number for my mother, Martha Ellen McMurtrey was 15449.

◆◆◆◆

Susan (Moncrief) McClain and James C. Monroe McClain Descendants

Introduction

The highly intelligent Choctaw Indians were living in the south easternpart of the United States when America was discovered.

Our Choctaw ancestors lived, in the early days of Alabama history, around what later became St. Stephens in the Mobile River area. Since this part of the country was easily accessible during the early settlement period, teachers and missionaries were sent among this tribe; consequently, the Choctaws were regarded with respect because of their intelligence and eloquence.

Sometime around 1783, Zedic Braschier came to this country from the Highlands of Scotland and settled land in the western part of what is now Florida. Pensacola is built on this land today.

This claim was lost when England was compelled to return Florida to Spain, so Zedic Braschier moved on to Alabama Territory where he met and married Susan Vaughn, a one-half Choctaw Indian girl.

There is no record of how many children Zedic Braschier and Susan Vaughn had, but like most families of that time, they surely had several because the name is quite prevalent in later records.

Sophia Braschier, a daughter of Zedic Braschier and Susan Vaughn was born in Sumter County, Alabama. She went to boarding school in Louisiana. It is assumed that this was a Catholic convent since she was a Roman Catholic. While there in school she met Sampson Moncrief, whom she later married.

Sampson Moncrief was an orphan. He knew little about his family except that his father was French and his mother was English. He was apprenticed, as was the custom of the time, to a Mr.Shiply, who had extensive land holdings and many slaves. Sampson had acquired one slave named Tom. Together they worked hard and saved their money so that when Sampson was 21 years old, they could set out on their own. They went to Louisiana where Sampson went to school and Tom worked.

Sampson Moncrief and Sophia Braschier were married in Louisiana and immediately went to the Alabama and Mississippi Territory and took up Sophia's Indian land claim on the Pearl River. They added considerably to these holdings and accumulated many slaves, who worked the fields and tended the abundance of livestock. This plantation was known far and wide as Mulberry Grove. Here they lived in the high fashion of the day and reared their ten children, five boys and five girls. When the government stage line was established, Mulberry Grove became a famous stage depot.

Susan Moncrief, daughter of Sampson Moncrief and Sophia Braschier, was born in Sumter County, Alabama in 1819. She received her education at the home from a private teacher who her father hired to teach his children. She married James C. Monroe McClain, a surveyor, who had stopped at Mulberry Grove while surveying for a railroad. He was a handsome, well educated young man who had read and practiced the law in addition to his surveying duties.

Susan Moncrief and James C. Monroe McClain were married a year later and took up her Choctaw land claim on the Pearl River near her home.

In 1832 the government, pressed by the demand for new land by the white settlers, began to encourage the Indians to move to the Choctaw Nation which had been set up for them in what is now Oklahoma. In 1839 James McClain decided to look at this new country and took his family along with Susan's oldest brother, William Moncrief, by steamboat and landed at Fort Coffee.

At Skullyville the Choctaw Agent placed their names on the roll and filed their claim on land near the Poteau River. The slaves, whom they had brought with them, soon erected a home for the McClain's as well as quarters for themselves. The farm and ranch flourished but Susan was so unhappy away from her mother and family that a year later they returned to Sumter County, Alabama where James McClain began the practice of law in Bellemonte, Alabama with the Owensby Firm.

In 1849, with pressure on Congress increasing, the government made Indian removal mandatory instead of voluntary. They promised to pay expenses and furnish a year's rations for those being removed to the west. The only other choice remaining to the Indian was to cede their property to the government and enter the Indian Reservation set up for them in Alabama. Sophia and Sampson Moncrief, mother and father of Susan McClain, visited William Moncrief, who had stayed in the Choctaw Nation instead of returning to Alabama with Susan and James McClain. They, during their visit, were intrigued by what they saw and returned to Alabama to encourage their children to go west.

Taking the advice of their mother and father seriously, the three married daughters of Sophia and Sampson Moncrief: Mary Ann (Moncrief) and her husband Robert McCarty, Sarah (Moncrief) and her husband Erasmus Bryant Hawkins and Susan (Moncrief) and her husband James McClain, enrolled with the emigration agent and booked steamboat passage along with their brother, Robert Moncrief.

They traveled down the Tombigbee River to Mobile, Alabama and across Lake Ponchartrain to New Orleans where they found a cholera epidemic raging. Since they were unwilling to remain in the city long, they hastily booked passage on the first available boat, the "Alvarado", which was very old. To further add to their troubles, the captain and crew turned out to be thieves and rascals and the little band had a difficult time holding on to their possessions. After several days of perilous trouble, they finally reached the dismal port of Napoleon at the mouth of the Arkansas River. There they changed boats, boarding the "Western Water Lady" which took them to Fort Smith in a week of slow travel over the swollen and drifting river. During the boat trip many of the passengers contracted cholera and died. Among those were the oldest daughter of Susan and James McClain, Helen Marr, seven years old, and an infant daughter. They were hastily buried at Swallow Rock near Fort Coffee.

The passengers were quarantined because of the cholera epidemic and those whose destination was Skullyville were kept at Fort Coffee which had been set up as an army supply fort but was now being used as a school for Choctaw boys. When the anger of spreading the disese was past, William Moncrief, the oldest brother of Susan McClain and her sisters, came to Fort Coffee and took them to his home until they were able to travel. When their health returned, they went to Skullyville, were enrolled by the Choctaw agent and filed a claim on the land of their choice. It was here that they were issued the year's ration which they had been promised and a cow for milk as well.

The families had, of course, filed on three separate claims and they went different ways when they left Skullyville. James McClain took his family to the claim on the Poteau River on which they had lived in 1839 and there they began again.

In 1853 Sophia Moncrief, the mother of Susan Moncrief, died and Sampson Moncrief decided to sell his Alabama plantation and join his married children in Indian Territory. Two of the son-in-laws, James McClain and Robert McCarty, were called to come to Alabama and settle the estate of Sophia Moncrief. After the business was completed and the plantation was sold, Sampson Moncrief, his two children still at home, and his slaves began the long trip to Skullyville County. The trip was mainly made by wagon and hack but many of the slaves walked the entire distance.

Sampson Moncrief settled on land at the junction of the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers. The rich farm lands produced well and the slaves were happy and well cared for. Sampson made a great deal of money and had a bad habit of carrying large sums on his person.In January of 1856 Sampson disappeared and was never found. It was assumed that he had been killed and robbed since it was known that he had been carrying $20,000 in gold when he disappeared. A reward of $10,000 was offered for information leading to finding him and though the country was full of searchers, nothing helpful was ever learned.

James McClain was burdened with overseeing not only his own farm but also the farms and affairs of his sister-in-law, whose husband had died. His health had never been good and his duties often called upon him to travel in all kinds of weather. On one of these trips in 1855 he contracted pneumonia and soon died, leaving Susan and six children. These children were: James, Sophia, Frances Eugenia, Mary Ann, Lila, and George W. McClain.

Susan Moncrief McClain later married Mr.Monks. They had a daughter named Susan.

Susan McClain Monks died in 1861 and is buried beside her first husband James McClain in the Leard Cemetery at Cavanaugh.

I

James McClain

James McClain, the eldest child of Susan Moncrief and James C. McClain, was born in 1840 in Sumter County Alabama. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate Army as a member of General Cooper's Brigade. After the war he returned to Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Here he opened a freight line and hauled supplies for the many general stores which were scattered over the Eastern Indian Territory. On one of these trips he and his Negro driver were murdered and robbed by an Indian named Amos McCurtain, who was tried and hanged for the crime. James McClain and Liza Ann Gary had one son, William Alexander McLain (McClain).

William Alexander (Roll #9082)

William Alexander McLain (McClain), son of James McClain and Liza Ann Gary, first married Susan A. Weimer and they had three children: Addie, George, and Wilma Zola. He and his second wife, Lillie Mae Hutcheson, had five children: Lillie V., Mary Lou, Letha, Aaron, and Gene.

Addie McLain (Roll #9083)

Addie McLain (McClain), first child of William Alexander McLain (McClain) and Susan A. Weimer, died young.

George McLain (Roll #9084)

George McLain (McClain), second child of William A. McLain (McClain) and Susan A. Weimer, was born June 10, 1894 and died January 28, 1965. He was a Free Will Baptist minister and served his church in California. He first married Bessie Tolbert and they had one son, Joy. His second wife was Winnie Bradshaw, a teacher from Selma, California; they had one daughter, Clara June.

Joy McLain (McClain), son of George McLain (McClain) and Bessie Tolbert, was born September 11, 1911. He is a ranch foreman and married Maysel Laverne Fisher.

Clara June McLain (McClain), daugther of George McLain (McClain) and Winnie Bradshaw, was born June 20, 1928. She married Lonnie L. Rolen, A Free Will Baptist minister. Their children are: Janice Elaine and Timothy McLain Rolen.

Janice Elaine Rolen, daughter of Clara June McLain and Lonnie L. Rolen, was born January 13, 1950

Timothy McLain Rolen, son of Clara June McLain and Lonnie L. Rolen, was born December 14, 1954.

Wilma Zola McLain (Roll #9085)

Wilma Zola McLain (McClain), third child or William A. McLain (McClain) and Susan A. Weimer.

Lillie V. McLain (McClain), first child of William

A. McLain (McClain) and Lillie Mae Hutcheson, was born in Indian Territory August 1, 1906. She first married Albert Shelton and they had three children: Dealous Wayne, Billy Joe, and Thelma Lorrine. Her next marriage was to Orville Mays; they had one child, Mary Lois.

Dealous Wayne Shelton, son of Lillie V. McLain and Albert Shelton, was born in Oklahoma on August 10, 1922. He lives in Roswell, New Mexico and has three children.

Billy Joe Shelton, son of Lillie V. McLain and Albert Shelton, was born April 24, 1924. He was killed in action in World War II in 1944. His only son, Billy Joe Shelton, Jr., now lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Thelma Lorrine Shelton, daughter of Lillie V. McLain and Albert Shelton, was born in Oklahoma on October 27, 1925. She has three children and now lives in Roswell, New Mexico.

Mary Lou McLain (McClain), fifth child of William A. McLain (McClain) and second child of Lillie Hutcheson, was born in Oklahoma on October 5, 1908. She first married Ralph Lester and they had two children: Thurman Ralph and Doris Marie. Her second marrige was to Arville Taylor and they now live in Roswell, New Mexico.

Thurman Ralph Lester, son of Mary Lou McLain and Ralph Lester, was born in Oklahoma on January 12, 1925. He is married and has two children and now lives in Roswell, New Mexico.

Doris Marie Lester, second child of Mary Lou McLain and Ralph Lester, was born in Oklahoma on February 22, 1927. She is married to a Mr. Elton; they have two children and live in Hagerman, New Mexico.

Letha Mae McLain (McClain), sixth child of William A. McLain (McClain) and third child of Lillie Mae Hutcheson, was born February 22, 1910 in Oklahoma. She is married to W. Miles Campbell and they have two children: Murriel Louise and Betty Joe.

Murriel Louise Campbell, daughter of Letha Mae McLain and W. Miles Campbell, was born in Oklahoma on May 30, 1931. She is married to a Mr. Logue; they have two children and now live at Bertram, Texas.

Betty Joe Campbell, daughter of Letha Mae McLain and W. Miles Campbell, was born in Oklahoma on August 9, 1935. She is married to a Mr. Hall; they have one child and live in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Aaron McLain (McClain), seventh child of William A. McLain (McClain) and fourth child of Lillie Mae Hutcheson, was born in Oklahoma on November 16, 1911. He was an electrician. He married Billie Ratliff and they had three children: Aaron Carlos, Terry Don, and Billie Jean.

Aaron Carlos McLain (McClain), son of Aaron McLain (McClain) and Billie Ratliff, was born in McCamey, Texas on July 10, 1937. He has two children and now lives in California.

Terry Don McLain (McClain), son of Aaron McLain (McClain) and Billie Ratliff, was born in Raton, New Mexico on January 21, 1941. He has one child and now lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Billie Jean McLain (McClain), daughter of Aaron McLain (McClain) and Billie Ratliff, was born in Raton, New Mexico on December 13, 1943. She is married to a Mr. Aderhalt, has three children and now lives in Tatum, New Mexico.

Eugene V. McLain (McClain), eighth child of William A. McLain (McClain) and fifth child of Lillie Mae Hutcheson, was born in Oklahoma on April 15, 1920. He is the pastor of the First Assembly of God Church in Alamogardo, New Mexico. He married Estelle Barnes and they have three children: Gary Gene, Marcus Wayne, and Billy Earl.

Gary Gene McLain (McClain), son of Eugene V. McLain (McClain) and Estelle Barnes, was born in Roswell, New Mexico on January 24, 1944. He is now serving in the United States Navy.

Marcus Wayne McLain (McClain), son of Eugene V. McLain (McClain) and Estelle Barnes, was born August 9, 1949. He is now in school at his home in Alamogrdo, New Mexico.

Billy Earl McLain (McClain), son of Eugene V. McLain (McClain) and Estelle Barnes, was born on August 31, 1954. He is now in school at his home in Alamogardo, New Mexico.

II

Helen Marr McClain

Helen Marr McClain, the second child of Susan Moncrief and James McClain, was born in Sumter County, Alabama in 1842 and died of cholera at the age of seven years. She is buried at Swallow Rock near Fort Coffee.

III

Sophia McClain (Roll #7411)

Sophia McClain, third child of Susan Moncrief and James McClain, was born in Sumter County, Alabama in 1843. Blind from early childhood, she lived her later years with her sister Lila. In 1914 she died and is buried beside her youngest brother, George W. McClain, in the Spiro Cemetery.

IV

Frances Eugenia McClain

Frances Eugenia McClain, fourth child of Susan Moncrief and James McClain, was born August 25, 1844 in Sumter County, Alabama. She married Lyman Moore, Sr. of Creek Indian descent. They lived at Oak Lodge where he operated a general store and was County Clerk. Their children were: Gertrude, Edgar Allen, Lyman Richard, Louis Oliver, Herbert McClain, Napoleon B., and Lena Belle.

Gertrude Moore (Roll #7523)

Gertrude Moore, first child of Frances Eugenia McClain and Lyman Moore, Sr., was born October 11, 1871 at Skullyville, Choctaw Nation. She married Edward S. Bowman who was a United States Marshal as well as a farmer and rancher. Their children were: Euwela, Edward G., Lois, and Lucille.

Euwela Bowman (Roll #7524)

Euwela Bowman, first child of Gertrude Moore and Edward S. Bowman, was born November 20, 1894 at Skullyville, Choctaw Nation. She married William Pratt and they had one son, William (Bill) Pratt.

William (Billy) Pratt, son of Euwela Bowman and William Pratt, was born September 4, 1919 at Spiro, Oklahoma. He was killed in Germany while serving in the United States Army.

Edward G. Bowman (Roll #7525)

Edward G. Bowman, second child of Gertrude Moore and Edward S. Bowman, was born at Oak Lodge. He is married and has three children.

Lois Bowman, third child of Gertrude Moore and Edward S. Bowman was born at Oak Lodge. She married Phillip Lee Manke, who is now retired from the army. They have two children.

Lucille Bowman, fourth child of Gertrude Moore and Edward S. Bowman, was born at Oak Lodge. She married Dave Holloway.

Edgar Allen Moore (Roll #7421)

Edgar Allen Moore, second child of Frances Eugenia McClain and Lyman Moore, was born at Skullyville on January 7, 1873. He received his education at Spencer Academy, Kemper Military Academy, and Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia. He was a farmer and a business man. He and his wife, Jessie Ainsworth, had four children: Pauline, Alvin Custer, Lyman Southard and Edgar Ainsworth.

Pauline Moore (Roll #7423)

Pauline Moore, first child of Edgar Allen Moore and Jessie Ainsworth, was born at Skullyville August 28, 1898. She married Oliver Gentry and their children are: David Allen, Oliver Windell, and Martha Ellen.

David Allen Gentry, first child of Pauline Moore and Oliver Gentry...

Oliver Windell Gentry, second child of Pauline Moore and Oliver Gentry, married Kathy Schuster and they have three children: Allen, Steve, and Mark.

Martha Ellen Gentry, third child of Pauline Moore and Oliver Gentry, married Joe Johnson. They have five children: David, Ann, Lee, Bill, and George.

Alvin Custer Moore (Roll #7424)

Alvin Custer Moore, second child of Edgar Allen Moore and Jessie Ainsworth, was born at Skullyville November 25, 1899. He was a rancher and was married to Kathleen Moore.

Lyman Southard Moore (Roll #130)

Lyman Southard Moore, third child of Edgar Allen Moore and Jessie Ainsworth, was born at Skullyville April 18, 1904. He is a rancher and is married to Freida Ward.

Edgar Ainsworth Moore, fourth child of Edgar Allen Moore and Jessie Ainsworth, was born May 23, 1907 at Skullyville.He is a retired meteorologist and is now a farmer and a rancher. He is married to Marcella Fitzgerald and they have two adopted sons: Jean Paul and Tod Allen.

Jean Paul Moore, son of Edgar Ainsworth Moore and Marcella Fitzgerald, was born November 25, 1935. He married Kay Sollars and they have two sons: Paul Ainsworth, born April 16, 1960 and Frank Southard, born June 13, 1963.

Tod Allen Moore, son of Edgar Ainsworth Moore and Marcella Fitzgerald, was born July 24, 1938 and is married to Winneth Harwell. They have one son, Tod Allen Moore, Jr.

Lyman Richard Moore, third child of Frances Eugenia McClain and Lyman Moore, was born at Skullyville on October 25, 1874.He was County Clerk and Treasurer of Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation. He and his wife, Ida McCurtain have three children: Ethan Allen, Jessie Irene, and Frances Eugenia.

Ethan Allen Moore, son of Lyman R.Moore and Ida McCurtain...

Jessie Irene Moore (Roll #274)

Jessie Irene Moore, second child of Lyman R. Moore and Ida McCurtain, married Floyd A. Vanderwall.

Frances Eugenia Moore, third child of Lyman R.Moore and Ida McCurtain, lives at Stillwater, Oklahoma.She married Dr. C.W. Moore and they have one son, George Clifford.

Louis Oliver Moore, fourth child of Frances Eugenia McClain and Lyman Moore...

Herbert McClain Moore, fifth child of Frances Eugenia McClain and Lyman Moore, was born at Skullyville on July 2, 1878. He served as Clerk and Treasurer of San Bois County, as Deputy United States Marshal, land appraiser for the Indian Service. State Legislator, and Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes in 1917-1918. He married Lena McCurtain and they had four children: Corine, Inez, Betty, and Herbert McClain Moore, Jr.

Corine Moore, first child of Herbert McClain Moore and Lena McCurtain, married Otway T. Rabon, a Baptist minister, and they have three children.

Inez Moore, second child of Herbert McClain Moore and Lena McCurtain, married Von Deran and they have one daughter.

Betty Moore, third child of Herbert McClain Moore and Lena McCurtain, married John Ward and they have two children.

Herbert McClain Moore, Jr., fourth child of Herbert McClain Moore and Lena McCurtain, married Nine Buchannon. He is a school teacher at Muskogee.

Napoleon B. Moore, sixth child of Frances Eugenia McClain and Lyman Moore, was born at Skullyville on March 11, 1880. He married Mary Lawthers.

Lena Belle Moore, seventh child of Frances Eugenia McClain and Lyman Moore, was born at Skullyville. She married R.V. Smith and they had three children, one of whom, Jessie Louise, died young. The two surviving children are: Louis V. and Vivian.

Louis V. Smith, son of Lena Belle Moore and R.V. Smith, was born August 7, 1906 at Spiro, Oklahoma. During World War II he was promoted to the rank of Major and served under General Patton. He now lives in California with his wife, Vera Jo Glenn, and their three children: Glenn V. Eleanor, and Ann.

Vivian Smith, daughter of Lena Belle Moore and R.V. Smith, was born July 6, 1909 at Spiro, Oklahoma. She married James P. Crow, a lawyer, and they have three sons: William Sheldon, Michael, and Richard.

V

Mary Ann McClain

Mary Ann McClain, fifth child of James McClain and Susan Moncrief, was born in Sumter County, Alabama, in 1846. She married Dr. William Kayser of Ft. Smith, Arkansas and they have two sons: William and Henry. After Dr. Kayser's death, Mary Ann married James Bowers and their children were: Emma, Lillie, Walter, James (Jimmie), and Mamie.

William Kayser, Jr., (Roll #7416)

William Kayser, Jr., son of Mary Ann McClain and Dr. William Kayser, was born at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, March 15, 1861.He was a business and cattle man. He and his wife, Lula Watkins, had three children: Nola A., Viola Lucille, and William G.

Nola Alverda Kayser (Roll #7414)

Nola Alverda Kayser, daughter of William Kayser, Jr., and Lula Watkins, was born September 4, 1887. She married Clyde C. Goodner. She died on May 22, 1943 and is buried in the Spiro Cemetery.

Viola Lucille Kayser (Roll #7415)

Viola Lucille Kayser, daughter of William Kayser, Jr., and Lula Watkins, was born September 29, 1893 and died December 18, 1918. She married S.J. Slack and they had three children, Alverda, Roda Marie, and Stearl J. Slack, Jr.

Alverda Slack, daughter of Viola Lucille Kayser and S.J. Slack...

Roda Marie Slack, second child of Viola Lucille Kayser and S.J. Slack, married a Dr. Woodson.

Stearl J. Slack, Jr., third child of Viola Lucille Kayser and S.J. Slack, married Melba Whittacher and they have four sons.

Henry Kayser, second son of Mary Ann McClain and Dr. William Kayser...

Emma Bowers, daughter of Mary Ann McClain Kayser and James Bowers, was born at Ft. Smith, Arkansas in 1856. She died in 1884 and is buried in the Skullyville Cemetery.

Lillie Bowers, daughter of Mary Ann McClain

Kayser and James Bowers, married a Mr. LeFlore.

Walter Bowers, son of Mary Ann McClain Kayser and James Bowers, was born in 1863, died in 1899 and is buried in the Skullyville Cemetery.

James (Jimmie) Bowers, son of Mary Ann McClain Kayser and James Bowers, married Ernestine Williams and they had two children, Mary and Bessie.

Mamie Bowers, daughter of Mary Ann McClain Kayser and James Bowers, married Josiah E. Foster, and they had one son, Josiah E. Foster, Jr.

VI

The infant who died of cholera in 1849 and is buried at Swallow Rock near Ft. Coffee was the sixth child of James McClain and Susan Moncrief.

VII

Lila McClain (Roll #7419)

Lila McClain, seventh child of James McClain and Susan Moncrief, was born in Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation in 1851. She married William Shaal and after his death she married John Quinn. She had no children but enjoyed helping her brothers and sisters with their families. She was an accomplished musician. At her death she was buried in the Catholic Cemetery at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, beside Mr. Quinn.

VIII

George Washington McClain (Roll #7402)

George Washington McClain, the eighth child of James McClain and Susan Moncrief, was born in Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation, on April 1, 1856. His father died before he was born and since he was only five years old when his mother died, his sisters reared him. He received his education at the local school and Spencer Academy.He held several public offices and lived most of his life at Skullyville. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Skullyville County and held the office for eight years. He was later appointed Judge. His wife, Laura Belle Boyd, was the daughter of John and Sara (Ellis) Boyd who were natives of Pettio County, Missouri. John Boyd was a Confederate soldier during the Civil War.

George McClain and Laura Belle Boyd had seven children: James Thomas, Susan Leona, Annie Eliza, Sallie Frances, Georgia Belle, John Quinn, and Jessie Juanita (Warneta).

James Thomas McClain (Roll #7403)

James Thomas McClain, first child of George McClain and Laura Belle Boyd, was born at Skullyville, September 25, 1880. He attended Jones Academy at Harshorne and Harold Institute at Muskogee, Oklahoma. He has been a farmer all his life. He and his wife, Susan Lanier, had six children: Edward George, James Thomas, Jr., Felix, John, Sallie, and Jack.

Edward G. McClain, first child of James T. McClain and Susan Lanier, was born at Skullyville in 1903. He owned and operated a dairy, was a merchant, and now lives on his allotment acreage as a rancher and farmer. He married Beulah Blackmon and they have two daughters, Ella Sue and Alyce Jayne.

Ella Sue McClain, daughter of Edward George McClain and Beulah Blackmon, was born at Spiro, Oklahoma on December 24, 1923. She received her education in the city schools of Spiro and has a B.A. degree from Oklahoma University. She teaches elementary music at the Spiro school. She married Larry Burton Young, also a teacher, and they have three children: Larry Burton, Jr., born October 30, 1949, Edward Thomas, born February 28, 1957, John Lance, born December 5, 1958.

Alyce Jayne McClain, daughter of Edward George McClain and Beulah Blackmon, was born at Spiro, Oklahoma on August 19, 1935. She received her education in the Spiro city schools and has a Master's of Teaching from Northeastern State College. She married Garland Rogers and they have one child, Leah Kay Rogers, born April 2, 1957.

James Thomas McClain, Jr. (Roll #170)

James Thomas McClain, Jr., second child of James Thomas McClain, Sr., and Susan Lanier, was born at Skullyville, Indian Territory on March 8, 1905. He attended school at Oak Lodge and has lived his entire life in LeFlore County, Oklahoma. For several years he worked for the railroad and is now employed by the city of Spiro. He married Jewel Robertson and they have three children: Bobbie Joe, Patricia Jewel, and Donna Sue.

Bobbie Joe McClain, son of James Thomas McClain, Jr., and Jewel Robertson, was born at Spiro, September 2, 1926. He recieved his education in the Spiro city schools. He and his wife, Jean Kritz, have two children, Gregory Ray and Deborah Jewel. They now live in California.

Patricia Jewel McClain, daughter of James Thomas McClain, Jr. and Jewel Robertson, was born August 26, 1931 at Spiro, Oklahoma. She received her education in the city schools there and married Murphy Moore, a school teacher. They have two children, Philip Lee and Gatha Jean.

Donna Sue McClain, daughter of James Thomas McClain and Jewel Robertson, was born October 7, 1933 at Spiro, Oklahoma. She received her education in the city schools there and married Eugene Goforth, a school teacher. They have two children, James Steven and Donna Mechelle.

Felix McClain, son of James Thomas McClain, Sr., and Susan Lanier, was born on January 29, 1907. He died in 1928 of complications from appendicitis.

John McClain, son of James Thomas McClain, Sr., and Susan Lanier, was born at Skullyville on December 28, 1909. He attended school at Oak Lodge and at Spiro High School.He died November 12, 1929 of injuries suffered in a football game. The football field at Spiro High School is named in his honor.

Sallie McClain, daughter of James Thomas McClain, Sr., and Susan Lanier, was born at Skullyville. She received her education at Oak Lodge and Spiro city schools. She and her husband, Fred Imbush, have three children: Susan J., Sallie Jane, and James Fred.

Susan J. Imbush, daughter of Sallie McClain and Fred Imbush, married James Earl Christian, who is an employee of Norge and a college student. They have one son, James Earl, Jr., born May 18, 1965.

Sallie Jane Imbush, daughter of Sallie McClain and Fred Imbush, married William E. Howard who is employed by the Southside Lumber Company. They have one daughter, Malissa Susan Howard, born June 12, 1965.

James Fred Imbush, son of Sallie McClain and Fred Imbush, is a student at Spiro High School.

Jack McClain, son of James Thomas McClain, Sr., and Susan Lanier, was born at Skullyville on July 4, 1919. He attended school at Oak Lodge and Spiro city schools. He married Donna Smith. He is a farmer and a rancher.

Susan Leona McClain (Roll #7404)

Susan Leona McClain, daughter of George W. McClain and Laura Belle Boyd, was born at Skullyville on April 17, 1882 and died December 8, 1963. She attended the New Hope School for Girls and married Lon Evans who was a merchant and a United States Deputy Marshal. They lived in Millerton, Oklahoma; Bellview, New Mexico; and White Deer, Texas. They had nine children: Baby girl, born May 8, 1901 and died May 18, 1901; Agnes L, Ethel O., Clarence M., Mary S., Hope D., Woodrow A., Baby boy, born and died December 16, 1914, and Juanita Sue.

Agnes L. Evans (Roll #7410)

Agnes L. Evans, daughter of Susan Leona McClain and Lon Evans, was born June 24, 1902. She married Bland Mayfield, a farmer and rancher. They live at Garvin, Oklahoma and have three children: George Robert, Eugene Evans, and Theresa Alois.

George Robert Mayfield, son of Agnes Evans and Bland Mayfield, was born September 11, 1926.He married Mary Louise Knox and they live at Hugo, Oklahoma with their two sons, Sammy Ray, born September 14, 1960 and Randy Lee, born April 18, 1965.

Eugene Evans Mayfield, son of Agnes Evans and Bland Mayfield, was born September 25, 1928.

Theresa Alois Mayfield, daughter of Agnes Evans and Bland Mayfield, was born March 7, 1930. She married Wilburn Johnson and they had three children: Kenneth, born October 23, 1947; Richard B., born March 19, 1950; and Roberta Sue, born September 11, 1953. Theresa Alois then married Charles Gatlin and they have three children: Charles Vernon, born January 21, 1958; Terri Y., born September 19, 1960; and Gary, born April 4, 1962.

Ethel O. Evans, daughter of Susan Leona McClain and Lon Evans, was born February 2, 1904. She is a practical nurse and lives as Sunray, Texas. She and her husband, Joe Truitt, have one son, George Walter.

George Walter Truitt, son of Ethel O. Evans and Joe Truitt, was born January 14, 1932. He is an engineer at the Bell Helicopter Plant in Bedford, Texas. He and his wife, Mary Ethel McKimmey, have three children: George Austin, born April 16, 1954; Julie Prentice, born February 26, 1961; and Laura Carol, born June 10, 1962.

Clarence M. Evans, son of Susan Leona McClain and Lon Evans, was born at Skullyville, Indian Territory on September 5, 1906. During World War II he served for two years with the 184th Infantry

Battalion, 7th Division in the Pacific. He is now employed as a driller by the V.E. Wagner Well Service, Inc., of Pampa, Texas. He and his wife, Golda Gibson, now live in White Deer, Texas where she is a postal clerk.

Mary S. Evans, daughter of Susan Leona McClain and Lon Evans, was born in McCurtain County, Oklahoma, March 22, 1909. She taught school in Bryan and Choctaw Counties, Oklahoma, and at Webb School in McLean, Texas. She is now employed as a social worker for the Department of Public Welfare at Canadian, Texas. She married B. Lewis Webb, a rancher.

Hope D. Evans, daughter of Susan Leona McClain and Lon Evans, was born at Millerton, Oklahoma, January 2, 1911. She and her husband, William Stanley LaShier, head timekeeper for the Santa Fe Railroad, now live at Amarillo, Texas, where she is employed as a dental assistant. They have one son, William Stanley, Jr.

William Stanley LaShier, Jr., son of Hope D. Evans and William Stanley LaShier, Sr., was born at Amarillo, Texas, August 6, 1933. He and his wife, Patricia Sue Stooksberry, now live at Austin, Texas, where he is employed as a teacher at the University of Texas. They have two children, William Scott, born May 26, 1961 and Cathryn Hope, born July 25, 1963.

Woodrow A. Evans, son of Susan Leona McClain and Lon Evans, was born in McCurtain County, Oklahoma, February 3, 1913. During World War II he served with the United States Coast Guard. He first married Dessie Christian and they had one child, Linda Kay, born December 16, 1942. He later married Marie Cole and they have one adopted daughter, Vickie Lynn, born January 1, 1954. He lives in Amarillo, Texas where he is employed by the Texaco Company.

Juanita Sue Evans, daughter of Susan Leona McClain and Lon Evans, was born at Millerton, Oklahoma, March 17, 1918. She married Harry Keaton, Sr., who is a farmer and also owns Keaton Auto Supply. They live in Dalhart, Texas and have one son, Harry Keaton, Jr., born December 22, 1942.

Annie Eliza McClain (Roll #7405)

Annie Eliza McClain, daughter of George W. McClain and Laura Belle Boyd, was born in Skullyville County, Indian Territory, on January 21, 1884 and died October 15, 1957. She recieved her education at Skullyville and at Tuskahoma School for Indian Girls. She married Albert Tobler, a farmer, and their children wee: Emmitt Albert, Annie Lila, Vivian Catherine, Leon Nolen, Roy Joe, Mattie Belle, and Charles Gilliam.

Emmitt Albert Tobler (Roll #564)

Emmitt Albert (Bill) Tobler, son of Annie Eliza McClain and Albert Tobler, was born at Oak Lodge on February 9, 1905. He received his education at Oak Lodge and Spiro, He was a farmer and later employed by the LeFlore County Highway Department. He and his wife, Alice Swafford, have two children, Bille Jean and Tom.

Billie Jean Tobler, daughter of Emmitt Albert (Bill) and Alice Swafford, was born at Spiro, Oklahoma, on September 12, 1930. She received her education in the Spiro city schools and married James Wreen, an Armed Forces career man. They have two children, Aleta Jean, born November 22, 1953 and Jacqueline , born January 29, 1959.

Tom Tobler, son of Emmitt Albert (Bill) Tobler and Alice Swafford, was born in Spiro, Oklahoma on August 27, 1938. He received his education in the city schools of Spiro and is now employed by the Rath Packing Company at Ft. Smith, Arkansas.He married Anita Means and they have one son, Ernest Alan, born November 23, 1962.

Annie Lila Tobler, daughter of Annie Eliza McClain and Albert Tobler, was born October 15, 1907, at Spiro, Oklahoma, died July 2, 1958, and is buried at Wilburton, Oklahoma. She attended school at Oak Lodge, Spiro city schools, and St.Ann's Academy at Ft. Smith, Arkansas and in later life was a piano teacher. She married Claude Burl Blackmon, a car salesman. They had one daughter, Anna Carolyn.

Anna Carolyn Blackmon, daughter of Annie Lila Tobler and Claude Burl Blackmon, was born February 11, 1934 at Spiro, Oklahoma. She received her education in the Spiro city schools, Wilburton High School (Wilburton, Oklahoma), and Eastern Oklahoma A&M College at Wilburton. She now lives in Wilburton and works as a secretary. She married Vernon Underwood, New Business Representative for Public Service Company of Oklahoma. They have two children, Marie Ann, born July 5, 1957 and Mark Vernon, born November 9, 1959.

Vivian Catherine Tobler, daughter of Annie Eliza

McClain and Albert Tolber, was born January 23, 1910 at Spiro, Oklahoma. She received her education at Oak Lodge and Valliant, Oklahoma. She married Edward C. Robinson, a businessman in Lebanon, Tennessee. They had three children: Edward Leon, Elizabeth Jane, and James Porter.

Edward Leon Robinson, son of Vivian Catherine Tobler and Edward C.Robinson, was born April 7, 1931 and died February 9, 1940.

Elizabeth Jane Robinson, daughter of Vivian Catherine Tobler and Edward C. Robinson, was born July 18, 1933 in Lebanon, Tennessee. She attended the Lebanon city schools and received her B.S. and M.A. degrees from Middle Tennessee State University. She now lives in Lebanon, Tennessee where she is a school teacher. She married Gene E. Hale, teacher and Assistant Headmaster at Castle Heights Military Academy. They have two sons, David Alan, born July 23, 1956 and James Michael, born December 28, 1959.

James Porter Robinson, son of Vivian Catherine Tobler and Edward C. Robinson, was born May 12, 1940 in Lebanon , Tennessee. He received his education in the Lebanon city schools, Castle Heights Military Academy and the University of Tennessee. He is in the Refrigeration Sales and Service business with this father in Lebanon, Tennessee. He married Elaine Bastion.

Leon Nolen Tobler, son of Annie Eliza McClain and Albert Tobler, was born January 23, 1913 at Spiro, Oklahoma and died September 23, 1965. He received his education at Oak Lodge and Valliant, Oklahoma. He was a businessman in Spiro, Oklahoma where his wife, Theresa Ainsworth Tobler, now lives.

Roy Joe Tobler, son of Annie Eliza McClain and Albert Tobler, was born December 10, 1916 in Spiro, Oklahoma. He received his education at Oak Lodge and the Spiro city schools. During World War II he served in the Coast Guard. He is in the Automatic Coin Machine business in Lebanon, Tennessee where he lives with his wife, Lyna Mae Blackwell. They have one son, Roy Gene.

Roy Gene Tobler, son of Roy Joe Tobler and Lyna Mae Blackwell, was born December 28, 1942 at Ft. Smith, Arkansas. He received his education in the Spiro city schools, Lebanon city schools, and Middle Tennessee State University. He is employed by Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Lebanon, Tennessee where he lives with his wife, Beverly Bryd. They have two sons, Wesley Gene, born December 5, 1962 and Christopher Martin, born October 2, 1964.

Mattie Belle Tobler, daughter of Annie Eliza McClain and Albert Tobler, was born September 4, 1919 at Oak Lodge. She received her education at Spiro, Oklahoma. She and her husband, James E. Richardson, own and operate Ike's Garage in White Deer, Texas.

Charlie Gilliam Tobler, son of Annie Eliza McClain and Albert Tobler, was born August 14, 1922 at Oak Lodge. He received his education in the Spiro city schools and is a graduate of Poteau Junior College. During World War II he served in the Coast Guard. He is employed by the Spiro School System and was Mayor of Spiro from 1962-1964. He and his wife, Gladys Couch, have two sons, Charles Leon, born April 7, 1953 and James Randal, born March 13, 1954.

Sallie Frances McClain (Roll #7406)

Sallie Frances McClain, daughter of George W. McClain and Laura Belle Boyd, was born March 26, 1886 at Skullyville and died June 25, 1955. She attended the local school and St. Ann's Academy in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. She married James Hamilton Tibbitts, a Spiro businessman and they had four children: James Yeager, George McClain, Nellie Louis, and Mary Lucille.

James Yeager Tibbitts, son of Sallie Frances McClain and James Hamilton Tibbitts, was born May 31, 1910 in Spiro, Oklahoma where he now lives and is an Assembly of God minister. He married Irene Greenwood and they have two children, Frances Irene and James Harden.

Frances Irene Tibbitts, daughter of James Yeager Tibbitts and Irene Greenwood, was born March 7, 1933 in Spiro, Oklahoma. She is married to Sid Henry, Jr., and they live in Texas.

James Harden Tibbitts, son of James Yeager Tibbitts and Irene Greenwood, was born June 11, 1934 in Spiro, Oklahoma. He received his education in Spiro where he and his wife, Kathryn Kuykendall, now live. They have three children: Debra Kay, born in 1953; Karen Sue, born, in 1955; and Jimmy Don, born in 1957.

George McClain Tibbitts, son of Sallie Frances McClain and James Hamilton Tibbitts, was born April 30, 1914 in Spiro, Oklahoma. He graduated from Spiro High School and served in the United States Navy R.M. 2c from January, 1944 to October, 1945. He and his wife, Lucille Vivian Frye, now live in California where he is employed as a maintenance mechanic. They have three children: Barbara Jean, George Hamilton, and Jerry Wayne. Deceased.

Barbara Jean Tibbitts, daughter of George McClain Tibbitts and Lucille Vivian Frye, was born November 21, 1934. She married Louie G. Conte and they had one child, Denise Marie Conte, born

February 21, 1954. She later married Carl David Borgdon.

George Hamilton Tibbitts, son of George McClain Tibbitts and Lucille Vivian Frye, was born March 3, 1938 at Ft. Smith, Arkansas. He graduated from Santa Clara, California High School and is now employed by the Kaiser Aluminum Company. He married Carol Jean Parker and they have one son, George Craig Tibbitts born March 11, 1965 at Modesto, California. Deceased.

Jerry Wayne Tibbitts, son of George McClain Tibbitts and Lucille Vivian Frye, was born September 12, 1939 at Spiro, Oklahoma. He is a graduate of Santa Clara High School and is now employed as a production worker. Deceased.

Nellie Louise Tibbitts, daughter of Sallie Frances McClain and Hamilton Tibbitts, was born November 27, 1917 in Spiro, Oklahoma. She married Harold Cottingim and they had one son, Harold Lynn, born December 27, 1939. She later married J.D. Fleming of White Deer, Texas.

Mary Lucille Tibbitts, daughter of Sallie Frances McClain and James Hamilton Tibbitts, was born January 25, 1921 in Spiro, Oklahoma. She and her husband, Cecil Jack Adams, live in Tulsa, Oklahoma and have one son, Ronald Cecil, born may 16, 1949.

Georgia Belle McClain (Roll #7407)

Georgia Belle McClain, daughter of George W. McClain and Laura Belle Boyd, was born December 4, 1888 in Skullyville County, Indian Territory. She received her education in the local school and at St. Ann's Academy and a business school, both in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. She married David Spence Ainsworth, a farmer, who was part Cherokee Indian. They have three children: Bessie M., David Spence, and Johnnie McClain.

Bessie M. Ainsworth, daughter of Georgia Belle McClain and David Spence Ainsworth, was born July 16, 1910 at Oak Lodge. She received her education at Oak Lodge, Spiro city schools, and at South Eastern State College at Durant, Oklahoma. She married George Watterson Jones, a Spiro, Oklahoma businessman, and they have one daughter, Georgann.

Georgann Jones, daughter of Bessie M. Ainsworth and George Watterson Jones, was born May 30, 1941. She received her education in the Spiro city schools. She married Charles Roy Campbell who is in business with his father-in-law, George W. Jones. They have one son, George Roy, born October 15, 1960.

David Spence Ainsworth, Jr., son of Georgia Belle McClain and David Spence Ainsworth, was born July 30, 1914 at Oak Lodge. He received his education in the Spiro city schools. He is a carpenter and cattleman. He and his wife, Ona Gill have four children: Ona Bess, Georgia Sue, David Spence, and Johnnie Margarette.

Ona Bess Ainsworth, daughter of David Spence Ainsworth, Jr., and Ona Gill, was born September 2, 1933 in Spiro, Oklahoma. She received her education in the city schools. She married Harold Watson and they had five children: Angelia, born March 28, 1953 and died March 28, 1953; Harold Lloyd, born February 26, 1954; Patricia Ann, born May 16, 1955; Susan Renee, born March 6, 1958; and John David, born February 21, 1960. She later married Roy Gould.

Georgia Sue Ainsworth, daughter of David Spence Ainsworth, Jr., and Ona Gill, was born April 28, 1935 in Spiro, Oklahoma and received her education in the city schools there. She married Jerry Nichols and they had one daughter, Penny Ann, born February 21, 1961 and died February 24, `1961.

David Spence Ainsworth, III, son of David Spence Ainsworth, Jr., and Ona Gill, was born February 4, 1937 in Spiro, Oklahoma. He received his education in the Spiro city schools. He and his wife, Shelba Fesperman, have three children: Sherri Sue, born September 16, 1957; David William, born April 1, 1959; and James Edward, born July 19, 1961.

Johnnie Margarette Ainsworth, daughter of David Spence Ainsworth, Jr., and Ona Gill, was born January 2, 1949 in Spiro, Oklahoma. She is a student in the Spiro city schools (1965).

Johnnie McClain Ainsworth, son of Georgia Belle McClain and David Spence Ainsworth, Sr., was born March 24, 1918 at Oak Lodge and received his education in the Spiro city schools. During World War II he served in 138 inf-35th Division of the United States Army. He is a cattleman, farmer, and businessman. He and his wife, Georgia Belle Snawder, have one daughter, Jane Ann, born February 27, 1952. Jane Ann is a student at Spiro City School (1965).

John Quinn McClain (Roll #7408)

John Quinn McClain, son of George W. McClain and Laura Belle Boyd, was born in 1891 at Skullyville and died in 1963. He received his education at Ft. Smith Business College. He was a farmer, cattleman, and County Commissioner. During World War I he served in the United States Army. He married Jean Wilson. After her death, he married Mary Gossett and they have one son, Buddy Gilliam, born in 1943.

Jessie Juanita (Warneta) McClain (Roll #7409)

Jessie Juanita (Warneta) McClain, daughter of George W. McClain and Laura Belle Boyd, was born April 18, 1895 in Skullyville County, Indian Territory. She received her education at Skullyville and St. Ann's Academy in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. She married Howard Brady and they had one daughter, Lois Lavenia. She later married Edgar J. Woodruff.

Lois Lavenia Brady, daughter of Jessie Juanita McClain and Howard Brady, was born in Spiro, Oklahoma and received her education in the Spiro city schools. She married Paul Champion, Sr., and they had two sons, Paul James and William George. She later married Herman E. Davenport, an engineer, and they now live in Spiro where she operates a business.

Susan Moncrief McClain married a Mr.Monks after the death of James McClain. They had one daughter, Susan.

Susan Monks, daughter of Susan Moncrief and Mr. Monks, was a half sister of James, Frances Eugenia, Mary Ann, Sophia, Lila, and George W. McClain. She married Frank Battles.

Submitted by: Barbara Jean (Tibbits) Byrtus
Infomation is from "Our Choctaw Heritage" published for the family in 1965 by Vivian Catherine Tobler Robinson. This was 32 years ago so there have been many, many changes in the families since then.

Sources
Carter, **The Territorial Paper of the United States**
Foreman, **Removal of Indians to the West**
Toulmins, **Digest of 1823**
Wright, **The Chronicles of Oklahoma**
Gideon, **History of Indian Territory**
Alabama Department of Archives and History
Georgia Department of Archives and History
Tennessee Department of Archives and History◆◆◆◆

David M. Mackey

Submitted by: Lavern Mackey Murphy

David M. Mackey was born 10-02-1879. His parents were Solomon H. Mackey and Elizabeth H. Mackey. He was the second child of nine born to this union. The oldest, a girl, died of scarlet fever at an early age.

Elizabeth H. Mackey shown here with two sons, Solomon H. and David M.

Solomon H. Mackey was appointed by the President once and elected one time as County Judge of Tobusky County, Indian Territory, under the Choctaw Government. He was the last Territorial Judge and carried over two years after Statehood, therefore, probably left office 12-31-1909. David L., Solomon's son served as Solomon's court clerk. David M. was later elected constable of Savanna, Oklahoma around 1919 or 1920. He was also County Deputy Sheriff for Savanna, Kiowa, Brewer, Pittsburg, Haywood and other small cities.

David M. was married in Savanna to Blanche Newman on 12-24-1910. They were married in the Savanna School. Blanche was a teacher there. After the Christmas pageant, the Principal announced that David and Blanche was to be married and anyone who wants to stay was invited to stay. They all stayed and had a lovely wedding party. Then, along their children were born from 1911 to 1924. There were four boys and three girls.

David, parents, brothers, and sisters along with their roll numbers were: Father-Solomon H. (Roll #12920); Mother-Elizabeth H. (Roll #12921); David M. (Roll #12922); Benjamin P. (Roll #12923); Willis W. (Roll #12924); Beulah A. (Roll #12925); Solomon H., Jr., (Roll #12926); Narcissa F. (Roll #12927); Malina A. (Roll #12928); Owida L. (Roll #12929).

Solomon H. Mackey, who was born and reared at Savanna, passed away in a local hospital yesterday at the age of 59. He was a son of Solomon H. Mackey, Sr., and Elizabeth Mackey, prominent pioneers in this section of the state. He was born in 1887.

With the exception of 12 years, his life was spent in and around Savanna. On April 13, 1914, Mr. Mackey was married to Miss Gertrude P. Hinkle.

His widow and son, Hampton S. Mackey; his mother, Mrs. S.H. Mackey, of Durant; a brother, B.P. Mackey, of Oklahoma City, and three sisters, Mrs. Andrew Jones of Savanna, Mrs. Andrew Jones of

Savanna, Mrs. G.A. Kenyon of Snomac, and Mrs. Hollis E. Hampton of Durant, are surviving members of the family. He also leaves five grandchildren, Billie Hampton, Bettie Jane, Barbara Ann. Bonnie Sue, and Bobbie Earl Mackey.

Mr. Mackey was a member of the Methodist church in Savanna.

He was always deeply interested in the welfare of the Choctaw tribe, with which his family was prominently connected. Mr. Mackey was at the time of his death the vice president of the Choctaw Indian Council of Pittsburg County and also secretary of the Pittsburg County Indian Credit Association.

For many years he was associated with George P. Marlow and was one of the founders of the M and P stores in Oklahoma. He was with the establishments at Konawa and Shawnee for some time and he assisted in the opening of other stores of the M and P chain in other cities in the state. More recently Mr. Mackey had been employed at USNAD and was residing in Savanna.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p.m. Saturday at the Chaney Funeral home. Rev. Joe Bowers, district Methodist superintendent, will officiate.

Burial will be in the Masonic section of Oak Hill Cemetery. Pallbearers will be Paul Gotcher, Ben McClure, Hiram Impson, Willard Gotcher, Charles Tucker, and George Hall.

D.M. Mackey, a lifelong resident of Pittsburg County, is being buried this afternoon, with funeral services at 4:00 p.m. at the Savanna Baptist Church. He passed away last night, following several days illness following a stroke last Saturday. He was 60 years old, having been born October 2, 1879.

Mr. Mackey was a son of the late, Judge Sol H. Mackey, one of the most prominent men of this section during his lifetime. His mother still survives.

He was the last county clerk of Indian Territory , under the Choctaw government, prior to statehood. For the past 10 years Mr. Mackey was a state employee at the prison here. He had always lived a Christian life and was a very devoted husband, father and son. His wife preceded him in death 15 years ago.

Dr. A.A. Duncan of the First Baptist Church, McAlester, is to officiate at the service and burial, in the Savanna Cemetery, will be under direction of the Humphrey Funeral home.

Surviving children are: Raymond Mackey, Oklahoma City; D.M. Mackey, Jr., Hobart; Elizabeth Mackey-Reese, Lawton; Pat Mackey, student at Murray Agriculture College, Tishomingo; Francille Mackey, student, Southeastern Teachers College, Durant; Ben Mackey, and Lavern Mackey, McAlester. A grandson, David M. Reese, also mourns his passing, as do five brothers and sisters, Mrs. Hollis Hampton, Durant; Mrs. J.A. Jones, Savanna; Mrs. G.A. Kenyon, Snoman; S.H. Mackey, Shawnee; B.P. Mackey, McAlester.

Pallbearers selected for the service are: Melvin Priddy, Ben Crider, Jim Thompson, Hiram Impson, Melvin Cornish, and Walter Haggard.◆◆◆◆

Soloman Hyatt Mackey (Roll #12920)

Soloman Hyatt Mackey

Submitted by: Mellanie Shuman and Aurilla Hazelwood, granddaughters

Judge Soloman H. Mackey was born 02-28-1853 in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. He was one half Choctaw, also Scotch, Irish, and French. His father was Middleton Mackey who was the son of David Mackey, an interpreter, born in Mississippi. Soloman's mother was Malina Folsom, daughter of Samuel Folsom and Annie McIntosh.

Soloman married Elizabeth Hampton (Roll #12921). She was born 02-05-1862 in Indian Territory during the Civil War and was enrolled as one half Choctaw. Her parents were W. Wilburn Hampton (Choctaw) and Judith Bohanon, also Choctaw.

Soloman and Elizabeth raised eight children:

David M. Mackey (Roll #12922)
Benjamin P. Mackey (Roll #12923)
Willis W. Mackey (Roll #12924)
Beulah A. Mackey (Roll #12925)
Soloman H. Mackey, Jr. (Roll #12926)
Narcissa E. Mackey (Roll #12927)
Malina A. Mackey (Roll #12928)
Ouida L. Mackey (Roll #12929)

Soloman Mackey was elected County Judge of Tobusky County (now Pittsburg County) in 1902 and was the last Judge to serve in Choctaw Nation before statehood in 1907. In 1903, Judge Mackey was elected representative to the Choctaw Council and was also elected as a delegate to the Sequoyah Constitutional Convention in Muskogee, Indian Territory in the summer of 1905. The Tobusky Courthouse is a small frame building that is owned by the City of McAlester and sits in the north part of McAlester on a small park site. Before being elected as County Judge, Soloman served as County Sheriff for eight years and was also a United States Deputy Marshal for several years. One of his duties as County Judge was to approve applications for permits for the non-Choctaws to remain in the Choctaw Nation. A white farmer was required to pay $5.00 a year, a laborer to pay $2.60, a blacksmith to pay $5.00, and a lawyer to pay $10.00

Beulah Abigale Mackey, daughter to Soloman and Elizabeth, was born 09-07-1885 in Indian Territory. She married James Andrew Jones 04-17-1908. He was born 03-17-1879 in Harrison, Arksansas. They spent their entire married life in Pittsburg County, mostly Savanna. He farmed and did carpenter work while she taught school and raised her family. James died 05-19-1950 and Beulah died 04-06-1962 and both are buried in McAlester, Oklahoma. The couple raised six children: James Oscar Jones, Malcolm Everett Jones, Marcella (Jones) Wilkins, Ralpael Wilson Jones, Mellanie (Jones) Shuman, and Aurilla (Jones) Hazlewood. See Elizabeth Hampton for more information on the Hamptons.◆◆◆◆

Carrie Jane Martin

Submitted by: Carrie Lee Palmour Harrison

Carrie Jane Martin, an original enrollee of the Choctaw tribe and her mother, Jensie Beams, made the long journey from Pearl River, Mississippi along the "Trail of Tears" to Indianola, Indian Territory. The Beams family was a prominent Indian family in territorial days.

She married Henry Bourne in 1880 and to this union three daughters were born. In 1887, after his death, she married Jeff Arbuckle which was a member of a prominent family in early Oklahoma history. He was a direct descendent of Col. Matthews Arbuckle, commanding officer of ole Fort Arbuckle for whom the Arbuckle Mountains were named. He was an early day banker in Madill, Oklahoma being on the board of directors of the First National Bank and later, with W.S. Derrick. He organized the Madill National Bank and served as an officer of this bank until his death. Carrie Jane passed away at the age of 95.

They had 22 grandchildren; 55 great grandchildren; 15 great great grandchildren.

She had nine children and they were all enrolled. They were: Maud (Bourne) Vandervort, Hattie (Bourne) Palmour, Annie (Bourne) Sullivan, Fulson Arbuckle, Ole Arbuckle, Winnie (Arbuckle) Heath, Virdie (Arbuckle) Lacy, Juanita (Arbuckle) Kraeer , and Tessie (Arbuckle) Anderson.◆◆◆◆

Ruby Marx

Submitted by: Carla (McClure) Reeves, granddaughter

My grandmother Ruby (Marx) McClure had at least three or more generations of her family among the original enrollees. Names such as Burton, Marx, Wiltshire, Sees, Marshall, Morrison, McPhail, and Fountain. All are related to Burton.

F.A. and Ruby (Marx) McClure

I don't know much about the move to Indian Territory but Ruby was born 04-19-1905 in Fernwood, Mississippi. It was after that time the family moved and settled in Ardmore. Ruby was enrolled into a boarding school when she was a teenager in Mississippi. I believe the name of it was St. Ann's of the Sacred Hearts.

She met and married Frederick Andrew McClure I, on July 31, 1924 in Marietta. By 1927, they both had dedicated their lives to the Salvation Army. They spent several years working with the youth at Camp

Heart-O-Hills which Ruby participated in an Indian Program of Girl Guards. After certain requirements were completed in the program, Ruby would present them a Chosen Indian Name.

Through her married life, she and Fred lived in Ardmore, (the farm), Wynnewood, Clinton, Enid, Sapulpa, and then Guyman was her home before she died in 1993.

The farm is an allotment that is 3-7 miles west of Wynnewood and is still in the family. Then there was another one around Comanche. This allotment was originally owned by either Susan B. Stewart, Crump Burton, Ruby's great grandmother or Sallie V. Butler Marx, Ruby's mother or even John Ezra Burton, Ruby's grandfather.

John Ezra Burton was in Indian Territory prior to 1899. He died 02-20-1899 in Legate. Ruby's mother was raised by John's mother, Susan Crump Burton. Sallie's mother died when she was two years old. It was Susan Burton that encouraged Sallie V. Burton Marx to move to Indian Territory and in later years, it was Ruby that encouraged my mother, then me, to get all the children enrolled. Ruby said her youngest sister was born too late to be put on as an original enrollee for she was born in 1908.

Susan Stewart Crump Burton was born 07-06-1828 in Louisiana and died 03-04-1921 in Duncan, Oklahoma; John Ezra was born 09-30-1852, place unavailable and died 02-20-1899 at Legate, Oklahoma; Sallie Virginia Burton was born 10-24-1875 in Bogue Chitto, Mississippi and died 09-18-1952 in Ardmore, Oklahoma; Ruby Marx was born in Fernwood, Mississippi 04-19-1905 and died 03-26-1993 in Dumas Texas. She was buried in the Rosehill Cemetery in Ardmore, Oklahoma.

John Ezra Burton and Sarah V. Prestridge married 01-21-1875 and their only child was Sallie Virginia (Roll #2508) married Walter N. Marx 04-05-1896 in Brookhaven, Mississippi. Their children and spouses are: Moses Allington (Roll #2509); Miriam Alberta (Roll #2510), married Claude A. Tigert; Phillip Arron (Roll #2511); Susan Burton (Roll #174), married Robert L. Thomason; Ruby (Roll #175), married F.A. McClure I, and Persephone Ninnie married William D. Chapman.◆◆◆◆

Albert Mayo

Submitted by: Leona C. (Mayo) Boyd, daughter

My dad, Albert Boyd and his parents were original enrollees. Albert was born to John Albert Mayo (Roll #372 IT) and Tabitha Ann Izzard Mayo (Roll #11133) on 01-27-1893 in Johnston County, Wanpanucka, Indian Territory. He was allotted land in Pittsburg County. I don't know who bought it. His dad sold it when he was young. This is what I was told by relatives.

He married Cornelia Van horn who was born 08-02-1898 and died 01-31-1938. They children were: Alvin Esteen, born 01-29-1917; Ethel Estell, born 03-18-1921; Alvie Chesteen, born 01-12-1924; Chester Norman, born 01-11-1926; Lesly Louis, born 06-21-1927; Leona Cornelious, born 01-21-1938 and one child that was stillborn and not named.

My family was living around Hugo, Oklahoma and I was born in the hospital (Lamar County) in Paris, Texas. My mother, Cornelia, known by family as "Cornie" passed away ten days after I was born. She is buried at Little Vine Cemetery outside of Glove, Texas.

In 1941, Albert and children moved to Louisiana, in the northeast corner of the state, West Carroll Parish (County) in a small town of Oak Grove. He married Eunice Marie Joslin in October of 1945. A son, Dwight Doyle, was born 02-23-1947. Eunice already had a son, David Eugene, born 04-11-1937.

Albert was engaged in farming until he retired in 1967, due to health. He died 09-23-1969 at West Carroll Memorial Hospital and is buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery, Oak Grove, Louisiana.

Albert had two brothers and two sisters. They were: Leonard, born 04-10-1888 (Roll #11134); Edna, born 04-12-1890 (Roll #11135); Lula, born 07-20-1898 (Roll #11137); John, born 12-18-1900 (Roll #11138).

There were two sisters born later, Ruth and Ester, who in the 1930's moved to Ada, Oklahoma and cared for their mother in their home until her death in 1957 (Tabitha Ann) at age 86.

Albert was a soft spoken, gentle, honest and caring man who never earned much material riches but who left me with a wealth of fond memories and a sense of pride and determination to work hard, be honest and never try to get even when you feel you've been done wrong. I am proud to be his daughter and a Choctaw by blood.◆◆◆◆

Sophia Maytubby

Sophia Maytubby Freeny was born in Caddo, Indian Territory on June 21, 1902 and passed away on May 25, 1996. She was the daughter of Edward Everett Pitchlynn, whose father was Chief of Choctaw Indians in 1864-1866. Her mother, Sudie

Maytubby was the daughter of the last tribally elected Chief of the Chickasaw Indians in 1906. She attended Bloomfield Academy, a Chickasaw Indian School for Girls. She and her husband were original enrollees of the Dawes Commission of the Chickasaw Nation. She was a "Gold Star Mother".

She was preceded in death by her husband, John Wesley "Buck" Freeny and sons, Benjamin Clay, who died in the Battle of Salerno, Italy on September 11, 1943, Bennett Lane and Arlington Hunter.

Survivors were her son, John Ellis Freeny of Oklahoma City and a daughter, Mrs. Sue Willis of Kingston, Oklahoma, three sisters, Helen Byers of Caddo, Naomi Mansell and Lillian Findley, both of Durant, Oklahoma; seven grandchildren, Ben Freeny of Kansas City, Kansas; Stuart Freeny of Nashville, Tennessee, John Freeny of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Steve Willis of San Francisco, California, Anita Willis of Kingston, Oklahoma, Carrie Freeny, Los Angeles, California, and Bennett Robert Freeny of Scottsdale, Arizona and two great grandchildren, John Ellis Freeny, III and Addie Elizabeth Freeny of Tulsa.

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Elijah E. Meggs of Fort Towson, Oklahoma

Elijah E. Meggs

Submitted by: James E. Meggs

My father, Elijah E. Meggs (Choctaw Roll #13569) was born the 18th day of August, 1898 in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. His parents were Williams M. Meggs and Nancy Idella Ashford. Elijah was born at Meggs Ferry on Red River, which is located five miles south of Fort Towson, Oklahoma. He grew up on the banks of Red River and when he reached school age, he and his older brother Jesse went to the Fort Towson public schools, boarding at Mrs. Thompson's. Mrs. Thompson was a fine Christian lady and when the author was in Sunday School in the 1920's at the First Baptist Church in Fort Towson, she again taught a son of a Meggs.

Elijah graduated from Fort Towson High School in 1916, working at several jobs including the Palace Drug Store, while attending high school. Since he had been allotted 160 acres of Indian land, he took farming as his vocation. The record of his allotment, dated September 17, 1903 read as follows:

Homestead: E/2 of SW/4 of Section 7, T7S, R20 E Land allotted exclusive of Homestead: Lots 3 and 4, Section 7, T7S, R20 E

Lois Marina Jane Robinson and Elijah E. Meggs were married December 22, 1917 at Fort Towson, Oklahoma. Elijah and Lois lived for one year at the old Meggs homeplace on Lime Kill Hill where their oldest child, Doris was born September 16, 1918. James was born on January 7, 1920 on the farm that his parents had purchased from the Campbell's. This farm is located about one and one-half miles southeast of Fort Towson and it contained 60 acres. Edna Earle, the youngest child was born on the farm on December 13, 1922.

In the fall of 1925, Elijah bought a home from a Mr. Downs inside the city limits of Fort Towson, located one and one-half blocks south of the public school. Since there was no school buses in 1925 in this area, this eased the problem of getting the Meggs children to school.

The farming operation of the Meggs family progressed, with plenty of work for the entire family. We farmed the 60 acres southeast of Fort Towson as well as part of the 160 acres, of Indian allotment, located 5 miles south of town on the Kiamichi River about one-half mile north of where it empties into Red River. Crops were alfalfa, corn, and cotton, with emphasis on the cotton as this was our "cash crop". We always maintained a large garden with a large potato patch. Red potatoes were our choice, along with a good planting of cabbage for the making of sour kraut. We had an orchard on the farm where peaches and other fruit were grown. In July, after the crops were laid by and blackberries were ripe, we would take off to the sandhills north of Fort Towson and for one week to pick wild blackberries. My mother would can these berries in a heavy sugar syrup in one-half gallon jars for use in the winter in making Black Berry Cobbler and other desserts. Our main source of meat was pork, usually killing ten to twelve fat hogs per year. My father, Elijah, was good at curing hams and bacon, as we had our own "smokehouse". At "hog killing" time, my mother, Lois, would have my father to rip out the tender loin of one of two hogs and we had our annual specialty, "Fried Tender Loin". While living in "town" we kept at least two milk cows in a lot adjoining our home along with a good barn for hay and fattening pens for our hogs. This was during the depression years of the thirties, but will say that we never wanted for food.

Elijah was a deacon in the First Baptist Church at Fort Towson, Oklahoma and we children were raised "in church". James and Doris graduated from high school at Fort Towson in 1936, with James getting the honor of Salutatorian of the class. There was sixteen graduates of the class of 1936 and all of them went on to college. Edna Earle graduated from high school two years later.

Lois Robinson Meggs passed away at Paris, Texas on May 31, 1936. On May 22, she became ill with appendicitis and Dr. Boyer admitted her to the hospital. Neither she nor my father attended our high school graduation because of her illness.

Elijah became the Postmaster at Fort Towson in the late 1930's and served until his death in 1959. He was very civic minded, belonging to the Loins Club, Lake Raymond Gary Rod & Gun Club, National Association of Postmasters, as well as being a staunch Democrat. He was voted "Postmaster of the Year", twice in Oklahoma during his tenure at Fort Towson. He always would "thank you" when you purchased stamps at his post office and expected you to thank him if he bought merchandise in your store.

On December 24, 1943 Elijah married Merle Slaght Jones in Okeene, Oklahoma. They had a happy life together, travelling many places, always stopping at each town in Oklahoma that they went through, visiting with the local postmaster.

Among Elijah's friends were O.B. Medford, druggist, J.M. May, grocer, Sam McDonald, merchant, R.W. Harkey, school superintendent, Chief Key, circus (knife throwing act), Howard Wynn, postmaster and cotton ginner, Emmitt Henderson, filling station owner, Judge Raulston, farmer, Dr. Boyer, family doctor, Clarence Wilson. The Flick's, rancher, Clarence Adams, rancher, Mutt Ingram, mechanic, Brownie Orton, grocer, Bill and George Hall, ranchers, Earl Slade, pump station operator, Coy Roden, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Elijah passed away on the 7th day of September, 1959 at Batesville, Arkansas at the home of his daughter, Doris Meggs Mabry and is buried along side his first wife, Lois Robinson in the cemetery at Fort Towson, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Leo Earl Merryman

Submitted by Leo's daughter, Pairlee Merryman Treat

I'm writing this about my father Leo Earl Merryman, who is an original enrollee on the Choctaw Indian Dawes Commission Enrollment. My father, Leo, was born March 29, 1891, in the Indian Territory in a small Indian Village, called Coule Chow ha near Poteau, Oklahoma. I'm not sure of the spelling of the village name. I've tried to spell it the way it sounded when he said the name. I hope some one out there will know about this village. Father was nine years old at the time of the enrollment, and sadly he was listed as a female on the enrollment. But I can assure you that Leo Merryman was a real man. (Roll #8459). He was respected by all who knew him and loved very deeply by his family. He loved the outdoors, enjoyed sitting around campfires talking about the days of his childhood and the life of the old west. He loved to hunt game, always enjoyed prospecting for gold and hidden treasure. He enjoyed picking huckleberries.

He was hurt by the fact he was required to quit speaking the Choctaw language at an early age. He would often greet we children in the Choctaw language, and if I knew how to spell the words I would relate the greeting here. Our father never met a stranger and was always friendly and out going.

In 1911 he married Ada Naomi Reynolds in Fort Smith, Arkansas and they raised nine children. He was very loving to his wife and children. He made each one of us feel so very special and greatly loved. His children were: Leon Lee Merryman, who died in 1977; Lonzo David Merryman, Beatrice Betty Merryman Clayton, Pairlee Minnie Merryman Treat, Rudeen Rose Merryman Johnson, Lurahee Willowby Merryman Beliveau, Leroy Bennett Merryman, Lavaughn Arthur Merryman, Lenton Roger Merryman. There are so many grandchildren and great grandchildren, too many to enumerate.

Our dearly beloved father Leo, passed away in 1991 at the age of 91 and our precious mother passed away in 1994 and we sorely miss them both so much. We were raised to be very proud of our Choctaw Indian blood, and it was a desire of our father to have his children to become members of the tribe, however, he didn't know how to proceed with it, and now several of us are members due to the interest and research done by my grandson Michael Cotton.

Our parents lived in Oklahoma for a while and then they moved in 1929 to Arkansas, and they moved to Arizona. In 1948 they moved from Phoenix, Arizona to Grandview, Washington. Grandview, Washington is where they are buried. This past summer we had a family reunion and there were 75 of us gathered up in the beautiful Mount Adams forest, where we gathered huckleberries and enjoyed our Choctaw Indian Pow Wow with lots of feast and singing and visiting. At this time we had a memorial service in honor of our parents, Leo and Ada Merryman and placed a beautiful engraved bronzed plaque on a large rock in their favorite huckleberry campground. We gave lots of speeches, spoke many accolades in their honor. We children are in our late seventies and sixties so it was a joyous happy occasion to have our family together and in love and agreement.

One more important thing about our mother and father, they raised us also firstly to love God and to serve him. At the reunion everyone expressed a desire to become a member in our Choctaw Indian tribe, even the youngest children were eager to join and to learn about their ancestors. I wish to acknowledge my daughter Wanda Cotton and my sister Beatrice Clayton for their encouraging me to write this article. Thank you. Pairlee Minnie Merryman Treat.◆◆◆◆

Frank Wright Miller Roots in the Choctaw Nation

Frank Wright Miller

Submitted by Frank Cody Miller

Frank Wright "Hiki" Miller, the youngest of ten siblings was born 05-22-1901 in Paris, Texas to Dr. James H. Miller and Ella Josephine Roebuck. He was educated through the Paris, Texas and Antlers, Pushmataha County schools. He received education and training also at New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, N.M.

On 02-11-1923 he married Ruby Maud Barnhill in Antlers, Pushamataha County, Oklahoma. To this union was born two sons, Frank Cody Miller, born 04-16-1924 and Jerry Lee Miller, born 11-21-1927. Jerry died in 1971 in Oklahoma City at the Veterans Hospital. Both Jerry and Cody served their country during World War II. Cody in the U.S. Marine Corp in the Southwest Pacific and Philippines. Jerry served in the Army, also in the Pacific Theatre.

After Hiki and Ruby married, they lived on his allotment adjoining Ten Mile Creek in the vicinity of Miller, Oklahoma. (Pushmataha County). The community and store were run by Will Warren, an uncle of Dr. Miller. Jerry Lee was born here and Cody was born in Antlers.

At the time we lived at Miller, my father, Frank Wright, was a farmer-stockman and continued to the majority of his life. In the early 30's he and Ruby were divorced and she and the two boys moved to Antlers. Later on, she remarried to Edgar B. McCrary and they lived in Antlers until his death a couple of years later.

Frank Wright "Hiki" never remarried and continued to live in the Antlers area for the rest of his life. During World War II, he lived in McAlester, Oklahoma and worked at the McAlester Ammunition Depot. Prior to that, he farmed in the Eagle Lake Bottom country in Bryan County near Yuba.

I must tell the story of how Frank received the name "Hiki". It seems when he was born, his older brother, J.H. "Jube", Jr. had been to a carnival. One of the side shows was an attraction "Hiki, The Wild Man". When Jube came home and saw Frank Wright, he said Frank looked like Hiki, The Wild Man and the name stuck for the rest of his life. Hiki continued to live in Antlers where he had a world of friends as he was well liked. He passed away 03-12-1965 of cancer and is buried in the Miller Family plot in Antlers City Cemetery.

Frank Wright "Hiki" Miller (Roll #11886) as an original enrollee was approved 03-10-1903. His parents were Dr. James H. Miller, intermarried white #783 and Ella Josephine Roebuck Miller (Roll #11879).

Dr. Miller was born in Carroll County Tennessee 07-25-1853 to Samuel Gordon Miller and Calista Feldon Warren. He was orphaned at the age of nine and was raised by his grandparents, the Rev. Henry B. Warren and Nancy King Herndon, also Uncle Will Warren who had all moved to east Texas by way of a stop in Prescott, Arkansas. They eventually settled in the Paris, Texas area.

I will continue this information with a quote taken from Thoburn's History of Oklahoma Vol. #5. "When Doctor Miller, after attending lectures at Tulane University of New Orleans, established himself for the practice of medicine at Goodland in the Choctaw Nation. He found that a permit from the Choctaw government was necessary. He boarded at the home of former Principal Chief B.L. LeFlore. When Governor LeFlore came home on a vacation from attending the Choctaw Council, he asked him to obtain a permit to practice medicine. So, when Governor LeFlore returned to Armstrong Academy, then the Capitol of the Choctaw Nation. Seeking out Chief Cole, he said he had a young doctor at his home and that he wished to obtain a permit for him. Chief Cole said, 'do you think he is qualified and alright?' LeFlore replied 'yes.' Cole then turned to Joe Lawrence, who was permit collector and said, 'Joe, issue him a permit,' which was done. Lawrence handed the permit to Cole and the latter to LeFlore, saying: 'Give him this with my compliments and tell him to make a good citizen and if a Choctaw gets sick, go to see him whether he has money or not and that he will be rewarded."

As a slight token of this friendly act, Doctor Miller is now endeavoring to locate Cole's grave with the view of erecting a suitable monument to his memory. After entering Choctaw politics, Doctor Miller frequently opposed Chief Cole in policies vitally affecting the Nation but in later years, he concluded that he was in error and that Cole was always right.

Before he lived in the Choctaw Nation two years, Dr. Miller fell in love with an Indian girl but was unable to marry her under Choctaw laws because he had not lived in the Nation the required two years and could not get the required petition with ten signers testifying to his character. So he and Miss Ella J. Roebuck crossed Red River and were married in the home of Captain Arthur, now on the site of the Village of Arthur City. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of Col. William Roebuck, who filled the offices of auditor and Attorney General in the Choctaw Government and was a member of the Senate when he died. Col. Roebuck, with Col. Dave Harkins and McGee King constituted a commission that settled a boundary dispute on the eastern side of the Nation, each receiving five percent of the value of the territory recovered. Col. Roebuck died before the commission money was distributed and was succeeded by Campbell LeFlore who paid to the Roebuck estate its share of the fee.

When later, Dr. Miller was ambitious to enter Choctaw politics, he complied with Choctaw laws and he and Mrs. Miller were married again under those laws. When the enrollment period came, he was enrolled without question as a member of the Choctaw Tribe.

"UNQUOTE" Wm. Roebuck walked the "Trail of Tears" from Honey Island, Mississippi as a 12 year old, along with his 10 year old brother Ben and his mother Elsie Beams who carried an infant on her side. William's father, Ezekial Roebuck died on the way of Cholera. This was a tragic and terrible time in the lives of the Choctaw. They settled in the Old Goodland area on Roebuck Lake where William met Annie Homer, daughter of John Homer (Homma) who operated a ferry across Red River near the mouth of Blue River. William married Annie and the rest is history. For a more complete history on the Roebucks, please refer to the Roebuck story in this publication by Alice Roebuck Gentry.

There were nine siblings in the Roebuck clan.

Ephraim, born 01-15-1843 and was killed in the Civil War 04-18-1864.
David B., born 11-24-1844 and died 10-24-1896.
Molinda, born 10-09-1846 and died 08-20-1888.
Lucretia, born 05-02-1848 and died 06-06-1881
Mary Anna, born 12-10-1854 and died 11-24-1919.
Ella Josephine, born 11-14-1858, mother of Frank Wright Miller and died 08-23-1929.
William, Jr., born in 1862 and died 01-14-1878.
There were, also Enoch and Edmond but no dates available.

Siblings of Frank Wright Miller in order of birth.
Edgar Poe Miller, born 04-01-1878 and died 12-25-1943.
Samuel Gordon (Roll #11880) born in 1880 and died 01-06-1929.
Ida Bennett (Roll #11881) born 07-24-1883 and died 03-15-1913.
William Warren (Roll #11882) born 08-18-1884 and died 12-13-1961.
James H. Jr., (Roll #11883) born 10-12-1889 and died 10-06-1924.
Ruby Calista (Roll #11884) born 03-13-1891 and died 08-10-1971.
Edith R. (Roll #11885) born 06-12-1899 and died 12-26-1972.
Frank Wright Miller (Roll #11886) born 05-22-1901 and died 03-12-1965.

In closing, I am reminded of the Miller-Roebuck reunion held at the writers Ranch Memorial Day 1983 at Stringtown, Oklahoma. There were in excess of 200 members of this family in attendance. Many are gone now but those still left are reminded to stay in touch and who knows ?? maybe we can have another in the not too distant future. ADIOS.◆◆◆◆

Angeline Moore
Roll #12528

Angeline had two half brothers, Stanley Wesley, son of Thompson Wesley and Sampson Cehpus.

Angeline's mother was Jemima (maiden name not proven, but was possibly Willis), was a half sister to

Betsy Porter, daughter of Henderson Porter, a well known Chickasaw family. Betsy's daughter Caroline Milligan, Chickasaw Roll Number 956 is still living in Ada at the age of 105. She is reasonably of good health and mind, and still active. Jemima and Betsy's family was related to Governor W.P. Brown, who was Governor of the Chickasaw Nation from 1870 to 1872. Angeline's Indian heritage was both Choctaw and Chickasaw.

Angeline was born, probably in Kiamitia County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, November 15, 1889. Her mother Jemima had died in 1918 during the flu epidemic. Angeline's brother, Sampson Cephus died a few months earlier, also from the flu, while serving in the Armed Forces at Fort Hood, Texas. He is buried in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma in the High Hill Indian Cemetery.

Most of Angeline's allotments are under the name Angeline Moore. She first married at Krebs, Oklahoma on November 22, 1916 to John Amos, who died in the early 1920's.

Angeline's second husband under Choctaw law was Jefferson Lee Hancock, son of Solomon Hancock and Susan Kincade. The Kincade family was closely associated with Chief Moshulatubbee. Jefferson Lee Hancock, also an original enrollee was born September 9, 1902. Angeline died in McAlester, Oklahoma February 18, 1962 and is buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, McAlester.

Angeline had two children by Hancock, who went by the name of her first husband, John Amos.

Walter Lee Amos, born October 10, 1925 at Alderson, Oklahoma. Married Sarah Welsh, daughter of Alfred and Alice Welsh. They had eight children as follows:

1. Katherine Jean, born December 28, 1947, married Patrick Mowery. They had one child, Rachel Lynn Mowery. Rachel married Davis Harrison.
2. Paul Edward, born September 14, 1949, married Roberta Green. They had two children, Jennifer Moli Kostini (she had one child, Drew Edward Amos Palmer) and Jason Yakni Yannush.
3. Walter Lawrence, born October 24, 1951.
4. David Lee, born August 7, 1953 , one son Aaron Akula Paloma.
5. Rebecca Marie, born December 10, 1954, married Danny Clark. Two children, David Kyle and Bryan Lee. Rebecca later married Ronald Hallford.
6. Timothy Eugene, born May 24, 1963, married Sandra Collins. They have one child, Jerran Brady.
7. Mark Stanley, born May 24, 1963, married Donna Bloomer.
8. Leanna May, born June 21, 1965.

Betty Amos, born October 8, 1928, Krebs, Oklahoma, married Earl M. Gibson, son of Tobe and Clara Gibson. They have two children:

1. Earl Steven Gibson, born September 11, 1952, married Sharon Smith. They have two children: Sondra (Janes) and Steven Lynn. Steven later married Paula Brown and they have one daughter, Channon Roe, born February 12, 1990.
2. Leslie Dean Gibson, born December 20, 1954, married Cindy Scharpff. They have two children: Lisa Deanne, she has one son Chance Eugene Edward and Leslie Dean Gibson, Jr.

Betty later married Robert E. Karr, son of Homer and Nora Karr. They have four children:

1. Carol Louise, born May 30, 1960, married Frank Crouch.
2. Janet Denise, born December 11, 1961, married Stuart McPherson. They have two children, Lyndsey Erin, born February 24, 1988 and Kelsey Nicole, born December 4, 1989.
3. Robert Wayne, born August 3, 1963, married Tammy Hance. They have three children, Casten Wayne, born April 25, 1985, Kyle Blaine, born December 21, 1988 and Trey Robert, born April 16, 1990.
4. Angela Rena, born June 16, 1964 married Thomas Woods, son of Ed and Mary Woods. They have three children, Ashley, born October 11, 1984, Jody, born June 3, 1986 and Cody, born November 10, 1988.

Angeline Moore Amos, our mother, was a good Christian. She loved the Lord and her church. She belonged to the First Indian Baptist Church in McAlester.

She has lived in Pittsburg County all her life. She bought a house at 527 East Tyler. In later life she lived at 530 East Polk. The reason she moved was to be closer to the church because she could not drive and had to depend on someone to pick her up and drive her to church. She wanted a place close enough to walk.

I remember hearing her pray often in the Choctaw language. She would go to the singings and take something sweet, such as pie, cake, etc. She liked to hear the singing and enjoyed it so much. When the church had conventions she would get up early so she could help prepare breakfast.

Angeline also belonged to the W.M.U. of the church and the ladies would gather together and quilt. They charged $3.50 for each quilt completed. The money they made they gave to the W.M.U. for the missionaries. She would spend all day at the church quilting, break for lunch and continue quilting in the afternoon.

Angeline also liked to make a garden. In her spare time in the evening she would sit and piece quilts.

Betty Karr and Walter Amos loved their mother, Angeline Moore, now Amos.◆◆◆◆

Corinne (Moore) Rabon

I, Corrine Moore Rabon was born to Lena (McCurtain) Moore and Herbert Moore on April 25, 1904.

My mother was born at San Bois, Indian Territory. She was a daughter of Green McCurtain and Kitty (Spring) McCurtain.

I married Otway Rabon, of Kinta, on 08-25-1929. We have two daughters and two sons. Our daughter, Nancy Rabon Lewis is a gynecologist and lives in Pryor, Oklahoma. Our next daughter is Carol Shelton and lives in Barnsdale, Oklahoma, where she owns an antique business. Our oldest son, James, works for Mayes County in Pryor, Oklahoma and our youngest son owns the Beker Funeral Home in Lawton, Oklahoma.

I am a graduate of Oklahoma University in Norman, Oklahoma and taught, my last twelve years in Quinton High School. My husband and I live four miles west of Kinta, Oklahoma.

My husband is also Choctaw from the Riddle family. He was born 02-12-1905 (Roll #NB 469). I have one living sister, Betty Ward, who lives in Muskogee. My other sister, Inez Von Derau died in 1983. I had one brother, H.M. Moore who died in 1986. My husband is a Southern Baptist Minister.

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Edgar Allen Moore

Submitted by: Michael Crow
Taken from the "Chronicles of Oklahoma"

Edgar Allen Moore was born at Skullyville on January 7, 1873 to Lyman and Susan (McClain) Moore. He attended the Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation; Kemper Military Academy, Booneville, Missouri and at Roanoke College in Salem, Virginia. He married Jessie Ainsworth, January 7, 1897. She was a daughter to Thomas D. Ainsworth (descended form the Brashears-Juzan family of Choctaw French descent) and Martha Ainsworth.

Edgar Allen Moore

He was elected as a member of the Choctaw Council in 1898 and again in 1900, serving until he was elected County Judge of Skullyville County in 1902. In 1904, he was again an elected member of the Choctaw Council and was serving in this capacity in 1906 at the close of the Choctaw government. He was a delegate to the Choctaw Convention at Goodland in 1934 at which time he was appointed as a member to the Choctaw Advisory Board from LeFlore County with the approval of the Commission of Indian Affairs. He continued in this capacity until his death on January 7, 1945. He was a member of the Oklahoma State Legislature from LeFlore County in 1907-08, was County Commissioner in 1935, serving two years and was Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for six years. He was a Mason, Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite and Shrine and a member of the Episcopal Church besides being a successful farmer and businessman generally.◆◆◆◆

Herbert McClain Moore

Herbert McClain Moore

Submitted by: Micheal Crow
Taken from the "Chronicles of Oklahoma"

Herbert McClain Moore was born to Lyman Moore Sr. and Frances (McClain) Moore on July 2, 1878 at Skullyville, Indian Territory. He married Lena McCurtain, a daughter of Principal Chief Green McCurtain and Katie (Springs) Moore. Katie was a daughter of John Springs and Sally (Anderson) Springs.

Herbert and Katie were parents of Corrine who married O.T. Rabon who pastored the First Baptist Church in Kinta; Inez (Mrs. Von Dearn); Betty (Mrs.

John Ward) and Herbert McClain Moore, Jr. who married Nine Buchannan. He taught at the Alice Robertson Junior High School in Muskogee.

Herbert served as County Clerk and Treasurer of San Bois County under the Choctaw government and was Deputy United States Marshal at McCurtain and Land Appraiser in the Indian service under Gabe Parker, Superintendent of the Five Civilized tribes, 1917-18. He was a member of the Fourth State Legislature (1913) from Haskell County, also serving as Bailiff of the United States District Court in Muskogee for fifteen years. He was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church. He passed away December 3, 1943 and at his request was buried in the old Skullyville Cemetery near Spiro, Oklahoma.

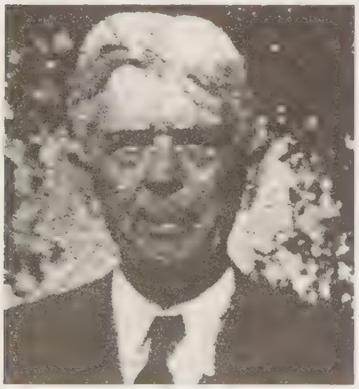
Gertrude Moore, daughter of Lyman Moore Sr. and Frances (McClain) Moore married Edward S. Bowman who died at Oak Lodge (formerly Skullyville). They were parents to Edward S. Bowman; Mrs. Lee Manke and Mrs. Doyle Holoway.

Louis Oliver Moore, son of Lyman and Frances Moore, Sr. died in 1903.

Napoleon B. Moore, son of Lyman and Frances Moore, Sr. was born at Oak Lodge (formerly Skullyville) On March 11, 1880. He was married to Mrs. Mary Lowthers but separated many years before his passing.

Lena Belle Moore, daughter of Lyman and Frances, Sr. married R.V. Smith of Spiro. Their son, Major Lewis V. Smith served with the American forces in Austria and their daughter married James P. Crow. Lena's Roll #7843.◆◆◆◆

Lyman Moore, Jr.



Lyman Moore, Jr.

Submitted by: Michael Crow
Taken from the "Chronicles of Oklahoma"

Lyman Moore, Jr., was born in Skullyville, Indian Territory October 23, 1874 to Lyman Moore, Sr., and Susan (McClain) Moore. He married Ida McCurtain in June, 1899. She was the daughter of the late Principal Chief Jack McCurtain and Jane France (Austin) McCurtain.

Lyman, Jr. was County Clerk and Treasurer of Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation, before Oklahoma became a state. He also served as Vice president of the First National Bank of Spiro and at the reorganization of The Farmers State Bank of Spiro in 1920, he became its President with said bank having absorbed the First National Bank. He was a Mason, Blue Lodge and Shriner and was an active businessman, banker and farmer for many years at Spiro.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Moore, Jr. were parents to Ethan Allen Moore, Jessie Irene who married Lloyd Barker, Frances Eugenia Moore, wife of Dr. C.W. Moore and they had one child, George Cliffored Moore.◆◆◆◆

Lyman Moore, Sr.

Submitted by: Michael Crow
Taken from the "Chronicles of Oklahoma"

Lyman Moore, Sr. was born in Sumpter County, Alabama and moved to the Indian Territory where he received his education at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He was of Creek descent and his first marriage was to Jenny Annesley. Her parents were Gilbert Annesley, a white man and a Choctaw woman named Lettie. Lyman and Jenny had a daughter, Ella Moore, who married James Barnett also a son, Frank Moore who died near McAlester, Oklahoma.

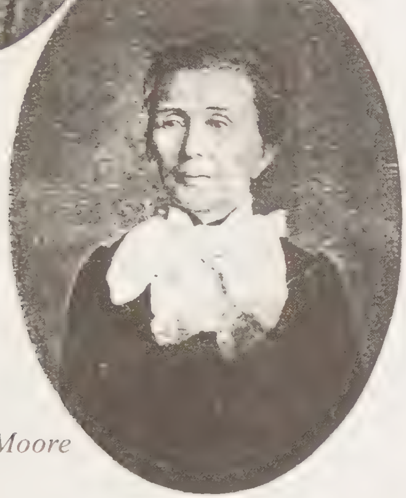
Lyman traveled through the Indian country buying furs and pelts plus trading with the Indians. The family ran a boarding house at Skullyville which was also the Choctaw Agency. It was called the Annesley Boarding House. During that time, this was a very flourishing place where Choctaw tribal business was held and tribal annuities were paid. Skullyville took its name from two Choctaw words "Iskvli Tamaha" which meant "Moneytown" in English.

After Jenny died, Lyman lived in Van Buren, Arkansas. This was where the United States Court was located and he acted as an interpreter and was able to speak a number of Indian languages. He worked there until it was moved from Van Buren to Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

His second marriage was to Frances Eugenia McClain at Skullyville which was the county seat of Skullyville County, who was born in Sumpter County, Alabama, also. She was born to James and Susan (Moncrief) McClain on August 25, 1844. Susan was of Choctaw and French descent.

McLain and his family came to the Choctaw

Lyman Moore, Sr.



Frances McClain Moore

Nation, landing at Fort Coffee which was a military post on the Arkansas River near Ft. Smith. The living conditions were so unsettled and disturbing that they moved back to Alabama but later returned and built a home on the Poteau River. They brought their Negro slaves with them which so many other Indian families owned the slaves, also. The family lost one sister and an infant daughter during a cholera epidemic. Frances (McClain) Moore received her education at the school for boys and girls at Can Hill, Arkansas as she was growing up.

There were seven children born to Lyman Moore Sr. and Frances Eugenia (McClain) Moore. They were: Edgar Allen, Lyman Jr., Herbert McClain, Gertrude, Louis Oliver, Napoleon and Lena Belle.

Frances Eugenia (McClain) Moore. Roll #7843.

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Robert Thomas Moore

Submitted By daughter Margaret Seebeck

My father, Robert Thomas Moore was an original enrollee. He was born on September 29, 1892 near Aylesworth, Indian Territory in Marshall County at the head of Caney Creek. His parents were Thomas David Moore and Nancy Melvina (Turner) Moore. His paternal grandparents were Joseph Moore and Mary (Rider) Moore. Joseph Moore ran a ferry on the Washita River for many years. He sold cattle and vegetables to Ft. Washita and also served as an interpreter between the Indians and whites. It is said the Comanches raided across Red River one night near Joseph and Mary's house, evidently looking to steal horses. The next morning, after all the ruckus was over, Mary found a breech clout in the yard.

Not much is known about Robert's maternal grandparents (at least by the younger generation), but it is known his mother was raised by Governor Burney's family and attended Burney Institute. She helped raise the Burney children. Governor Burney is buried in the old Moore Cemetery near Linn. The old Moore Crossing, Moore Prairie, Widow Moore Creek and several old landmarks thereabout are named for the Moore family.

Robert's father was a rancher and farmer most of his life. For a time he ran a grocery store in Ayleworth and was also involved in the law enforcement. He attended Harley Institute in his boyhood. Robert has seven brothers and sisters. They were Ben, Willis, Amon, Lizzie (Elizabeth), Mamie, Henretta and Erna; of these only Erna survives. They were all original enrollees, I believe. There were also four sets of twins who died in infancy. There were interviews done in 1938 containing more history of the Moore family in Grant Foreman's book entitled, "Pioneer Indian History" available at he Historical Society in Oklahoma City.

Robert Thomas Moore

My father liked to fish and hunt in the Washita River bottom and Pennington Creek. He was a good horseman and rode most everywhere except when his folks would take the wagon from Aylesworth to Ardmore to get a few months supply of groceries, a trip he remembered as seeming to take forever.

He had many

memories of his father taking he and his brothers and sisters to many of the old Choctaw sites.

On November 24, 1912 he married Annie Elizabeth Bard, daughter of George R. and Manerva (Fuller) Bard. She was 16 years old and he was 22. My father rode for several ranches around Marshall County, the old "E" ranch, Morris Cardin and Jim Bounds to name a few. Later they moved to Shawnee where they raised six children. They were Robert Rufus, Alton Osborn, Thomas David, Margaret Marie (Moore) Seebeck, Geneva Louise (Moore) Brown and Billie Jeanne (Moore) Kyrias. For many years my father worked for Coca-Cola in Shawnee, Oklahoma. Before and during World War II he worked for an Air Force base near Sacramento, California and also for the Southern Pacific Railroad. After retirement the family returned to Oklahoma where they bought a small ranch near Boswell in Choctaw County where he farmed and raised a few cattle. When we children were growing up my father used to have all of us sit after supper and sing the old songs and tell us stories of the early days. He was proud of his Choctaw heritage and instilled that pride in his children and grandchildren.

My father passed away in February 1976, my mother Annie Elizabeth passed away in February 1971. A loyal Choctaw and loving couple, sadly missed.◆◆◆◆

Sylvia (Moore) Lewis

Sylvia Moore

Submitted by: Della Demand (granddaughter)

Sylvia Lewis was born to Frances Emma and Jesse L. Moore on October 6, 1899. She is a descendant of Joseph G. and Mary E. Moore who were on the Dawes Choctaw Roll on file in the Federal Courthouse in Ardmore, Oklahoma field 292, roll number 624.

Sylvia was enrolled on the Choctaw Roll on May 18, 1903, roll number 628. She proved to be a proud descendant of the Choctaw Nation all of her life. She was a second generation enrollee.

She married William Alvie Lewis and together they had ten children. They were married on November 22, 1914 and began farming in Linn, Oklahoma. In Linn, three of their children were born: Vernon Eugene Lewis, Dorothy May Lewis and Disney Carl Lewis. They migrated to Fletcher, Oklahoma where their next daughter, Flora Marie Lewis was born and soon thereafter moved to Rush Springs, Oklahoma. There five more children were born: Thelma Odeen Lewis, William Alton Lewis, Marlin Jessie Lewis, Noel Elmo Lewis and Raymond Leon Lewis. Their final child was born in Sterling, Oklahoma: Billy Joe Lewis.

There are stories which would take up several books to tell about my Grandmother Sylvia and her brood. She and my grandfather did remain in Sterling, Oklahoma to live out the remainder of their lives. I was blessed to have known her and to have experienced her laughter and optimism during troubled times.

She came from the real Western frontier. She washed her clothes on a rubboard, helped my grandfather slaughter hogs in the winter for not only meat, but to make lye soap, lard, and pickled pigs feet. There were no medical doctors, no supermarkets around the corner, no electric toasters, and no indoor plumbing. She and her motley crew made their own butter, clothes, quilts, sorgum syrup candy and bread. If only I could have marketed her bread! I would have said "Move over Mrs. Baird"!

Sylvia Lewis was the strongest mother, most gentle woman that I have ever met. She instilled virtues, manners and honesty into all of her children. America benefited from her existence. These ten children had children, who had children. Without the nuturing that began within her womb, these children would not have been the patriarchs that they are.

The primary source of survival on the farm for Sylvia and Bud Lewis (my grandfather was called "Bud") was cotton, peanuts, and popcorn. As I said they had no luxuries, only hard work from sun-up to sun-down. Occasionally, a peddler would knock upon their door. On any occasion, the peddler would be welcome to sit down and enjoy some home cooking and a place to rest. On one such occasion, my grandmother offered some home grown peppers to the peddler to compliment this meal.

The peddler was unaware that being of Choctaw descent, my grandmother liked her pepper extremely hot. Unfortunately, my grandmother served him the hottest pod. He took one large bite and almost choked to death. She could hardly keep from laughing, but didn't. Her tough, yet gentle spirit always made her a pleasure to be around.

As I grew into adulthood, I admired and cherished my grandmother. Any occasion to see her was greatly welcomed. She told me once that I looked like her mother who had died when she was just a little girl. She was a strong Christian and appreciated life and family. Her friends loved her and often teased her because they knew she had a sense of humor that was not and could never be crushed by troubled times. My grandmother, Sylvia Lewis, died on December 30, 1981. Her memory lives on and her spirit is very much alive in her descendants. Heaven's doors opened wide when she arrived, because without a doubt she was a Chosen One.◆◆◆◆

Marmaduke Liffie Moran

Marmaduke Liffie Moran

Submitted by Ray Moran

Charles Moran married Elizabeth Buckholts in the late 1830's in Texas. Elizabeth was of Choctaw Indian descent and later enrolled.

Charles and Elizabeth had nine children while living in Texas. They were Henry Moran, Sarah Izard (nee Moran), Celina Harrell (nee Moran), Marmaduke Moran, R.T. Moran, Charles H. Moran, John B. Moran, Carrie Holt (nee Moran) and Daniel S. Moran.

After the death of Charles, Elizabeth and all of her children except Henry came to the Indian Territory and settled in the Choctaw Nation near Ego. She continued to live in Ego until her death in 1906.

Daniel, known as Van, lived with his mother until he married Willie Melton in 1891. He farmed and worked in several businesses including a drugstore. He was also the postmaster.

Daniel and Willie have seven children. Three of the children were original enrollees: Marmaduke Liffie, Emet B. and Ova.

Liffie attended school at Ego and also at an Indian boarding school in Tecumseh, Indian Territory. He later attended both Southeastern and East Central Normal Schools.

When the town of Coleman was established, several Ego merchants built store buildings there. Liffie and his father built a two-story, concrete block building and moved the business and post office into it. Liffie worked in his father's business until he started attending school and later taught school.

While teaching, he met and married Margie Weems in 1917. He bought a small farm near Coleman. Liffie continued to teach at Coleman and numerous rural schools in Johnston and Atoka counties, while farming part-time.

Liffie and Margie had four children: Ray O. Moran, writer of this article, born in 1918; Laine, born in 1919; Pat, born in 1921 and Camelia, born in 1925. Pat died in 1957. Laine and Ray live in Coleman. Camelia lives in Beaumont, Texas.

In 1926, Liffie quit teaching and purchased a restaurant located in his store building in Coleman. He added a line of groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware and caskets to the business. He also established a burial association. Liffie continued to operate his business throughout the depression, World War II and postwar years. In 1961, he sold his business and retired to his farm and ranch. He died in 1972 and was buried in Tishomingo beside his wife and son Pat. ◆◆◆◆

Agnes (Enier) Morris

Agnes (Enier) Morris

Submitted by: Jonas Watson, son

Agnes (Enier) Morris was born January 3, 1902 in Cedar County, Indian Territory to Mary Einer, the daughter of Emily and Stuick Einer. Mary died four months later and Agnes was adopted by Simeon and Emily Morris of Finley on November 6, 1902.

Agnes lived all her life in the area around Snow, Oklahoma. She led a simple life and was devoted to her church and family. Big Lick and Old Cedar churches were those in which she was most active. She had a talent for making people feel at ease and was known to everyone in the community as Granny. Another of her talents was cooking the food Choctaws ate at the turn of the century. In the spring, she gathered and prepared wild onions and poke then in the fall, she gathered hickory nuts and prepared "tonchi laboni". She often prepared "tonchi banaha" to go with these, but also liked to serve banaha all year round.

Agnes had six children: Mitchell Williamson, Janie Webster, Frances Webster, Simon Watson, Margaret Watson Frazier (deceased) and Jonas Watson. Agnes Morris died December 16, 1983 but she still lives on in the hearts of her family and friends.◆◆◆◆

Elsie Moses

Submitted by: Mike Bailey, grandson

Elsie Moses was born November 17, 1900 in Philadelphia, Miss. and was an original enrollee. Her parents were Ike and Ann Moses. She traveled by train to Indian Territory, which would later become the State of Oklahoma, in 1902. Elsie attended school at Wheelock Academy for girls until she was 16 years of age. Later, she married Ike Henry Foster in 1917 at Antlers, Oklahoma. To this union was born three children: Ike Henry Foster, died at birth, Henry Clayton Foster and Elsie Marie Foster. Elsie had four grandchildren: Billy Bailey, Randy Bailey, Tim Foster, and Mike Bailey.

Elsie was a mother and grandmother who was very caring and concerned about the future of her children and grandchildren. She enjoyed attending tribal functions and Pow Wows. She was also very interested in tribal affairs. Elsie had a deep concern for young people and thoroughly enjoyed her family. She passed away in May of 1986 and will be best remembered for her true concern for her family.◆◆◆◆

Margaret Idella Mowdy

Submitted by Lois Warren Parks and Joyce Warren Childs

Margaret Idella Mowdy was born on March 1, 1892 in Zafra, Indian Territory. She was united in marriage to Andrew Jackson Warren of Clarksville, Arkansas on December 25, 1910 at the home of her parents in Zafra.

They lived in a small house on her father's property for about five years. They later moved to Octavia, Oklahoma on 160 acres of land, allotted to her by the Indian Department.

Margaret and Drew started a cattle and horse ranch with $950.00 between the two of them. As the years went by, from this small venture, a large cattle ranch was established, consisting of 600 head of cattle and 400 head of horses. Each spring they turned all the cattle out on the open range into the Kiamichi Mountains. Every fall, all the cattle would be rounded up and the steers would be separated from the rest of the herd. There would usually be about 200 head of steers driven by a number of cattlemen on horseback, through the mountains to Talihina, Oklahoma to the stockyards to be sold. They were then shipped by train to various destinations.

Margaret Idella (Mowdy) Warren and Andrew

Their children's names were Myrtle Warren Jackson, Lois Warren Parks, Jessie Warren Nichols, Joyce Warren Childs and Helen Warren. Their grandchildren are Patsy Jackson, Lowell Nichols, Peggy Jackson, Tamra Parks Seiler and Sue Jackson Tallant.

It was here on this ranch in the beautiful foothills of the Kiamichi mountains in southeastern Oklahoma that our parents worked hard, attended church regularly, raised four daughters and set a wonderful example for their children.

Many cherished and happy memories of our childhood will abound there forever.

They are both laid to rest in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Hatfield, Arkansas.◆◆◆◆

Amison Mullin

What does it take to hold a marriage together for 70 years? Amison and Katie Mullin of Damon Valley have the answer to that question.

The couple married on May 26, 1924. "When we got married you did it for life. I never thought of divorce, through the good and bad, I just never thought of divorce, "He was a handsome young man at 16." "You weren't so bad looking yourself," Amison chuckled affectionately.

Amison is an original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation. The land on which the Mullin family have built their homes is Amison's allotted parcel of land.

At the age of six, he was sent to board at Jones

Amison Mullin

Academy for school. "I only got to come home for three months in the summer and it was pretty hard on me," he said. On his arrival at the school, he could speak only Choctaw and no English. They wanted me to speak only English so I could learn it. If they caught me speaking Choctaw, I was sent to my room.

At the age of 19, Amison asked 16 year old Katie to marry him. A daring elopement on horseback to Clayton almost ended in tragedy.

Amison Mullins (24 years old)

If had rained heavily the whole time we were in Clayton. When we started back, it was getting dark but we could hear the creek running swiftly. It was already losing footing in the rushing stream when I caught the reins and pulled it back onto the bank. We waited until noon the next day and I made Katie walk the railroad bridge across and I swam the horses across," said Amison.

Seventy years holds more memories than a person can share. The couple faced the depression together, although forced to leave his home land to find work. They moved to Hartshorne and on to Seminole and eventually to Oklahoma City.

Amison was employed for British American Oil Company for 25 years before retiring at the age of 55. He suffered two heart attacks, the last one requiring open heart surgery. Mr. Mullin was the fifth man in Oklahoma to undergo open-heart surgery. Two men had not survived the surgery and two had lived. Following the surgery, he was told he would probably live only another five years and advised him that he not be too active and remain close to the hospital in Oklahoma City. "But Ame wanted to come home. I tried to talk him out of it because we had our home in the city. He wouldn't hear of it. He had always wanted to come back home," Katie remembered. "I was so frightened when we came back. He was weak and we were down in this valley all by ourselves at that time."

Amison James Mullins and Katie McMurtry Mullin.

"As you can see," she pointed to the flower beds, "We've made it home and it looks like he'll outlive me," she said with a laugh.

The Mullins have one son, Billy and three grandsons, Mike, Mark, and Mitchel. There are two great grandsons, Mitchel and Mathew.

The family celebrated Amison and Katie's 70th wedding anniversary May 28, 1994. The grandson's hosted a bar-b-cue dinner for family and friends.

This has been rewritten from the "Latimer County Today" and is owned by their grandson, Mitch Mullin.◆◆◆◆

Estelle D. Munkus
Roll #13333

Estelle D. (Munkus) Hunter

Submitted by: Max Hunter

Estelle Munkus was born February 27, 1902 and passed away in September 1987. She attended the Chilocco School during the time period of 1916-1918 and worked as a riveter for aircraft during World

War II.

She married Roy Lee Hunter and there were four children to this union. They were Robert James, Kenneth Lee, Jeral Clinton and Maxine Ronald Hunter. At the time of her death in 1987, she had 14 grandchildren and 19 great grandchildren. In 1995, she had a total of 28 great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Dock P. Nail

Dock P. Nail

Written from an interview with Dock P. Nail by Charleen Samuels.

I was born March 27, 1900 to Jimmie and Becky Jane (Tucker) Nail. I was born on top of a hill at Blanco, I.T. and there wasn't a house any where around there during that time. 'Ole man Savage was the only one around and he had a store there. We moved away from there to Limestone Ridge and I had a baby brother, Willie Nail, born in 1902 in a log cabin there. That's where he and my mother died with typhoid fever. They put my mother away in 1904 so we moved away from there and came to my grandpaw's right straight across the creek about three miles from where I live now. That's where I was raised at, right there. So, I was with my grandpaw and grandmaw most of the time when I was little. I lived around in this area all of my life since I was four years old and I have lived in this same house here for around fifty years.

I didn't have no chance to go to school so I never did have any education. There was one colored school about three fourths of a mile from us but the 'ole man wouldn't let me go. In fact, he always kept my age a year behind because he didn't want me to leave. My dad married again, to Melanie Anderson and she was a good woman. Her mother was my step grandmother and she was as good to me as she was her own children. All of them were grown, tho. She was a Carney before she married a Mr. Anderson and she lived to 104 years old.

After I got up 18 years old, I started riding broncs, well, I started riding broncs before I was 18. I tried to ride broncs but I broke quite a few horses, mules and such. I worked on a ranch a lot. I worked for Mac McLaughlin

We raised corn, cotton and stuff to live on. I did most of the farming myself to help the family. My dad was sickly after my step mother passed away so I would work our crops and work for the neighbors around and get them to buy groceries for pay when they went to town. I would tell them what I wanted so they would buy what I wanted and bring it back to me. I was able to keep food for them.

I remember when I was a small boy, there was a bird dog came to our house and nobody ever came looking for her so I kept her and trained her to hunt squirrels. She was the best squirrel dog that ever hit this part of the country. She always scented the squirrels but never trailed them. If she ever threw her head up and started running, you might as well say, she had a squirrel treed. She was the fastest dog I ever saw so you had to be fast to keep up with her. If you did keep up with her, she never barked but if you were slow getting there, she would yelp. I've seen her run up on the tree and catch the squirrels and I've seen her climb up in a tree if there were limbs that she could reach and go on up. I've seen her climb so far up in a tree and couldn't turn around so she fell out of the tree but it didn't hurt her. My dad wouldn't let me use a gun so my right hand was my gun. I usually always carried some rocks in my pocket and if a squirrel would give me a decent chance, I would knock it out of the tree with a rock. That was the way I hunted. I remember that we had a spring down under the hill about a quarter of a mile from the house. It had clear running water that was cold as ice water.

In 1921, I married Mabel Simpson, a Mississippi Choctaw and I had three girls by her that are still living. There was a boy that lived until a few years ago when he died with a heart attack. We lost two baby boys and one baby girl. Later, I married a second time but we divorced soon after. My third marriage was to Zettalee Pennington on 1-1-1944. We have eight children.

My father's parents were Allfred Nail and stepmother, Gencie Nail. My great granddad was named Dock Tucker and I was named after him. I was named Dock P. Nail. I had two uncles that had names Perry and Pug so my mother used the "P" as part of my name. My dad never did teach me how to use the "P" in my name so I never did know how to use it. When I started getting my "old age" check, a government man came out and talked to me. He said too many people had the same names so they put a "L" in my name. I forgot to tell him that I already had a middle name.

Children of Dock Nail: Anna Marie Nail, born

19-1922: James Nail, born 7-16-1923 (deceased);Katie Nail, born 8-31-1929: Lillie Mae Nail, born 4-12-1931: Leroy Nail: Linda Nail: Ronnie Nail: Della Nail; Carolyn Sue Nail: Dock Nail Jr.: Mildred Kay Nail: Robert Wayne Nail.

Grandchildren: Alfred Leroy Nail, born 2-18-1942: Ella Mae Beasley, born 10-11-1948: Virgil Wayne Beasley, born 7-28-1950: Loretta Beasley, born 9-18-1954: Marcilla Maxine Beasley, born 8-4-1956: Laverne Strain, born 12-2-1949: Kenneth Wayne Strain, born 12-6-1951: Barbara Jean Henington, born 3-25-1950: Shirley Ann Henington, born 2-22-1952: Juanita Fay Henington, born 11-19-1953: Hal Eugene Henington, born 2-25-1956: Velma Lucille Henington, born 6-22-1957 Mabelene Jo Ann Henington, born 10-28-1958: Benjamin Lewis Henington, born 2-28-1963: Julia Gail Henington, born 7-1-1965: Karron Williams, born 7-27-1956: Gene Williams, born 8-21-1950: Darlene Thompson, born 12-14-1957: Kathy Roberts, born 3-1-1960: Mary Muse, born 9-7-1952: James Taylor, born 10-19-1951: Paula Goodwin, born 10-19-1953: Penny Pepin, born 12-27-1954: James Ray Miller, born 9-28-1974: Bobby Joe Miller, born 8-9-1976: Paul Edward Miller, born 7-16-1978: Andy Don Miller, born 12-7-1982: Carol Sue Rankin, born 8-4-1972: Candy Scherlene Saunders, born 2-25-1976: Manual Guerero, born 7-28-1966: Donald Gene Disney, born 12-5-1970: Shonda Charlene Disney, born 11-8-1971: Brandi Michelle Disney, born 7-1-1974: Gary Nail, born 6-23-1961. Lucas Lorenza Nail, born 3-15-1982, Kerry Keith Nail, born 4-8-1983.

Great Grandchildren: Tammy Renae Nail, Cindy Carlene Beasley, Eric Wade Beasley, Matthew Wade Beasley, Virgil Wayne Beasley, Sophia Lynn Beasley, David Dawayne Beasley, Rachel Yvone Beasley, Richard Kalep Beasley, Daniel Brian Coberly, Christifor Shawn Coberly, Serena Michelle Coberly, Cody Justin Beasley, Robert Dale Phillips, Michael Williams, Angela Williams, James Williams, Ricky Williams, Ronald Williams, Johnny Ray Pitts, Jeremy Scott Pitts, Jennifer Dianne Pitts, Kenneth Wayne Pitts, Katie Denice Pitts, John Austin Jones, Jr., Jennifer Jean Jones, Lillian Rachel Miller, Joni Marie Miller, Rickey Dwayne England, Janice Dean England, Teddy Wayne Deal, Melanie Lynn Deal, Kenneth Ray Deal, Joseph Charles Henington, Joseph Charles Henington, Bryan Lee Miller, Tammy Renae Miller, William Lewis Don Miller, Roy Kevin Cloud, Leslie Carrol Cloud, Marcus Benjamin Henington, Patricia Louis Henington, Justin Adam Henington, Phillip Dwayne Henington, Curtis Allen Farrell, Randy Joe Farrell, Larry Wayne Farrell, Valerie Goodwin, Kelli Goodwin, Kathy Pepin, Scott Pepin, Timothy Taylor, Sara Taylor, Eugenia Stratton, Krisite Scott, Harley Scott, Valorie Thompson, Joe Nail (deceased), B.J. Roberts, Theresa Roberts, Traci Roberts, Ericka Lynn Rankin, Timothy Cody Rankin, Gavin Blane Saunders, Johnathan David Nail, Brandon Michael Thompson Disney, Charles Nail, Marketta Nail, LaCressa Nail.

Great-Great Grandchildren: Clifford Stratton, Taylor Wilson, Natasha Mae Jones, Jerrimiah Dwayne Jones, Cory Ryan Jones, Dean Eugene Jones, Shelia Marie England, Justice Aaron England, Alexandra Williams, Jessica Williams, Caressa Williams, Danielle Rose Adams, Joshua Ryan Atchison, Dakota Rae Atchison, Jessica Paige Beasley, Cyal Ray Pierce, Tessla Rae Bond, Amanda Jolene Beasley, Mary Kaylene Beasley.

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Mary Lewis Nail

Submitted by: Dennis R Ferguson

Mary Lewis Nail was born to Joe (Joel) Nail and Paralee (Mullins) Nail in 1891. The date is unknown to Mr. Dennis Ferguson. Mary's mother was born in 1870 and was non-Indian but received a roll number since she was married to Joe Nail who was Choctaw. Joe and Paralee were married in 1890 by Eastman Battiest. They had two boys and four girls including Mary. Five of the children were enrolled on the Dawes roll. Later, Paralee married Simeon Winship and they had one son, Riley Winship which was enrolled also. They all lived in the Kiamitia, Indian Territory.

Mary Nail married Jefferson Davis Ferguson and they had four children: Joe Edgar Ferguson (1909-1991), Ruby (Ferguson) Kirk, Cecil Ray Ferguson (Born 1914) and Richard Ferguson.

Jefferson had a brother named Albert Alonzo who married Lelia Amelia Gardner, who was Choctaw.

Joe Nail - Roll #9735 - Born 1866
Paralee Mullins (Wife of Joe Nail) Roll #IW706 - Born 1970

Children of Joe and Paralee:
Mary L. Nail - #4267 - Born 1891
Susan Nail - #4268 - Born 1894
Minnie Nail - #4269 - Born 1896
Charles C. Nail #4270 - Born 1898
George Nail - #4271 - Born 1901
Dollie Nail (not enrolled)
Riley Winship (Half-Brother) #6114

Paralee's second marriage was to Simeon Battiest - #1177

Mary had 15 grandchildren:
Kenneth Ferguson
Eddie Ferguson
Alvin Ferguson
Gail Kirk
Larry Kirk
Roger Ferguson - Born 1937
Patricia Farguson - Born 1939
Carolyn Ferguson - Born 1941
Dennis Ferguson - Born 1943
Mary Ferguson - Born 1945
Paul Ferguson - Born 1947
Anthony Ferguson
Cynthia Ferguson
Rodney Ferguson

There were 34 great grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

John Benjamin Nale
Choctaw Roll #13277
Mary Isabelle Slayton
Choctaw Roll #IW588

The first time that John Benjamin Nale is found in Tobucksy County (now Pittsburg County), Indian Territory is on the 1885 Census. He had moved from the Gaines County (now Latimer County), Indian Territory area where he was born and raised. He was born September 15, 1863 to Benjamin "Ben" Nale and Margaret Riddle. He had one known Nale brother and one sister, Joseph S. and Katie.

John Benjamin Nale married Mary Isabelle Slayton, January 23, 1889 in Tobucksy County. Mary Isabelle was born February 6, 1870 in Pocohontas, Randolph Co. Arkansas. Her parents were Green Daniel Slayton and Margaret E. Scott. Mary Isabelle had one brother, James H., three half brothers, B. Frank, Joe S., and Rueben, and two half sisters, Laura Pearl and Mattie all with the surname of Slayton.

John Benjamin served as a Deputy Sheriff for Tobucksy County in the Choctaw Nation for the following documented years, 1894-1896,1900-1906.

He had a large amount of land and had share croppers on his land. "He was a leading Choctaw in this part of the Nation, a good farmer, stockman, and fruit grower" as said in the Indianola newspaper of July 29, 1904. It was said that he was small in stature, 5' 4", but big in heart.

John Benjamin's daughter, Katie Gertrude, sold two acres of land for $36.00 on July 8, 1919 for the County to build a school on her allotment. The school and the community surrounding it were located southeast of Indianola and was known as "Nale".

John Benjamin died at his home at "Nale" on August 21, 1944 and Mary Isabelle later moved to McAlester to live closer to her son "Bob" until her death on November 28, 1952. John Benjamin and Mary Isabelle are buried in the Indianola Cemetery and Mary's tombstone has the incorrect death date of December.

John Benjamin and Mary Isabelle had nine children and they were all born near Indianola, Oklahoma.

"Ben" Benjamin Cephus Nale, (Roll# 13278)
  born November 1, 1889;
  died January 12, 1918;
  buried Nale-Cheadle Cemetery, Indianola, Oklahoma;
  married Fannie Dobbins on December 5, 1912.

"Joe" Joseph Sylvester Nale, (Roll# 13279)
  born March 24, 1892
  died May 21, 1967;
  buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;
  married Minnie Nora Jernigen on December 20, 1914.

"Elsie" Elsie Myrtle Nale, (Roll# 13280)
  born May 7, 1894
  died August 25, 1971;
  buried Indianola Cemetery, Indianola, Oklahoma;
  married
  #1 Edward D. Steidley on August 19, 1914,
  #2 Edward Ned Clayton on March 4, 1922

"Jack" Daniel Jackson Nale. (Roll# 13281)
  born March 18, 1897
  died August 1, 1964;
  buried Indianola Cemetery, Indianola, Oklahoma;
  married Pearl Alice Pitts on March 21, 1914

"Kate" Katie Gertrude Nale (Roll# 13282)
  born February 23, 1900
  died February 13, 1993;
  buried St. Helena Cemetery, St. Helena, California;
  married
  #1 Charlie Frank Ogletree on March 3, 1919
  #2 E. J. Morehead on September 4, 1928
  #3 William James McKivergan on July 3, 1933.

"Bill" William Lee Nale, (Roll# 13283)

born July 30, 1902
died April 27, 1971;
buried Indianola Cemetery, Indianola, Oklahoma;
married Ethel Almira Karch on August 6, 1932.
"Fred" James Fredrick Nale (Roll# 200)
born April 10, 1905
died July 17, 1947
buried Indianola Cemetery, Indianola, Oklahoma;
married Lessie Mae White on December 24, 1926.
"Bob" Robert Delmar Nale,
born March 1, 1908;
died July 29, 1977;
buried Indianola Cemetery, Indianola, Oklahoma;
married Ruby Alice Masters on May 31, 1928.
"Alf" Alfred Franklin,
born October 29, 1910;
died June 1, 1960;
buried Indianola Cemetery, Indianola, Oklahoma;
married
#1 Hazel Scism on August 18, 1937
#2 Belle Creason White on December 11, 1948

Robert and Alfred were born after the deadline to receive a roll number.

Family History Researched by Carol Haynes Scott January 1, 1995

Nale School Bldg.

The Nale School building was used for church services.

Some of those community people involved on a regular basis as teachers and members were:

Rev. Higgins, wife Rollo, daughters, Leila and Jewel
Earl Barlow and wife Maggie
Cyrl Hayes, wife and son Jewel
Alen Shropshire and son Elzia
Billy White, wife Nancy and sons Elmer and Carl
Mrs. Tom McChristian
John Smith
Belle Naie and daughter Katie
M. L. and Raymond Bogan and daughters, Margreta, Clara Lou and Betty
Laura and Alex Cooper
Bill Davis, Elvie and George Cooper

The church leaders went before services to build a fire in the wood stove and get the lanterns "Aladdin" going for light. School seats were used for pews.

Grandma Nale was called Bell.

Grandpa Nale called her Doone, few people heard him call her anything. Bill called Elsie Mot. ◆◆◆◆

Submitted by Wynema Bell, Daughter of Elsie Nale

Hester Naylor

Submitted by: Winona H. (Wagnon) White, daughter.

Hester (Naylor) Wagnon

Hester (Naylor) Wagnon, on the Dawes Roll, was born on 1-4-1901 at Conser, I.T. Her father, Newton C. Naylor was Irish and her mother, Ida (Benton) Naylor was full blood Choctaw. Her maternal grandmother was Francis (Folsom) Finch, Benton, Carshall. Francis was from the Mississippi Folsoms that came to the Indian Territory on the 'Trail of Tears'. Hester's paternal grandfather was Charles H. Benton, full blood Choctaw. Her brothers and sisters were Francis Arizona, Mary Caledonia, Lee and Lester born in I.T. The ones born after I.T. became Oklahoma were Vester, Charlie Newton, James Theodore, Ida Jerousha. All have passed away. Hester died in Placentia, Ca. in 1985. She was married to Sherman B. Wagnon, a returning World War I veteran, in 1919. She had three children, Winfred H. Wagnon, Hilda Grae (Wagnon) Whitaker, Winona H. (Wagnon) White. There were seven grandchildren, Robert, Carolyn Sue, Diana Kay, Michael Wagnon, Larry Blansett, Deborah Hope and Rebecca Ann White. There were eighteen great grandchildren and several great-great grandchildren. Hester and Sherman left Oklahoma for California during the depression but returned to Oklahoma several times.◆◆◆◆

Eden Gooding Nelson Roll #4805

Eden Gooding Nelson was born April 14, 1866 in Tuskahoma, Indian Territory in old Cedar county which is now Pushmataha county. He was the son of Gooding and Mulsey Nelson.

Eden was married to Laura Ashford, daughter of King Ashford and Elizabeth Perkins Ashford, on March 27, 1894. They were married twenty-six years and had six children living at the time of his death. They were Isham, Osborn, Jerusha, David Roebuck, Bertha and Irene Nelson. Eden was preceded in death by one son, Gooding, who passed away at the age of 11.

Eden was a pastor in charge of Antlers circuit of

Choctaw-Chickasaw District for five years and eight months. Eden passed away July 20, 1914. He lived 48 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Eden Gooding Nelson family: Top row - Left to right: Gooding, Jerusha, David, Isham, Osborne. Bottom row: Eden Gooding, Laura holding Irene, Bertha. Gooding died at 11 years of age so it must have been shortly after this picture was taken.

Laura (Ashford) Nelson Roll #4806

Wife of Eden Gooding Nelson was born in November, 1874 in Polk county, Arkansas. She was the daughter of King and Elizabeth (Perkins) Ashford. After Eden's death, she married David Miller and had one daughter, Mary Ruth by that marriage. Laura died August 25, 1935 and lived a few days past 60 years and 9 months.

Isham Pushmataha Nelson, Sr. - Roll #4807

Isham Nelson was born December 7, 1894 in Antlers, Indian Territory. His father was Eden Gooding Nelson and his mother was Laura (Ashford) Nelson. He attended school at Southeastern in Durant, also Tulsa University where he excelled in football and track.

Gooding Nelson - Roll #4808

Gooding Nelson was born in Antlers, Indian Territory in 1895. His father was Eden Gooding Nelson and his mother was Laura (Ashford) Nelson. He passed away in 1906 at the age of 11 years of age. No other information is known about him.

Osborn Nelson - Roll #4809

Osborn Nelson married Louise McCaugh in August of 1927. His father was Eden Gooding Nelson and his mother was Laura (Ashford) Nelson. They were married fourteen years and had four children: Weetona Joy, Eden Clayton, Loretta and Laura Lee.

Osborn was a farmer in the Darwin area community west of Antlers until his death June 22, 1941. He died in the Choctaw Nation Hospital in Talihina of Typhoid Fever. He was 43 years, 4 months and 24 days old when he passed away.

Louise never remarried and raised their four children to productive adults before her death in 1974. Weetona Joy, born July 7, 1928 and married Sam Fisher who passed away several years ago. She worked for the federal government until her retirement. She and Sam had three children. Eden Clayton was born May 7, 1932 and married Helen Modene Zachary on December 10, 1952. Eden served in the 82nd Airborne Division. His service period took him to Germany, Korea, Viet Nam, North Carolina, Washington, Utah and Oklahoma. Helen was able to accompany him on all of his tours except Korea and Viet Nam. They had two children. Loretta was born October 6, 1936 and married Donald Covington and raised two daughters. Laura Lee was born January 23, 1938 and married Billy Ray Galation and raised two children.

Jerusha Nelson - Roll #4810

Jerusha Nelson was born March 11, 1897 in Antlers, Indian Territory. Her father was Eden Gooding Nelson and her mother was Laura (Ashford) Nelson. She married Ronald R. Potterson on November 21, 1923. Ronald was a farmer and Jerusha worked in clothing sales. They raised two children. Jerusha passed away December 17, 1980 at the age of 81 years, 9 months and 6 days.

David Roebuck Nelson - Roll #4811

David Roebuck Nelson was born June 28, 1901 in Antlers, Indian Territory. His father was Eden Gooding Nelson and his mother was Laura (Ashford) Nelson. He married Tessie Evalene Thomas November 18, 1923 in Antlers, Oklahoma.

During the depression, David and Tessie moved to White Deer, Texas where David worked in the oilfields. He started as a ditchdigger and worked his way up to Superintendent. After moving around the western states, he began his own oilfield construction business and was incorporated as Nelson Midwest Contractors, Inc. He and Tessie had six children: David, Hereld, Eden, Robert, Evelyn and Jo Ann. On July 19, 1951, David passed away. He lived 50 years 21 days and is buried in Carmi, Illinois. His company was taken over by his sons.◆◆◆◆

Mary Eliza Patterson

Stories that I have researched and written about my great-grandmother and my grandmother. They were original enrollees:

Mary Eliza Patterson Robinson	#15856
Mary Ann Trice Braudrick	#15857*

* They were denied at one time, then reinstated by cases # 661 & 664.

Mary was born on May 20, 1839 in Indian Territory. Her parents were John Patterson and Mary (possibly Polly) Jones. Her parents had come to Indian Territory from Mississippi to the depot at Skullyville. John was half Choctaw and Mary was one fourth Choctaw, thus making Mary Eliza three quarter Choctaw.

There is a family story about Mary that says that she and a husband started "West". Winter caught them and they decided to camp there, possibly in west Texas, until spring. One morning, when they awoke, one of their horses was missing. The husband took the other horse and left to hunt the missing one. Mary never saw him again. Sometime later (days? months?) she saw a wagon in the distance and attracted the attention of the people. These people were returning from the "West". They took Mary to Boggy Depot, Indian Territory where she got a job, cooking, at the Kingsbury Hotel.

The following information was copied from Mary's Bible.

	Mary Eliza Patterson	b. May 20, 1839		
(1)	Andrew Thomas	b. June 28, 1839	d. Dec. 12,1862	Boggy Depot, I.T.
	married: June 28, 1858			
	Nancy E. J. daughter:	b. Oct. 21, 1860	d. Dec. 22, 1861	Boggy Depot, I.T.
(2)	James J. Trice	b. Nov. 05, 1826	d. Feb. 28, 1876	Boggy Depot, I.T.
	married:May 14, 1866			
	Charles L. son:	b. Mar. 30, 1867	d. Aug. 14, 1877	Boggy Depot, I.T.
	Thomas C. son:	b. May 03, 1870	d. Aug. 07, 1877	Boggy Depot, I.T.
	Mary Ann daughter:	b. Dec. 09, 1872		Boggy Depot, I.T.
(3)	Calvin C. Robinson	b. Dec. 27, 1827	d. Sept. 15,1902	Robinson, I.T.
	married: Jan. 06, 1880			
	Clisto C. son:	b.Dec. 16, 1881		Robinson, I.T.
	Infant	b. Nov. 26, 1884	d. Nov. 26, 1884	Robinson, I.T.

After the death of Calvin Robinson, Mary lived in a small house by Tom O'Dea (her step-grandson) until her death. She liked to fish but could not walk very well. Tom would hitch up the buggy and drive her to Caddo Creek. He drove the buggy out into the water and let her sit in it to fish.

Mary kept a board laying on the ground near her back porch. This was her worm bed. She put coffee grounds, tea grounds, and other scraps under the board to feed the worms. If she did not use all the worms she had dug when she went fishing, she put them back under the board.

Mary's grandson, Gus, said that he could always count on getting 'rat' cheese and tea cakes when he came to visit.

Mary Eliza died around 1920, possibly of cancer, and is buried in the Robinson Cemetery. There is no grave marker there for her.

Written and researched by Mary Lou Braudrick Sherrod, great-grand daughter.◆◆◆◆

Swinney Gabe Paxton

Choctaw original enrollee: NB 60

1904-1968

Swinney Gabe Paxton

Swinney Paxton was born on January 21, 1904 in Latimer County, Oklahoma on Indian allotment land SW. SW. Section 10, T3N, Range 21E. He died in 1968 in Oklahoma City from injuries involved in an industrial accident

Swinney was orphaned in 1913 and was placed in the Bacone Orphan's School and later at Jones Academy, Hartshorne, and remembered the strict military discipline of the time. He completed Jones in 1922 and attended the School of Mines at Wilburton on a sports scholarship. During his early years he was known locally for being a wrestler, boxer, and was a member of the Talihina Indian baseball team. He married Edna Lucille Quinton of Hartshorne in 1923. Swinney was a full-blood Choctaw. His wife was Irish-Italian. As a laborer, he helped construct the new Talihina Indian Hospital which was completed in 1938. Then he became a maintenance man and boiler man at the hospital. In 1943 he entered a special training program at Haskell Institute and became Assistant Plant Manager at Cheyenne River Indian Agency, South Dakota. In 1944 he was transferred to the Hopi Indian Agency, Keams Canyon, Ari-

Back Row- Norris Paxton, Gabrial Paxton, #6080, Susan Wells Paxton, #6250, Melvina Jones Cantrell Roll #6251 Her children: Bill Cantrell, Stella Boatright, Ella Kennedy. Top Right- Selina Paxton Front Row- Rufus Paxton, 1913, Swinney G. Paxton, #NB60 1913

served during the remainder of World War II. He had divorced his first wife and while in Arizona he married Grace Hooma, a Girls Matron in the Indian boarding school, Hopi Reservation. He later moved to Oklahoma City and became a supervisor of the Treatment Plant, Long-Bell Lumber Company where he worked until his death in 1968, at the age of 64.

Swinney's father was Gabrial Paxton, full-blood Choctaw Roll # 6080, born in Wade County, Indian Territory. Gabrial died in 1913. His parents were Achafantubby and Molsy.

Swinney's mother was Susan Wells Push Paxton, Full-blood Choctaw Roll #6250, born in Wade County, Indian Territory. Her parents were Miluard and Sophia Wells. Susan died in 1913. Before marrying Gabrial, Susan had two children, Melvina Jones (Cantrell) and Alfred Wells. Melvina's roll # was 6251 and her descendants include Bill Cantrell, Roy Cantrell, Stella Boatright, and Ella Kennedy. Alfred's roll # was 6252 and his descendants include Sylvester Wells and Woodrow Wells of Marietta, Oklahoma.

Gabrial and Susan Paxton children included Norris Paxton, who died in 1918, Selina, who died in 1917, Rufus who died in 1941, and Swinney Paxton, who died in 1968.

Gabrial Paxton had at least one brother, Albert Paxton who died in 1901. He had married Hattie Frazier and their descendants included Minerva Paxton, Ivalina Paxton, Ilisman Paxton and Flora Paxton.

Swinney Paxton's youngest son was Lawson Daniel (Mike) Paxton, 1927-1983. He served in the U.S. Navy In World War II and had a career in radio announcing and radio engineering. His descendants include two daughters, Eloise Paxton and Marsha Paxton Fraser, and two sons, Michael Paxton and James Paxton, Detroit, Michigan.

Swinney Paxton's oldest son, Swinney Gabe Paxton, Jr., was born in 1925 in Latimer County in the same house in which Swinney was born. The house was built by Swinney's father, Gabrial Paxton, on original Indian allotment land. Swinney Gabe Jr. served in the U.S. Marines in World War II, had a career in Indian education in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and was Deputy Director of Indian Education, BIA, Washington, D.C. when he retired. He had direction of all BIA Indian schools including Jones Academy where his father, Swinney, once attended. After retirement, Swinney Gabe Paxton Jr became Hospital Administrator at the Talihina Indian Hospital where his father, Swinney, once worked. He now lives on the restricted Indian land which he inherited from his father, Swinney Paxton. He has a Doctor of Education degree from Pennsylvania State University.

Dr. Swinney Gabe Paxton Jr married Ada Gaynell Warford in 1946 in Wilburton, Oklahoma and they had five children, as follows:

(1) Dale Wayne Paxton, born on April 11, 1947, had a career in the U.S Army and served in Vietnam during Tet 69' as a demolition technician and U.S. Navy onboard the U.S.S. Nimitz, retiring as a Navy Air Controller and is now living on original Indian allotment land of Swinney Paxton, Talihina, Oklahoma. He graduated from Haskell Indian Junior College.

(2) Gayle Carolyn Paxton (MacKay), born April 11, 1947, lives in Pleasanton, California, married to John Robert MacKay and they have one son, Justin Ryan MacKay, born May 3, 1985. She has a B.S. degree in Business from San Jose State College.

(3) Ronald Gabe Paxton, born on December 10, 1950, graduated from Haskell Indian Junior College and is now Manager of International Operations for Upper Deck Trading Cards, Carlsbad, California. He and his first wife, Nancy Jean Minarcik, had a son named Scott Gabe Paxton, born October 9, 1977. Ronald Gabe Paxton and his second wife, Valeria Bachovchin, have two sons, Adam Gabe Paxton, born October 28, 1989, and Jessee Gabe Paxton, born February 2, 1994.

(4) Nancy Kaye Paxton (Long), born October 25, 1956 on the Hopi Indian reservation, works for Motorola Corporation in California, attended Haskell Indian Junior College and Okmulgee Tech, and is married to Steve Thomas Long. They live in Laguna Hills, California and have two children, Chelsea Jo Feather Long born October 24, 1989 and Tanner Douglas River Long, born June 28, 1993.

(5) Doris Elaine Paxton, born August 26, 1960 at

Phoenix, Arizona, is a graduate of Bacone College School of Nursing, Muskogee, Oklahoma, and has a B.S. degree in nursing. Presently she is an Operating Nurse Supervisor at Columbia Hospital, San Clemente, California.

All of the above are descendants of Gabrial and Susan Paxton as well as Swinney Paxton, original Choctaw enrollees of the Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma.

Prepared by: Dr. S. Gabe Paxton Jr◆◆◆◆

James Lee Pebworth

James Lee Pebworth

Submitted By: Judith Jones Horn

His grandfather, Henry Pebworth was born in I.T., Mississippi between 1790 and 1800. He died in Clark County, Arkansas in 1842. His grandmother was Patsy McCann, a full blood Choctaw. She was born about 1800 in I.T., Mississippi. She died in 1846 in Clark County, Arkansas.

Dorothy (Pebworth) Wallace

His father was known by most as Lee. He is believed to have been born in Eagle County, I.T. near Wheelock Academy in 1876. He was married three times. His first marriage was to Willie Ann Davison. There were no children. His second marriage was to Annie May Horn. They had two children. His daughter, Dorothy, is an enrollee on the N.B. list. He had a son, George, known as Dick. His third marriage was to Mary Ann McKinney from Kentucky. They had five children, Oda, Cleo, Cecil, Wana and James. He lived in Oklahoma and New Mexico most of his life but worked at the Mare Island Naval Base in Vallejo, Calif. during WWII. He returned to Hugo, Okla. after the war with his daughter, Oda, and her family where he lived until his death in 1952. He is believed to have had 7 children, 15 grandchildren and numerous great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Robert Lee Pebworth
Dawes Roll No. 1491

Sherry Lee Pebworth Tyra

Robert Lee Pebworth and Beulah Ethel (Whitaker) Pebworth

My grandfather, Robert Lee Pebworth (Dawes Roll #1491), was born January 16, 1884, in Oklahoma and died February 3, 1959, in Norman, Oklahoma He was a rancher, and married Beulah Ethel Whitaker, and they had four sons: Robert Lee, Jr., born August 11, 1910; Benjaman, born August 10, 1911; Jack, born April 20, 1918, and Billy, born in 1920. All sons are now deceased. His grandchildren are as follows:

Robert Lee, Jr. and Bessie Mildred Brune had three daughters: Sherry Lee, Merrilyn Ann, and Cynthia Gayle.

Benjaman and Earline had two daughters, Patsy and Susan, and one son, Grady.

Billy died in a bicycle accident when he was 13, and Jack was a pilot killed in action in WWII on October 16, 1942. Neither one had children.

I have included a Descendant Chart for my grandfather, detailing his children and grandchildren. I am enclosing a copy of my grandfather's Choctaw Roll page, as well as several pages of genealogy which is in progress for my grandfather's family. My cousin has made some corrections to his side of the family, and I learned later that my grandfather's mother, Mollie Williams Pebworth, later married John Garland in 1898. When I applied for my CDIB card, I had no information about my great-grandmother, and did not include information for her side of my grandfather's bloodline.

Annie Haynie, daughter of John Garland (but not Mollie Williams) sent the information about Mollie to my cousin Charles Pebworth. The Choctaw Nation-Indian Territory 1896 Citizens by Blood, Towson County, Book 475, lists my grandfather at age 12 with 1/2 Choctaw blood. This would include his mother's bloodline and she was probably also on this list. She was listed on the enclosed Dawes roll as deceased and non-citz. The genealogy also has some information on my grandfather's brothers, listed on the enclosed Dawes Roll, which may be helpful. I have enclosed a picture of my grandfather, Robert Lee and his wife, Beulah which was sent to my mother after my father's death. I believe the two older boys in the picture are my father and his brother Ben.

Robert Lee Pebsworth's father was John Pebsworth, born in 1835 and died in 1896 in Oklahoma. His mother was Mary (Mollie) Williams Pebsworth. She was born in 1857 and died in 1898 in Oklahoma.

Robert Lee was born 1-16-1884 in Oklahoma. He married Beulah Whitaker on 12-29-1909. She was born 4-13-1894 and died 1-26-1976 in Ft. Worth, Tx.

The Dawes Roll lists: Sam Pebsworth - Roll #1490; Robert L. Pebsworth - Roll #1491; Hugh Pebsworth - Roll #1492; James Pebsworth - Roll #1493; John Pebsworth Roll #1494; Louis Pebsworth - Roll #1495. They are listed as brothers and sons of John and Mary Pebsworth. It showed that the boys were one fourth Choctaw and both parents were deceased. The boy's ages in 1896 showed them to be: Sam - 21; Robert - 14; Hugh - 12; James - 9; John - 7; and Louis - 5.

So many times, we find that an "s" has been added or deleted from the name after the roll was taken. Usually, it is at the end of the name but in this case, it is in the middle of the name.◆◆◆◆

Clarence Perteet

Clarence Perteet

Submitted by: Vera Alene Perteet Welch, daughter

Clarence Perteet (Roll #12892), born 3-29-1902 at Flowery Mound, I.T. and died 9-26-1961 at the age of 59. He was one half Choctaw and a WWI veteran. He was a farmer, also a great fisherman and hunter. He married Mary Willie Littleton on 8-23-1923. They had seven children: Betty Lee Perteet Thrasher, born 5-12-1925; Vancy Lee Perteet McDaniel, 2-16-1927; Clarence F. Perteet, born 4-12-1929; Vera Arlene Perteet Welch, born 10-8-1931; Billy Eugene Perteet, born 8-12-1933, is deceased; Janie Sue Perteet, born 8-17-1936; Ruby Jean Perteet Fulkerson, born 5-29-1938.◆◆◆◆

Mary Peter 'Jackson' Anderson

To date, the earliest found document listing Mary Peter's, was on the 1893 Choctaw Payroll. In 1893, she was listed as age 21. She was registered as a full blood Choctaw. She resided in Jacks Fork County, and the Post Office listed for her was Tushka Homma, Indian Territory.

Mary's parents were Molsey Peter (mother) and Esicis Peter (father). They were listed as dead (actual date of death or place of residence is unknown).

Mary was a child when she was orphaned. She was raised by her uncle named Jackson. Apparently, Mary used Jackson also as her last name. She was listed as Mary Jackson on her marriage license dated September 1, 1898. She was married to Norton Joseph Anderson (Chickasaw), by Peter J. Hudson, Minister.

However, once Norton Anderson realized that Mary's legal name was Peter, he wrote the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes about the possible confusion. The letter was dated February 18th, 1901.

Norton and Mary had five children.

Maggie (Francis Margaret)	(12/13/1899 -2/2/1902)
Lejah Elijah	(12/26/1901 - 4/22/1969)
Bessie	(3/1/1904 - 12/11/1918)
Lou	(? - 12/11/1918)
Gilbert J.	(11/29/1907 - 12/16/1983)
Baby Brother	(died in 1909, close to the date of his birth)

Mary died due to complications of child birth in 1909. She was buried on the "home place" by Anderson Creek.◆◆◆◆

Ernestine Belle Pharis

My maiden name is Ernestine Belle Pharis. My father was Walter Polk Pharis, Sr. He was the father of eleven children. His first wife was a Miss. Beene. I don't know her first name, even though she was my mother's cousin. She gave birth to Ruddell Pharis and died shortly after. A few years later my father married a Miss. Fitzgerald and she had a daughter named Opal Pharis. Miss Fitzgerald died when Opal was three years old. Five years later he married my mother Lois Ann Beene. My mother had nine children.

They were:

	Born-Died
Hazel Margaret:	1922-1989
Kenneth Pat:	1924-1949
Walter P. Pharis, Jr.:	1926-1989
Darrell Ray:	1928-1931
Wanda Lee:	1930-1931
Ernestine Belle:	1932
Arvil Rex:	1935
Avis June:	1937
Billy Ray:	1940

My father died on April 7, 1941, just a few days before his sixtieth birthday. My mother died three years later. She was only forty-three years old. Hazel Margaret moved to Hugo, Oklahoma after dad died.

Mother moved to Swink, Oklahoma. Hazel Margaret married J.C, Lemmond.

Kenneth Pat was working in Benton, Arkansas and met Jewel Lee and were married. Two years later. at age 25, he was killed while working. He left a 9 month old baby boy behind with his widow.

Walter, Jr. married Ethelene and had two children, Walter Hamilton and Barbara Ann. Ethelene had a daughter, Hyleatha from her former marriage. Hyleatha was killed by her husband at age 23, leaving a three year old daughter.

I married and had a son named Michael Lane Chandler. Remarried I had Lois Anne Lichtenstein and Julia Lynn Lichtenstein. My last marriage produced Timothy George Norris.

Arvil Rex had no children.

Avis June had one son named Bobby Jordan.

Billy Ray had one daughter named Cynthia and a son named Scott

Mother and father are buried at the Swink Cemetery.

After mother died, my oldest sister, Hazel Margaret took myself, Rex, June and Billy Ray to raise. Her husband, J.C., joined the Air Force in 1942. He served in Germany and returned home in 1946. He started the Lemmond Produce Co. and was in business for thirty eight years. Hazel owned and operated the Lemmond Grocery for twenty five years. Eventually Hazel Margaret sent her younger siblings to live at the Baptist Children's Home in 1946. I graduated high school in 1951. Rex, June and Billy Ray returned to Hugo in 1952.

Billy Ray joined the Navy in 1956 at the age of sixteen years.

I currently live in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. I work through the D.H.S. as a Foster Grandparent, working through the Oklahoma City School District with handicapped children.

Rex lives in Ft. Towson with his wife Joyce and drives a truck.

June lives in Dallas, Texas with her husband Eugene.

Billy Ray lives in Hugo, Oklahoma with his wife Sandra. His daughter Cynthia lives in Ft. Towson on Bill's farm. His son Scott lives in Oklahoma City as a manager at one of the New York Bagel Shops.

My son Michael is mentally and physically retarded.

My oldest daughter Lois Anne works for a law firm and has two sons George Francis Hiney, Jr. and Brian Nicholas Hiney.

My youngest daughter Julia is married to Jim Duncan and has three children, W.W. Walker, Jr., Harold Crook, III and Jordan Duncan.

Julia is a grandmother, her oldest son W.W. has a daughter.

My father Walter Polk Pharis was a grandson of John P. Turnball. John P. is my great-grandfather, my children's great-great grandfather.

My youngest son lives in Norman, is divorced and has a son named Jeremy who lives with his mother in Tulsa.◆◆◆◆

Walter Pharis

Walter Pharis was interviewed by journalist, Hazel B. Greene on 4-29-1938 at Swink, Okla. He stated that his father was a white man, born in Mississippi, no date, died in 1889 and is buried in the Goodland Mission Cemetery. The Goodland Mission later became the Goodland Orphanage.

Walter was born 4-15-1881 near where Grant, Okla. is today. Grant is near Hugo. John P. Turnbull was his grandfather, a full blood Choctaw, and his grandmother (Harriet Willard Turnbull) was part Choctaw. He stated that he didn't know just how much Choctaw he was but he enrolled as one-quarter.

When Walter's parents died, his grandparents raised him. He and a brother, Turner, were two of nineteen orphans they raised. Another orphan girl was Belle Wilson, wife of Johnny Wilson. He was one of the noted Wilson brothers of Towson County whose father, John Wilson, built the old water mill on Clear Creek southwest of Valliant.

The way they got Belle was at a big camp meeting

Left to right: Opal Pharis (age 16) holding Wanda Lee; Lois Ann holding Darrell Ray; WalterPharis, Jr., standing; Walter Pharis Sr., kneeling; Pat and Hazel. Taken at Chickasaw, Okla. in 1931.

which they use to have at the Goodland Mission. They would go prepared to spend two to three weeks there. Grandma Turnbull was there at one of the meetings when she saw an old Choctaw woman with the prettiest baby she had ever seen. She asked the old woman for the baby and she said she could have her. When Grandma got ready to leave the next morning, she went back to the old woman and said: "Well, if you are going to give me the baby, you had better begin bundling up her clothes". Grandma still thought she was joking but she bundled up the baby's clothes and gave her the baby. After Belle was married and had several children, her mother visited her but Belle said she seemed like a stranger to her.

Walter went to school at Armstrong Academy then attended the Spencer Academy until it burned the last time. Walter stated that the fire was so horrible that he didn't want to talk about it. After that he attended Jones Academy but didn't graduate. I quit at the eighth grade which is equivalent to the tenth grade now. My grandfather Turnbull was a Presbyterian minister so naturally I was raised up in the Presbyterian Church. We needed other pastimes besides church so, sometimes, we would have nice dances or parties. When I was on vacation from school, I would ride a horse and run after cattle and wild horses, some times. There were times that we would pen wild horses for Dr. Miller, Judge Usrey, Sam Willard or for Bill Self. I was happy on a horse and spent a lot of time on the ranch of Johnny and Belle Wilson because we rode after cattle every day and that was life. We took a branding iron and a lunch tied on the saddle then start out in the woods, across the prairie or wherever we might find calves that were not marked.

I lived with my grandparents until the death of my grandfather then grandmother and I made our home with Johnny Wilson all of the time after I was out of school. We used to go and try to explore the witch holes down south of Swink where they use to say the old town of Doaksville was but the holes were too deep and dangerous. They were said to be bottomless and we were afraid of them.

Grandmother use to make social calls around Rose Hill and would take me along when I was little. She was a very aristocratic old lady, tall and stately with patrician features --- She was a Willard. Her father was quarter master clerk at the old Fort Towson and was an own first cousin to the noted educator, Frances E. Willard.

◆◆◆◆

Tobe B. Phillips

Submitted by: Evelyn Ruth (Phillips) Samelson

Tobe Phillips was born January 7, 1877 and had an intermarriage Roll #226. Annie (Wilson) Phillips was born December 2, 1880 and was enrolled with #3267.

Tobe Phillips married Annie Wilson with seven children born to this union. All of their children except Mitchell and Evelyn were original enrollees:

Dora Glenna (Phillips) Parham, Born 11/03/1899
Julia Margaret (Phillips) Palmer, Born 02/14/1901
Jeff Phillips, Born 03/03/1902
Minnie Lee (Phillips) Brinkley, Born 05/08/1904
Leola (Phillips) Potts, Born 08/30/1905
Mitchell Phillips, Born 11/27/1906
Evelyn Ruth (Phillips) Samelson, Born 01/12/1908

My mother's people died when she was a young girl and had one brother who was a year or two older than her. At the age of ten years, my mother was completely alone and lived with anyone that would take her in around Goodwater and that area.

My mother's only brother was Willie Wilson, whom we called Uncle Bill. He was born November 23, 1874 and was enrolled, also. The only thing I know about my grandparents was a Grandpa named Willie Wilson which my brother was named after. All of us were born east of Idabel. One of my sisters went to school at Wheelock, also Redland and I attended school at Redland and Brinkley.

We lived on a farm and I never moved in my entire life until I married. Mother made all of our clothes and we had plenty to eat. Mama and Dad worked hard to raise lots of sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, cane for making molasses and corn for hominy. They also raised hogs and cows so we had plenty of meat, milk and butter. Mama canned vegetables and fruit. She made lots of jelly and jams to feed us during the winter months. Times were very hard during the 1920's, but we didn't sit down and wait for someone to give us food.

Before I was born, mama's health was bad and she was in the Hospital at Texarkana when I was a baby. She came home but they could not get any women to come and do housework, take care of me and the other children. They found a man to come and take over the big job until I was two years old.

I could tell you, if I knew how to put it in words, what a hard time my Mama had when she was a little girl left alone. My grandpa was killed by two white men. They tried to make him tell where he buried his money, but he did not tell them.

Aunt Esther said she used to cook lots of food for Jessie James and his boys to eat when they were running from the law. ◆◆◆◆

Sissie (Bernice) Pitchlynn

Sissie (Bernice) Pitchlynn

Submitted By: Richard F. and Pauline L. Bryan

Sissie Pitchlynn Bryan (Roll #6102) was born 3-11-1902 to Ellington Paul and Agnes (Wright) Pitchlynn. She was born at Albion, I.T. and her parents originated from Wade Co., I.T. She had twin siblings who died early in childhood. The names and dates are unknown. Sissie was orphaned as a young girl and was cared for by relatives and guardians until she was old enough to care for herself.

She attended a Catholic school in Antlers and Tuskahoma Female Academy, Tuskahoma, both in Oklahoma, also Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Ks.

She married Dick Y. Bryan at Van Buren, Ar. on 9-8-1924 and they lived in Wister, Ok., Ft. Smith, Ar., Mena, Ar., Idabel, Ok., Snow, Ok. and Talihina, Ok. spending most of their life in Talihina, Ok.

She was employed by the Talihina Indian Hospital, in Talihina, Ok. as a nursing assistant. She enjoyed crocheting and other handwork, gardening and preserving food for the family. She also made most of her own clothing. Sissie was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an active member of the Eastern Star in Talihina.

There were 5 sons born to Sissie and Dick. They were: Richard Paul, born 9-7-1925, George Huston, born 8-8-1927, James Walter, born 1-9-1935, Billy Joe, born 2-16-1932 and died one year later on 2-16-1933, also Crawford John, born 6-5-1935.

Grandchildren: Richard Michael Bryan, born 12-11-1948, James Scott Bryan, born 2-23-1952, Linda Kay Bryan Benz, born 9-23- 1962, Karen Ann Bryan Young Johnston, born 9-25-1948, Steven Craig Bryan, born 9-30-1949, Richard Alan Bryan, born 9-8-1952, Janice Marie Bryan, born 10-17-1954, Patricia Ann Bryan Flynn, born 3-15-1951, David Wayne Bryan, born 6-15-1952, Melissa Bryan Miller, born 9-20-1958, Laurinda Sue Bryan Duncan and Rebecca Lee Byran Crook, born 6-9-1960, Peter Allen Bryan, born 1-5- 1963 and Summer Elizabeth Bryan, born 3-26-1978.

Great grandchildren: Elizabeth Marie Bryan, Ellen Michelle Bryan, Emily Melissa Bryan, Michael Paul Bryan, Stephanie Lee Benz, Nicole Elizabeth Benz, Elizabeth Jeanette Young, Darren Jeffery Young, Matthew Benson Bryan, Sarah Cody Bryan, Mary Kristen Bryan, Adam Thomas Bryan, Timothy Bryan Flynn, Amber Miller, Autumn Miller, Nicole Duncan, Collette Duncan and Lauren Bryan.

Sissie had an uncle, Crawford John Anderson, who was a member of the Light Horsemen.◆◆◆◆

Pitchlynn-Sittel

Submitted by: Nowassa Schofield

Sorry it's taken so long to get all the records on my grandparents and on Mother and Dad. Mother's father was Fritz Sittel a white man and her mother was Melvina Pitchlynn Sittel. There were eight living children from this marriage. I found grandmother's roll no 13908 and all the children's. Uncle Edward's No 13909 Uncle William's No. 13910 My Mother's No. 13911 Aunt Lottie's No 13912 Aunt Josie's No. 13913 Uncle Fritz Jr No. 13914 Uncle Farish's No 13915 and Uncle Melvin's No 13916. My Great Grandfather William B. Pitchlynn according to a court case in the Chickasaw records CKN #3 William B. Pitchlynn married Elsie the daughter of She-Mo-Ti-Ci-Cha and they had three children. William B. Pitchlynn was politically active in the tribe and a lot of history is in his family. This William B. Pitchlynn and Elsie were the parents of my grandmother Melvina Pitchlynn Sittel. There is a file I believe at the University Western History Library on Sittel's. In some way Sittel and William B Pitchlynn were involed in founding the town of McAlester and one of their oldest residents, Peter P. Pitchlynn was my great grandfathers uncle and served as Chief of the Choctaws from 1864 to 1866. He moved to Eagletown in 1834 and opened a large plantation on the east bank of the Mountain Fork River near his brother-in-law. Calvin Howell. He was active in Choctaw government and had a part in creating all the Choctaw constitutions. He was the major author of the Choctaw National Educational Act of 1842 which established a national school system. Peter P. Pitchlynn represented the Choctaws in Washington for almost a quarter of a century. He died there and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery. I'm sorry I can't remember or find more information. Mother didn't always write things down, and she and dad have been dead a long time and I can't remember as good as I used to. For the life of me I can't find my brother's or my roll no. any place. I remember mother saying she had to take time to get my brother Farish registered before they stop enrolling the children. My parents had seven children. Six boys and me. James my older brother I can't remember the year he was born it seems he was 3 years older then I, is deceased. My birthday is March 23 1919. Farish born 1921 now deceased. Estul born 1924 now deceased. Thomas born 1928 lives in Van Buren Ark. Omer born 1932 now deceased. Leonard born 1934 lives in Los Angeles. I worked for Bank of America for 40 years. Retired in 1985. My husband Jim and I belong to the First Methodist Church in El Centro. I sang in the choir nearly 40 years. I'm active in club work. I have been in Eastern Star nearly 50 years. Was Worthy Matron in 1970. In 1989 was the Deputy Grand Matron of California. In 1992 was the Grand Page to the Worthy Grand Matron of California Order of the Eastern Star. I am a Past Worthy High Priestess of the Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem. I'm still active in both clubs, and hold the office of Chaplain in both Star and Shrine. So I would say I have had a good and full life. Since I was mother's only girl, mother taught me to keep house, cook, sew and as she loved gardening I learned to enjoy gardening as she did. Mother did the sewing in our family and as I got older, I made my own cloths with her help. Mother did beautiful needle work and she taught me how. We canned together made pies, cakes, cookies, etc. You mentioned time back then and now. When I started to work at the bank back then, my salary was 75.00 a month.While still at home growing up sometimes mother would have me buy a loaf of bread as a treat she would say. Then a loaf of bread was 10 cents. Mother always made our bread so I guess she thought we would enjoy a change. As another treat she had me buy a gallon of buttermilk on Sundays for us to drink. A gallon then was 15 cents. Now when I buy a qt. it's 1.50. I remember dad bought a new car back then and he had a fit because he had to pay 350.00 dollars. My brothers and I went to school in Holtville. This is the first town you come to after crossing the sand dunes from Yuma Arizona. I went to Business college and started to work for the bank. I married Roger E, Hollingsworth a Captain in the Sheriff's Office. We had two children. Marsha Ann Hollingsworth Clark, Born Dec. 29 1946 and Roger Eugene Hollingsworth born Oct. 24 1948, who also followed in his father's line of business. Their father passed away in 1966 and in 1969 I married Jim Schofield a business man in El Centro who owned Schofield Photography Studio. My daughter has one child. A girl Renee Cherie Clark. She's 27 years old and is going to college in Champaign University, in Illinois and is working on her doctor's degree in music. I know this doesn't sound like much information, wish I could give more. As I look back I used to say to mother, you should sit down and just write whatever comes to your mind, when you were young mother. I'II help you, but we never took the time and that is sad. This part is something I think you might enjoy. When my father decided to move to California, his brother uncle Clarence said he would like to come. So he and aunt Florence started packing for the big move. Dad went to town and bought a Model T Ford to drive on the trip. He had never driven a car before, so mother wouldn't ride with him nor let my brother or me. We three rode: in the covered wagon uncle Clarence drove. We had a horse and a couple of cows tied to the back of the wagon. Mother said we must have made 9 or 10 miles a day. They would stop off along the way before dark, and mother and aunt Florence would fix dinner then we settled down for the night. Finally we came to Yuma and crossed the river into California. For centuries there had been no sign of life or trail across the huge sand hills of the Imperial Valley desert, except occasionally an animal tract, sometimes a footprint or the bone of an escapee from the Yuma Prison. All signs covered by sand at the first breeze of the desert wind. These sand hills were skirted by travelers all fearing the thirst of the desert land, dreading the burden of crossing the drifting sand. This desert route was for many years known as the Road of the Devil. For years these sand hills swayed the engineers deciding a route to be used to bring water to the Valley. Then in 1912 Mr. Boyd a supervisor from Holtville convinced the other supervisors that a brush road across the dunes would be feasible and the first attempt at conquering the isolated desert begun. The brush road was soon covered and lost, a victum of the moving sand. In 1913 the supervisors at Boyd's request asked the state Highway commission to include a road from El Centro to Yuma in the state's system. They accepted. This first road was made of 2" x 12' planks nailed to cross-ties making a track 25 inches wide for wheel. The single car road was seven miles long with turnouts or double sections placed at 1000 foot intervals to permit cars to pass. In 1915 the planks had all been laid and the plank road was ready. In 1917 the road was replanked and lasted till 1926. In 1926 it was replaced again by a two lane paved road. Now the freeways follows the same route. Over fifty years the sand dunes of Imperial Valley were discussed with awe and a trip across was a matter of flirting with death. But today? Today the sand dunes anyone in Imperial valley will stop and talk about beauty of the sand dunes. The road today as of old has frequent turn-outs but for motorist to pull off the busy traveled road and marvel at the beauty all around. sections of the old plank road are still there. Twisted and torn mute evidences of a way of travel past, and gone. This old twisted and torn plank road is the road we came over when my parents came from Oklahoma to California.◆◆◆◆

Beulah Viola Platt

Beulah Viola Platt

Submitted by: Elizabeth Ann (Taylor) Nored, daughter

Beulah Platt (Roll # NB1210) was born to Benjamiin Franklin and Elizabeth Frances (Ellis) Platt on 1-25-1904. She was born at Mayers, I.T. where she lived all of her life until the death of her husband, Stewart Sampson Taylor. Then, in July of 1967, she moved into Antlers where she lived until her death at 90 years. She died 2-13-1994.

Beulah Viola raised 3 step-children and she had 5 of her own. The step children, 2 boys and 1 girl, were older than her children. They are Stewart Sampson, Gertrude Lou and Clyde Eugene Taylor. Her own children are Frances Viola, Lucille Fern, Richard Thomas, Elizabeth Ann and Buddy Harold Taylor. All are still living.

Beulah was allotted land in the Choctaw Nation in the amount of 159.98 acres on 8-31-1905. I have all of the documents that show where the land was located. It was commissioned by the Five Civilized Tribes. I, also, have 3 checks issued to Elizabeth F. Platt from the Interior of Indian Bureau in Muskogee, Ok. These checks are in the amount of $1.04 for check #688,309; $.83 for check #711,281 and $1.04 for check #711,371. They are dated in 1926 and were never signed or cashed by her. I have Beulah's land agreement which states that it was given by the Choctaws and Chickasaw Nation. It was recorded in Book 33, page 249. I also have Beulah's birth enrollment that was given to her mother by the Dept. of the Interiors. I have my grandmother Elizabeth (Ellis) Platt's marriage license, also, my mother's marriage certificate and oddly enough, they were both married in Paris, Texas.

My mother has a sister, Sadie (Platt) Ogle, still living. She lives in Fresno, Calif. My mother has two roll numbers because she was enrolled twice and the BIA uses the second enrollment which cut her blood line in half, from one half to one fourth.

Beulah went to school at Mayers, from the first through the eight grade. All of her children attended school and graduated from high school there. She enjoyed watching her children play in sports. Her hobbies was embroidering and quilting.

See Elizabeth Frances Ellis for more information on the family. ◆◆◆◆

Winnie Katherine Pope 1902-1995
"A Proud Choctaw Mother"
Choctaw Roll No. 8629

Winnie (Pope) Gibson

Winnie K. Pope, an original enrollee, was born on June 16, 1902 to Gilbert and Lucy Sam Pope near Bugtussle, a small community north of McAlester, Okla. She was the oldest of four children. She and her younger brother walked several miles to a little school on the top of a hill, south of Bugtussle, called Mountain Boomer. Mrs. Fannie Ross was her teacher, then later Gloria Russell. Their home was on Fish Creek and she had many good memories while they lived there. She remembered the large orchard. Her mother, two sisters, baby brother and a cousin are buried on the old home place.

When she was only nine years old her mother passed away then one year later her father passed away. She remembered her father was buried at night, as they had funerals at night time then. All of the children went to live with their grandmother, Fannie Willis Sam, on a farm near Richville, Okla. which was called Cherry Dale at that time. Her grandmother had five holstein cows, two big dogs, turkeys, chickens, geese and hogs. While living there she learned to milk cows and her grandma made butter and sold it to people in Krebs, Okla. Since she was the oldest she got to go to town with her grandma to deliver the butter. She remembered her grandma always bought her a small can of Garret snuff each time they went to Krebs. Back then it must have been a treat.

Her Uncle Ace Sam farmed the land there. They raised corn, peanuts and big-big sweet potatoes. Her Aunt Lois lived there too and she played an accordian. She was a good cook and done all the cooking. They had lots of pies and cakes and she cooked chicken and pork for their Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners. They only got to stay with her a short while as they lived too far from a school. They lived with a Indian family by the name of York for awhile and went to Bugtussle school.

Her uncle John and aunt Lizzie Perteet got guardianship of all of the children when she was 12 years old. They got all of their schooling at Bugtussle. Her teachers there was Charlie and Lottie Ross and Walter Gregg. Two of her schoolmates were the Honorable Carl Albert and Bill Anderson. This was in the year of 1914. She was 12 years old and Carl and Bill were six. They always enjoyed the Bugtussle school reunions, as my mother always got the gift for being the oldest student there. She learned to play the organ by herself and they had Sunday school and church in the school building and she played the organ for them. Bill Anderson told her at one of the reunions that she taught him the only tune he could play on the piano. He played it for us. When Mama was twelve years old, Carl Albert and Bill Anderson were 6 years old, a photographer took a picture of the whole Bugtussle school. That picture is hanging on a wall in the Governor's Mansion in Oklahoma City.

When she was seventeen years old she quit school and married Adam Gibson, Nov. 2, 1919. Carl Albert helped with the horse and buggy in getting Judge Brown out to Bugtussle where he married them. They were married in her aunt and uncle's living room. Their first home was a small wooden frame house East of Bugtussle where their first child was born. Her 160 alloted acres was where McAlester Lake is now. Her uncle John helped build a home there and they made one crop when they had to move because of the lake. They were given 160 acres of allotted land near Arpelar, Okla.

They were blessed with five daughters and one son, eighteen grand- children, thirty two great-grandchildren and thirteen great-great-grand children.

Our mother was a blessed mother, hard worker and help-mate to our father. She never cut her hair and always combed her own hair. I never saw her in a pair of pants and she never went to a dentist. I never heard her complain of a tooth-ache and she pulled her own teeth that needed pulled. She still had some of her original teeth at age 93 when she went to be with the Lord.

She cooked and washed clothes for at least two hired-men along for her family. Our dad farmed several acres and these men worked for room and board. I can remember carrying water from the creek on wash day and we'd fill the big black wash kettle and build a fire under it. When the water got hot she would cut lye soap up and put it in with the white clothes. She would wash all day on a rub-board. When she got through washing she would use that soapy water to scrub our floors. They raised their own hogs for meat and lard. She made lye soap with the kracklings. During the depression years, like everyone else, they had a rough time. She would can everything our dad could raise in the garden. She had such a big heart if she saw a neighbor was having a rougher time than we were , she would share her canned food. She used a treddle sewing machine to sew for us five girls. She taught each of us to sew. She was truthful and honest about everything and always taught us to be, too. You never heard her talk about her neighbor or anyone, unless it was something good.

When our parents retired they spent a lot of their time on the lakes fishing. She loved to fish. She caught a 'gar' one day and it scared her. She thought it was a small alligator and couldn't take it off her hook.

She lived twenty-three years longer than our dad and she lived alone She wasn't afraid living alone and several times she would open her door to people who had car trouble and needed to use the phone. I remember about ten or twelve years before she passed away, she was in her kitchen getting ready for bed when she heard someone trying to get into her house through the living room window. She had her doors locked and shades pulled. This man was crawling in the window and was half way in and she raised the shade and curtain and politely asked what he was doing. He said he was looking for "Mable" and wanted to know her name. She said 'Winnie' and there is no Mable living there. He backed out and left in an old truck. I know her guardian angel was taking care of her. She never got scared or tried to call any of the children but went outside and put the screen back on the window. She didn't know until morning that he had cut the telephone wires. We never knew who the man was. She always felt safe and was satisfied living there alone.

About two months before her death, she had a real good dream about our dad. He had appeared in the door and told her to hurry and get everything ready because he was going to come back after her. She laughed when she told the dream and said "I'm ready to go". The next whole month beautiful blue birds flew around her house and into the glass in her storm door in the living room. Then they would try the kitchen window and back storm door. They bothered her as she would have us tape newspaper over the glass to discourage them. Surely the good Lord was trying to tell us something through those birds. The evening of July 20, 1995 was a sad, sad day for all the children and grandchildren as nearly all of them were at the hospital when she left. I remember it was storming with thunder and lightening and just as she was leaving us it all quit, the clouds broke and one of the nurses took some that was there to the window and showed them the prettiest rainbow in the sky.

We can't say enough good about our mother as she had such a hard up-bringing. During her life she saw the telephone come in, also the radio, TV, wringer washer, electricity, automatic washer & dryer, icebox, refrigerater, gas cook stove & heater, penicillin and a lot of other things. A nickel would buy a big hamburger, bottle of pop, make a phone call, mail a letter and get two 1 cent post cards. It didn't take much to make her happy and everyone loved her. She was a devoted christian lady and loved to go to Sunday school and church. She treated all of her children equal and remembered every child, grandchild, & gr-grandchild's birthday with a card and three dollars. We miss her so much but we all have such wonderful memories of her.

Children: Caldonia (Gibson) Choate, born 9-20-1920; Anna (Gibson) Smith, born 12-20-1921 Ada (Gibson) Lusk, born 4-4-1924; Viola (Gibson) Blevins, born 2-24-1926; Jim Gibson, born 9-4-1927; Clara (Gibson) Blevins, born 8-18-1929.

Grand Children: Edwin Choate, born 2-1-1940; Russell Choate, born 2-10-1955; Carol Smith Clark, born 6-27-1945; Randolph Smith, born 4-14-1947; Phillip Ray Smith, born 4-3-1948; Linda Lusk Cox, born 8-23-1944; Judith Lusk, born 1-17-1946; Stanley Lusk, born 9-12-1947; Robert Lusk, born 4-21-1961 Kathleen Blevins Falkenstein, born 1-29-1946; Gary Blevins, born 10-22-1953; James David Gibson, born 9-9-1951; Patricia Gibson Smith born 8-17-1954; Debra Gibson Workman, born 9-13-1957; Althea Gibson Johnson, born 10-18-1958; Regina Blevins Steele, born 1-31-1955; Deanna Blevins Wilson, born 8-19-1959; Joan Blevins, born 11-1-1951.

Winnie Katherine Pope:
Sketch "Choctaw Woman-80 yrs."
by Charles Banks Wilson McAlester, Okla.

Great Grandchildren: Cynthia Choate, Vanessa Clark, Carl Melton Clark, Misty Smith, Monica Smith, Daniel Smith, Connie Cox Miller, Christie Cox Halzinger, Jeanna Lusk, Douglas Lusk, Chrystal Lusk, Rickey Hill, Walter Blevins, Jessica Blevins, Jim David Gibson, Jana Gibson, Angelia Gibson, Christopher Lampkin, Randy Lampkin, Casey Lampkin, Leticia Workman, Tabitha Workman, Dixie Johnson Regan, Daniel Johnson, Melissa Johnson, Kendall Steele, Nathan Steele, DeLana Wilson, Randell Wilson, Loni Blevins Romaine.

Great-Great-Grandchildren: Brandi Hankey, Nicole Hankey, Danielle Hankey, Kennith Miller, Dennis Halzinger 11, Cassandra Linn Halzinger, Kyle

Wehba, Ryan Lusk, Amber Hill, Stephanie Hill, Stacey Hill, Gary Dwayne Romaine, Sierra Arizona Romaine.◆◆◆◆

Forbes Benton Potts (Roll #6908)

Submitted By: Marcella Webster, granddaughter

Forbes Benton Potts and wife, Ada Bell (Merchant) Potts

Forbes Benton Potts, an original enrollee, was my grandfather. He was born 11-20-1862 and married Ada Bell Merchant in Wister, I.T. on 3-2-1897. She was a Mississippi Choctaw. Their children were 3 boys and 3 girls. Two sons died at an early age, Forbes John, as a baby and Ellis Harold at 17 years of age. Willie Arthur, Florence Elizabeth and twins, Martha Ann and Margaret Jane. They lived in the Howe area until moving to their allotted land in Buffalo Valley, Ok.

Forbes was an indian minister, lighthorseman, a member of the Choctaw Council and a farmer. He provided for his family in abundance from the land. I always enjoyed my visit to see my grandfather because I had plenty to eat. He took me in the wagon and back to church service or to hawl water from the spring. He also sat me on his knees and sang "Ride a Horse".

Forbes died in 1938 and is buried in the family (Potts) cemetery which is an acre of land on the homeplace which is owned by the children of Margaret. Memorial services are celebrated traditionally the fourth Sunday of May. I wish I knew more about my grandfather's early life but we let our heritage slip by. ◆◆◆◆

Allie Potts

Submitted by: Bessie Wall

Allie Potts was born at Yanush, I.T. in 1886. At the time of her birth, Yanush was known as 'Ole Green Hill Community'. Allie married Thomas Henry Wall and there were 13 children born to this union.

Napolean, born March-1903, deceased.
Bertha Ann, born September 1904.
Evelyn, born October 1907, deceased
Agnes, no date available, deceased.
Henry, born August 1908, died in service-World War II.
Bessie Wall, born March-11-1910.
Christine, born May 1912, deceased.
Lois, born August 1917, deceased.
David & twin, born September 1919, twin died before named.
Zorabelle. born April 1921.
Ada Belle, born October 1923, deceased.
Delora, born December 1925.

I, Bessie Wall, am single because I've been too busy working. I enjoy reading, writing family memorabilia, stamp collecting and reading the Bible.

In the late forties and fifties, I was an employee of the Indian Hospital and the State TB Hospital in Talihina, Okla. where I was promoted into nursing service by the Medical Director of the hospital. In 1955, I went to Dallas where I was an employee of the Baylor Medical Center for 17 years. So here I am-all tracks lead to the mountains, living on the Choctaw Nation Compound.

Our family lived in the county always. In my early days, I remember walking one and one half to two miles to school. My brother Henry was a brother first, a friend, a protector and a boss. We always talked, laughed and cried together some times. My two older sisters attended FHA and my oldest brother was away at school. So, Papa talked to Henry and I about helping with chores, like going for the cows before milking time. We carried wood for the cook stove and helped Mama with the cooking. Being left handed, I kept my distance from work so I wouldn't hinder the smallest detail.

Mama taught us well in sewing, cooking and keeping house. I learned a lot in 4-H, also. I learned to hem flour sacks into tea towels among many other things. I attended schools at Wheelock, Tuskahoma and Chiloco

Bessie Wall, daughter of Allie (Potts) Wall and Thomas Henry Wall.

Academies in Oklahoma. I remember all three schools with admiration and respect for the teachers.

I remember the Tuskahoma Female Academy well. It was a beautiful brick, native stone and wood trim three story building. It housed employees, students, class rooms, music room, kitchen, dining room, bath rooms and a small candy store. The Home Economics building was only a few steps away. The dairy barn was a large building and there were hay barns. O.A. Wright was school superintendent while I was there which was 1923-1926. His family lived there and they had a son, Maxwell, who attended school with us.

I was there when the Academy burned. It was a sad time for young girls but no one was hurt. Ethel Jackson and I was in charge of the smaller girls and we slept on the fourth floor with them. The night the Academy burned, we had our charges in bed when we were alerted about the fire. Ethel and I quickly helped the little ones dress. Ethel stood just outside of the side door in protection of the children as they came out onto the fire escape. I was inside, looking under beds and in closets to make sure they were all out. Finally, Ethel and I followed the little students down the fire escape. I jumped to the ground from the last three steps and as soon as I hit the ground, the escape came tumbling down. I kept running to help Ethel wrap the children in blankets and stayed with them.

Every time, I think of Tuskahoma burning on that cold night in December, I think of Frank Ishawood who was driving by and noticed the blaze around the chimney flue. He drove back to Tuskahoma and alerted the people. We were taken into the homes of the people in and around Tuskahoma. Two days later, the eight grade students were transferred to Wheelock Academy near Millerton, Ok. That was where about eight of us from the eight grade went.

I remember Supt. O.A. Wright saying, "Not one young lady in here who cannot achieve what you want to be."

There is so much more to be said for each of the schools that helped so many of the Choctaw children in getting their education plus learning so many more things. I am not an original enrollee but several in my family was so I felt that I could give an insight to the lifetime of my family plus some other things that affected many other original enrollees.

Chief Hollis Roberts, you have thrown yourself in many paths for the Choctaw people and may the lord ever guide you to better programs. Thanks to your family for sharing a husband. father and grandfather with a whole tribe. ◆◆◆◆

Ida Katherine Pusley

Information given by Ida Katherine in 1994 and a daughter, Clara Mae Braswell.

Ida Katherine (Roll #9435) was born to Lyman (Roll #9433) and Lizzie Pusley (Roll #9434). Lyman died 9-11-1940 at age 93 and is buried at Gerty, Ok. Lizzie died 8-31-1946 at the age of 76 and is buried at Gerty also. Ida married Willie Raydon who was born in 1876, passed away on 4-8-1926 and was buried at Calvin beside his father, John D. Raydon. Ida departed this world on September 21, 1995, at the age of 101 years, 1 month and 26 days. She was laid to rest beside her husband, at Calvin, Ok. Ida had touched the lives of so many, many people during her lifetime and always remembered as such a sweet, helpful and caring person.

Ida Katherine (Pusley) Raydon celebrated her 100th birthday on July 24, 1994. Wesley and Charleen Samuels hosted a big party for her at the Choctaw Nation Arrowhead Resort and Gaming Center, Canadian, Ok. where it sets overlooking Lake Eufaula. She had family and friends from all across the United States to attend the big celebration. Wesley was the Choctaw tribal councilman of District 11 and emceed the party.

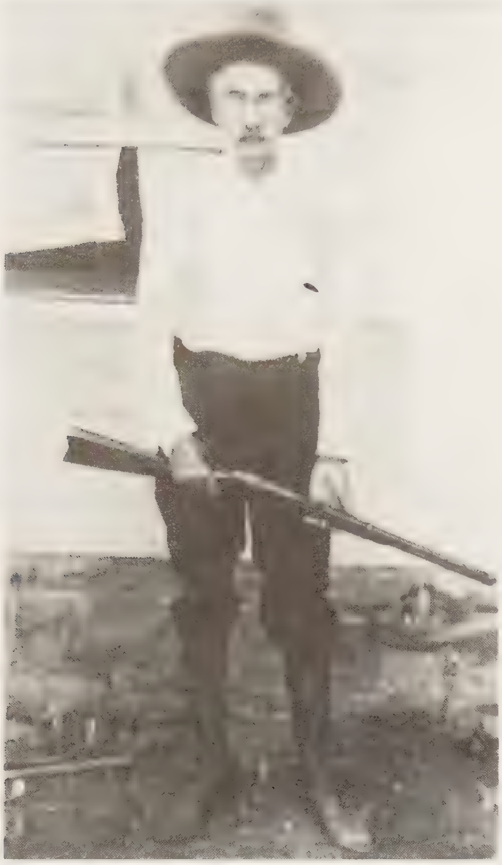
Ida received plaques and letters of congratulations from Chief Hollis E. Roberts; President Bill & Hillary Clinton; Governor David Walters; Honorable Carl Albert; Senator Gene Stipe; Lt. Governor Jack Mildren; Senator David Boren; Rep. Bill Brewster; Senator Don Nickles; Sheriff Don Hass; Police Chief Dale Nave; Mayor Dale Covington; City Manager Randy Green; District Attorney Don Roberts, also Clark and Wanda Bass from First National Bank. A 'money tree' holding one hundred $1.00 bills was presented by Wesley and Charleen.

Ida had received congratulations from three presidents, President Ronald Reagan; President George Bush and President Bill Clinton. She had been made an Honorary Lt. Governor; Honorary District Attorney; Honorary Sheriff and Honorary Chief of Police.

The following is a story of her life, written by Charleen Samuels and read at her party.

Ida Katherine Raydon

One hundred years ago today was the eve of the



Lyman Pusley, Choctaw Executioner

birth of a full blood Choctaw baby girl. So on July 25, 1894, Ida Katherine Pusley was born to Lyman and Lizzie Pusley, as Ida tells it, "out on a hill" north of Hartshorne.

Her father's relatives came to Indian Territory over "The Trail of Tears" where they started a new life and rearing a family.

Ida remembers growing up in that area, helping carry water from the creek for their cooking, washing and bathing except for those that may have bathed in the creek. Then there was floors to be scrubbed and clothes to be ironed with those old "sad" irons. There was no air conditioning for the summer heat plus wood to be carried, for cooking and for heating the house during the severe winters.

As Ida was growing up, her dad was the deputy district sheriff and was often gone, tracking down criminals or escorting them to Ft. Smith or other places. She can remember that there were many coyotes and wolves out in the country where they lived and they didn't have any screens on the windows but her mother always gave them a feeling of security when their father was away.

These are some of the things she remembers about growing up in the "good ole days" which to her were not such "good ole days". She remarked a few days ago that she would not like to go back and relive those "good ole days".

Later, Ida met and married Albert W. Raydon at Gerty. Three children were born to this union of two daughters and one son. They were Mary, Clara Mae and Clarence. Mary did not have any children but Clara Mae had three boys while Robert was the father of two daughters and two sons, making seven (7) grandchildren for Ida. These grandchildren raised eleven (11) great grandchildren for Ida and she is blessed with two great, great grandchildren.

Ida had three sisters, Evelena Pusley Hayes, Bertha Pusley Dunn and Minnie Pusley Harris, also two brothers, Frank and Smallwood plus one half brother John, who was born in 1872 at Krebs, I.T.

Ida's dad, Lyman was the district deputy sheriff at Wilburton at the time of the last execution of a Choctaw under Tribal law. This was Silas Lewis who had once been a sheriff of his county and requested that Lyman Pusley do the execution so he was designated for this. The execution took place at the old seat of justice south of Wilburton on November 5, 1894. Ida was only 3 1/2 months old at that time but her half brother was a former member of the U.S.Indian Police and witnessed the execution. Ida remembers hearing her dad telling of keeping Silas in their home, handcuffed to the bed at night but he finally turned him loose to spend his last days as he wanted but was told to be back on his execution day, which he did.

The Pusley's and the Raydon's lived for many years around Gerty and Calvin, owning a cafe in Calvin and known well in their community.

Ida has worked all of her life, from carrying water from the creek, helping with the cooking and washing clothes plus helping to take care of her siblings. Then she went on to take care of a husband and raising a family plus helping with the family cafe. Later, she clerked in a neighborhood grocery and worked as a packer for the Hale-Halsell Grocery Company in McAlester. In the later years, she supplemented her income by baby sitting along with quilting and crocheting. She still spends much of her time quilting and crocheting for her family and enjoyment of keeping her hands busy.

She spent most of her lifetime in this area but she always found time to travel back and forth to California to visit family.

Ida now lives in Blevins Rest Home in McAlester where she is always smiling and ready to talk and visit with all of her family and friends that come by to see her. She has many, many friends which she treasures dearly and she seldom misses church on Sundays.

Ida has a daughter, Clara Mae Braswell of McAlester, a sister, Minnie Harris of McAlester and a daughter-in-law, Esther Raydon of California, that are still living along with seven (7) grandchildren, eleven (11) great grandchildren, two great, great grandchildren plus nineteen nephews and nieces. Besides these, she has many, many in-laws and friends that love her.

She has seen and been a big part of many, many changes in her lifetime, still full of life, smiles and friendliness so I feel that "Ida Katherine Raydon" should be a great inspiration to each and every one of us, especially members of the great Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

I would like to declare this as the eve to "Ida Katherine (Pusley) Raydon Day".

Ida's family as of today - July 25, 1994

Daughter:
  Clara Mae Braswell

Grandchildren and spouses:
  Thomas and Shirley Braswell
  Albert and Loretta
  Robert Raydon and Diana Braswell
  Linda Sue Raydon and Jerry Toenyes
  Diane Raydon and Frank Bradham
  Allen Raydon
  David Raydon

Great grandchildren and spouses:
  Ryan and Christina Braswell
  Cheryl (Braswell) and Jimmy Wagner
  Albert Braswell Jr.
  Dwayne and Wilman Braswell
  Becky (Braswell) and Brian La Grave
  Chris Braswell
  Justin Toenyes
  Jamie Bradham
  Marlie Bradham
  Kendall Raydon
  Heather Raydon

Great, great grandchildren:
  Stephanie Wagoner
  Stacey Wagoner

Sister:
  Minnie Harris

Daughter-in-law:
  Esther Raydon ◆◆◆◆

Annie Belle (Quinton) McDonald

Annie Belle (Quinton) McDonald

Submitted By: Annie Belle (Quinton) McDonald

My name is Annie Belle McDonald, I was born November 8, 1903, 3 1/2 miles from Featherston, Oklahoma. My maiden name was Quinton, my Indian Roll #1226.

My father was Joel Quinton, born June 14, 1873 in Arkansas, his Indian Roll #8783. My mothers name was Katie Quinton, her maiden name was Sloan. She was born April 16, 1873 in Texarkana. Joel and Katie had ten children.

1. Georgie Leach Reese, born 1890, died in 1935.
2. Elizabeth Quinton Rebalkin, born December 4, 1894, died in 1993.
3. Samuel Edward Quinton, born October 17, 1896, died in 1976.
4. Lillie Quinton Lynch Hughes, born February 16, 1898, died in 1972.
5. Myrtle Quinton Brown, born September 9, 1901, Indian Roll #1495, still living in Lake Isabella, California.
6. Ruben Quinton, born February 15, 1905, died in 1920.
7. Luther Quinton, born November 11, 1907, died in 1968.
8. Sunny Ouinton Van Brink, born May 9, 1912, died in 1970.
9. Geraldine Quinton Morrison, born April 13, 1914, still living in Mexico.

All of my sisters and brothers were born in and around Featherston. Myrtle Brown, my sister, and myself are the only two living that have Indian Roll numbers.

When I was about nine years old, my father built us a farm house four miles from Featherston. He also built us a school house in our pasture, which was about one quarter mile from our house.

We had a wonderful school, our first teacher was Ethel Randolph. Then we had Miss Hoover, Flossey

Wallace and Ethel Harway. Our music teachers were Ruby McFall and Mrs. Stingley. We had 35 to 40 children that attended our school.

On our farm we had seven acres of peach trees, all kinds of livestock and chickens and wonderful gardens. In our most busy of times Papa had three to five hired hands that helped. He paid $1.00 a day, that was good pay in those days. My mother made most of our clothes, we always had plenty to eat and we were all neat and clean.

In 1920 my brother Ruben died of Anthrax. It was hard for my mother to get over the death of my brother, so we left the farm. Papa bought us a house in town so all of us could go to school there, I was in High School at that time. Also, in 1920 people began moving away, they closed our little school and the children that were left had to go to school at the colored settlement.

In 1922 we all moved back to our farmhouse, Papa remodeled it and added an upstairs. It was wonderful. Also, in 1922 I met and married Arlie Rae. It only lasted a short time, I never moved away from our farm. There was plenty of work to be done, we traded with Joe Curts in town on credit and when the crops were in we paid up. When flour was hard to come by, we ate corn bread, then raised our own wheat. I would take it to McAlester and trade for flour. Growing up on that farm was the happiest time of my life, we always had lots of good friends and lots of music in our house.

In 1924 we sold our farm and headed for California. We left on December 4th so we would arrive before Christmas. We had five cars with all of our family members. Our destination in California was Oil Center, just north of Bakersfield.

We finally settled in Bakersfield and bought a hotel, not for business, we needed it for family members. It was hard work but lots of fun.

In 1925 I met Leroy McDonald and we got married in Fresno, California. We moved to Oil Center and Leroy worked in the oilfields and we lived on an oil lease. My folks sold the hotel and moved back to Oklahoma. We lived on the oil lease for two years, our first child, Katie, was born there at home in 1926. On August 7, 1927, Leroy took another job for an oil company in western Kern County. The company was Cal-Pet, we now know it as Texaco. The small town we moved to was Maricopa, California, we also moved onto an oil lease there. Our second child, Ramona, was born October 22, 1928 and our third child, Hester, was born October 28, 1930.

We then bought a house in Maricopa in 1932, and our fourth child, Delvin was born at home on March 29th. We only lived there a short time when we sold our house and moved to another small town.

We moved to Fellows, California and rented a house for $5.00 a month for a few months. We then found a house on "E" Street and paid $25.00 for it. Things were real rough but we made it work. We added a bathroom and a bedroom, put in hot water and we had it made then. Our fifth child, Marvin was born November 9, 1933.

Fellows was a small friendly town, our children were safe and happy and we had the best schools in the county. All our children graduated from grammer and high schools.

During those years I worked and helped out with the family. My first job was cleaning houses, washing dishes and cooking in a small cafe in Taft for $.35 an hour. I then went to work for the Taft Youth Center and went to night school and took up nursing. Leroy was earning about $5.50 per day at Texaco and I was earning $9.00 per day at the hospital. We lived good and had a good life. We were also raising a grandson.

In 1954 Leroy died. I lived in Fellows until 1958, then sold our home and moved to Bakersfield to help my sister take care of our ailing mother. She only lived a short time after that.

I bought a small house in 1958, took a job cleaning motel rooms and worked hard until I was 62 years old, then had to retire due to health problems. I am now 91 years old and able to do my house work and put in a Fall garden. I just sold my car, but my licence is still good until November 8, 1995.

I fell and broke my hip, had surgury, recovered, and feel as good as a 91 year old can. I have lots of good friends and wonderful neighbors. I have had a good life but a hard one.

When I was a small girl, I knew Green McCurtain, Chief of the Choctaw Nation in 1908. He lived in Quinton, Oklahoma, named after my Grandmother. She lived to be 116 years old, was in her right mind but lost her eyesight.

I get the Bishinik Newspaper and I like the Calenders. I would like to meet Hollis Roberts, I think he has done a lot of good to help our people.

Leroy & Annie's Children

Katie Vaughn, Deceased, June 1993. Husband Virgil Vaughn, Deceased.

Ramona Kirkpatrick and Lee Kirkpatrick.

Hester Leroy McDonald, Deceased, September 1993. Wife, Sharon Simons.

Delvin D. McDonald, Wife, Betty Lynn McDonald.

Marvin McDonald and Pearl Lemay.

Grandchildren

Ronnie Sinclair, born 5-5-45, Wife Linda Duncan.

Daniel Kirkpatrick, born 8-10-48, Deceased, Wife Elana.

Donald Kirkpatrick, born 6-2-50, Wife Daniel.

Douglas McDonald, born 11-6-55, Wife Stephany

Robert McDonald, born 12-8-68, Wife Tena.

James McDonald, born 10-6-57, Deceased, Wife Penny.

Tim McDonald, born 1-15-58, Wife Kelley.

Julie Harris, born 2-5-80, Husband Randy.

Gary Vaughn, born 11-28-69, Deceased.

Great Grandchildren

Tammy Rhem, born 8-29-69.

Scott Kirkpatrick, born 12-9-75.

James McDonald, born 2-2-80.

Amie McDonald, born 4-11-83.

Leon Harris, born 11-17-83.

Renee Kirkpatrick, born 10-6-71.

Wendy Kirkpatrick, born 4-12-79.

Matthew McDonald, born 10-27-81.

Erica Hards, born 10-2-79.

Clint Harris, born 2-11-86.

Great - Great Grand Children

Dylan Rousseau

Jonathan Paul Rousseau ◆◆◆◆

Elizabeth Jacobs Quinton

Elizabeth Jacobs Quinton was born to Levi Jacobs and Rebecca Caroll. She was born in Mississippi and came to Fort Smith when she was 13 years old with her mother and father.

Elizabeth married a captain in the Civil War. His name was Beverly Young. She would sometimes sneak out at night to carry food and visit. He would tell her terrible stories about the trees and branches running red with blood. He was eventually killed in the Civil War.

Beverly and Elizabeth had one son named Jeff Young. Jeff was married to Kathryn. They had six children: Loatie, Willie, Lizzie, Levi, Dolly and Dougin.

She finally married Samuel Quinton. They had several children. She also raised her two grandchildren from her daughter, Roxie. When Elizabeth had raised her children and grandchildren and they all had left home she took in a Creek Indian by the name of Dan Grayson. He was of great help to her. After he died, she went to live with her granddaughter, Maggie Huggins and family.

While Elizabeth was able she did quilting and raised her own tobacco. She would braid it into a twist. She said her tobacco would not hurt her, but she would not smoke cigarettes. She never ate fried foods, only boiled. She ate no white bread, only corn bread made with salt and water. When spring came she loved to pick wild greens and onions.

When it stormed she would read the Bible. Once it blew the roof off her house, she said she was not afraid because if it was her time, it would be her time.

Elizabeth had a one-horse buggy and mare named Twisty. When Dan the Creek Indian was alive, he would walk by the side of the road and lead Twisty and Elizabeth. Dan was too heavy for the horse. The horse was struck by lightning and killed, it was a great loss to grandma.

She then moved to the territory which is now Oklahoma. The town was eventually named after her, she lived on San Bois and had her home where she raised all her children and two grandchildren in that house which was about four or five miles south of the town.

The town Quinton was a nice little town and had everything one needed: three grocery stores, we traded with Joe Coart; three doctors, Dr. Thomas and Dr. Bullard are two remembered; a jewelry store, Goodale Jewelry; two banks; clothing store, Flowler brother Hansome Men; Pollick ran the hardware store; two large garages JimeStyles and Williams brothers; restaurants, barber shop, a beauty shop and two bars.

Years later she moved about three miles north to be near her son, Sam Quinton and family.◆◆◆◆

James Nimrod Lafette Quinton Roll #8862

Submitted By: Hazel Soden Gainer

James Nimrod married Ellen Floyd and they had 12 children: Lovica Q. Blackwood; Lillie Henson; James Quinton; Ethel Ashmore; Hazel Soden; Alice Shapley; Myrtle Mann; Lavern Quinton; Mary Palmer; Leo Quinton; Joseph Quinton; Willis Quinton.

James Killed a bear when he wasn't big enough to hold it up so he had to lay it on a stump. My grandmother use to talk about how he raised his brothers and sisters for Grand Pa has passed on.

He was a good and dearest man always. He seen that everyone was always cared for. He went to work at sunrise and came in late then would always go take care of his watermelon patch. Mom was the only one who he let help him with his watermelons.

He raised big fields of corn, cane higear, big patchs of irish and sweet potatos. He always had a large bunch of new calves to mark and brand in the spring. He died May 30, 1940 in McAlester, Ok.◆◆◆◆

Samuel Edward Quinton

The following are memories that Anna McDonald has regarding her brother Samuel Edward Quinton, better known as Edd. Roll #8785.

Samuel Edward Quinton was born October 7, 1896 to Joel and Katie Quinton. Edd was born near Featherston, Oklahoma and was the pride and joy of his parents. When Edd was just old enough his parents would let him go to town for mail and do things that they did not have time to do, he was a great help to his parents.

When Edd was old enough to notice the girls he was a proud young man. He dressed very nice. He had all the family working, busy washing and ironing, I can remember doing seven starched collars a week.

Edd loved the girls, dances and nice clothes. Edd was a good boy he was never in trouble, a little selfish at times, what was his be protected. He bought a pinto horse and a new saddle, he was fixed and ready to have some good times.

When the war broke out Edd was drafted and it nearly killed the family we were so worried about him. Just before he left to go to the service he met and married Mattie Pointer. The marriage did not last long, when he came home from the war he did not live with Mattie and they divorced.

Just before Edd went to the army he had bought a Dart car he sure was proud and protective of it. He was so protective that anyone over 150 pounds had to ride in the middle so it would not break the springs. When he came home from the war it was cold, he was so anxious to drive his car that when he cranked it the crank hit him in the mouth and broke his tooth. His broken tooth did not stop him. He was out and about looking at the girls. He met a widow, her name was Violet Simons and it was love at first sight. Violet had a daughter two years old, her name was Marie Caesar.

In 1920 Edd and Violet married and moved to his home from the Indian allotment. In 1921 their first child, a daughter was born they named her Pauline. Then in 1922 their son Joel Curtis was born.

Edd was very selfish when it came to his horse and new saddle, no one got a ride on old Spot. I guess I was the only one who got a ride. I can remember having a fuss with one of my sisters and leaving home for a while. Edd and Violet lived about two miles away so I walked to their house.

When I arrived at Edd and Violets I was still mad and wanted to do something, Edd was in Quinton. I looked out the window and saw old Spot and Violets brothers horse Bud. I told Violet, lets go see your mother and dad. Violet said we don't have any way, I said well lets ride Spot and Bud. Violet said Bell Spot will kill you, and I said no he would not. We decided we would try it, so I saddled Bud and helped Violet on and handed her the two babies, then I saddled up old Spot, which was not so easy, I led him to a stump and climbed on.

Edd and Violet Quinton

I finally settled Spot down and rode back to Violet and took one of the babies, I did not have any more trouble from Spot. We rode to Violets parents house and stayed until evening. When we decided to start for home Violets father went down to the creek to see if it was safe for us to cross, we had a big rain storm a few days before.

Just before dark Edd rode in on a friends horse old Poor Boy, he was a tall horse and had real long legs, well Edd was wet and real mad, he told us to get ready to go, but Violets dad made him see how dangerous it was to leave so we stayed all night. The next morning I was up and had saddled up all three horses and believe it or not he still let me ride Spot, he said, he knew Spot would swim, but didn't know if Poor Boy would. When we got to the creek Mr. Stocktons old cows were swimming and trying to get home to be milked. I was scared but I couldn't complain knowing I may have got Violet in trouble. Edd rode Poor Boy across then he hollerd for Violet to come on, she was so scared, she let her feet get in the water. Spot was having a fit to get across so when Violet was safe old Spot plunged into the creek and got us across safe. When we all were across, Edd took Spot and headed for home to feed the stock. Violet and I took our time getting home, I felt bad because I was to blame for it all.

Violets parents finally sold their place and moved to Prescott, Arizona and shortly after that Edd and Violet sold their place and moved to our sister Huldie's place, they stayed there quite some time then moved to the Gilstrap place between Featherston and Blocker. They lived there until December 1924.

There was five car loads of our family that left in December 1924 on our way to California. Edd and Violet stopped in Arizona to visit her parents, they didn't stay long, finally they were on their way to California.

When Edd and his family arrived in Bakersfield, California, he got a job working for John Trout and they moved to the Boston lease. Then in 1925 another son was born, Calvin Joe. They lived on the Boston lease until 1930 then moved to town on 7th street where their daughter Barbara was born. In 1943 Edd built a house on Decatur street in Oildale, Ca. and the family moved in. In 1945 a lot happened to the family, both sons Joel Curtis and Calvin Joe was married and both boys went into the navy. Both left their wives pregnant, also in 1945 Edd and Violet had another daughter, Kay.

Also in 1945 Edd and Violet decided to move back to Oklahoma they settled near Lonie, on a farm. Then they bought a little farm near Kinta, then sold out and moved to Stigler and lived there until they celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. They sold their place in Stigler and moved to Quinton, they lived there until their deaths.

Children

Marie Cesar Carr
Pauline Clemet
Joel Curtis
Calvin Joe
Kay
Barbara

Grand children

Norma Swarts
Linda
Ronnie Quinton
Darin Kelly
Two adopted grand children - Carl Carr and Carla Carr

Great Grand Children
Eight Great Grand Children

◆◆◆◆

John Riddle

GENERATION II

John Riddle
b. 1 jan 1809
m. 28 Jan 1830 Sumter Co. AL
d. 7 Feb 1863

Eve (Folsom) Pitchlynn
b. ca. 1807
d. 1 Apr 1843

Evaline Cheadle
b.1809
m. Oct 1844
d.1863

Pus Neusum
b.
m. 18 Mar 1857 n.i.
d.

Susan Pusley
b.
m. 9 Oct 1857 n.i.
d. Generation II

John Riddle was b. 1 Jan 1809, which was then Mississippi Territory. His father was William Riddle who d. in 1818, and his step-father was John Jones. John's mother's name was Caty. John's father, William Riddle, was a white man, his mother was Choctaw, therefore John Riddle was half-Choctaw.

The Presbyterian missionaries had brought religious teachings to the Choctaws at an early time, certainly by 1805, as we find in the MISSIONARY HERALD papers. There are accounts of the missionaries who came from the east, coming to the Ohio River, and down the Mississippi and making the entire journey by water.

By 1810 we find the Choctaws giving up their practice of marrying two wives, and sincerely trying to educate their young male children. Educating their young children was sometimes accomplished through the missions. The children would attend school for a term or so, and then return to their people and teach them what they had learned. Therefore a child was much older when attending school than we find today.

In 1825, we find John Riddle attending the Choctaw Academy located in White Sulphur Springs, KY. We also find John attending the KY Academy in 1830. (a-20 through a-26). Also attending school, we find John's brother, William Riddle, along with the Pitchlynns, Folsoms, Gardners, all very familiar names which will have interest in our lineages as we go along. John was married to Eve S. Pitchlynn in 1830, and was twenty-one years of age.

In October 1837, we find John Riddle as an Interpreter. (a-27) On the Choctaw Muster Roll dated 8 Nov 1837 we found Robert M. Jones, Chief, and John Riddle, Interpreter. There were about 485 men in all, or ten company's total Robert M. Jones, Chief, and John Riddle, Interpreter, along with forty-seven Warriors, constituted One Unit of men. If you will refer to "a-27", John Riddle's War Record was obtained from the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

So between the years of 1837 and 1841, John Riddle came to "new Indian Territory West", along with Eve who was his wife, and their first five children.

Between the years of 1830 and 1850, the migrations began. The Choctaw people first settled along the major rivers and creeks nearest to Arkansas, but as their population increased they moved farther west.

Preparing for the migration of the Chickasaws, from Mississippi to their new home in the West, land was purchased from the Choctaws for the Chickasaws. In order for the Chickasaws to reach their new land, they had to cross Choctaw land, coming from Skullyville to Boggy Depot. This was a heavily traveled trail, which later became the proposed route of the Butterfield Stage, from St. Louis to San Francisco. This trail is important to the Riddles, as the route led through John Riddle's land.

The Pony Express was the mail service for the years 1830 to 1850, and very expensive mail service, indeed, as reported by editor Daniel Folsom in the CHOCTAW TELEGRAPH, a newspaper published at Doaksville, OK.

John Riddle
b. 1 Jan 1809
m. 28 Jan 1830 Sumter Co. AL
d. 7 Feb 1863

Eve (Folsom) Pitchlynn
b. ca. 1807
d. 1 Apr 1843
ch: 1. Susan Riddle b. 16 Dec 1831
    d. 28 June 1861 m.   Cheadle
  2. Martha Jane Riddle b. 24 Oct 1833
    d. 15 Apr 1923 m. (1) Ben Chapin
    (2) John Walker White
    (3) Richard Otway Edmonds
  3. Sarah Ann Riddle b. 21 Sep 1835
    d. 1900 m. (1)   James (2) Steve Cooper
  4. Margaret Riddle b. 9 Oct 1837
    m. (1) Ben Nale (2)   Johnson
  5. Andrew J. Riddle b. 10 Oct 1839
    d. 26 Nov 1839
  6. Henry C. Riddle b. 26 Nov 1840
    d. 10 Sep 1854
  7. George W. "Squire" Riddle b. 25 Oct 1841
    d. 2 June 1910 m. (1) Isabella McCurtain
    (2) Elsie McCurtain (3) Elvarene "Greenie"
    Edon (dau. of Richard & Ella (Griffith) Edon)
  8. Silas D. Riddle b. 15 Dec 1842
    d. 12 Oct 1844

Evaline Cheadle
b. 1809 m. Oct 1844 Pleasant Bluff I.T.
d. 17 Jan 1856
ch: 9. William "C. A." Riddle b. 10 Feb 1845
    m. (1) Rebecca Krebs (dau. of Placide Krebs
    & Rebecca Folsom)
  10. Elizabeth Riddle b. 6 May 1846
    m.
  11. Katherine Riddle b. 16 Jan 1848
    m.
  12. Mary Jane Riddle b. 14 Sep 1849
    m.
  13. Eliza Riddle b. 11 June 1851
    m.
  14. Douglas Cooper "D.C." Riddle
    b. 12 Dec 1853
  15. ?Jesse Riddle b. ca. 1855
  16. Evaline Riddle b. Jan 1856 d. Jan 1856

Pus Newsum (no issue)
m. Skullyville 18 Mar 1857

Susan Pusley (no issue)
m. Gaines Co. 1857

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1. Microfilm No. 260, Mrs. Stegall's research, Montgomery, AL.

Continuation of John Riddle and seventh son, George W. Riddle

George Riddle
b. 25 Oct 1841 Scullyville, I.T.
m.
d.

Isabella McCurtain (no issue)
b.
d. 1 Feb 1875 (date from headstone)
  ch: (1) Susan Riddle b. ca. 1868 m. Bob Hall
      ch: (1) Georgia Hall b. 1892
          (2) Ada Hall b. 1895
    (2) Virginia "Virgie" Riddle b. ca. 1870
      m. Lum Dunlap
      ch: (1) Rena Dunlap b. ca. 1892
          (2) Kittie Dunlap b. ca. 1893
    (3) Susan Dunlap b. ca. 1894

Elsie McCurtain (no issue)
b.
d.

Elvarene "Greenie" Edon
b. 6 May 1852/1853 AR
d. 9 Nov 1925
  ch: (3) George E. Riddle b. 21 June 1877
      d. 11 Mar 1888
    (4) Richard R. Riddle b. ca. 1878
      m. Florence Camp (dau. of John D. & Jenny Camp)
        ch: (1) Shingo Riddle
            (2) Daisy K. Riddle b. 1901
            (3) George Riddle d. young
            (4) Rae Riddle
            (5) Lucy Riddle m. Jack Bass
            (6) Clyde C. Munn Riddle
              r. Norman, OK
    (5) Camelia Riddle b. 20 Apr 1880
      d. 25 Dec 1881
    (6) Edmond Krebs Riddle b. ca. 1883
      m. Katherine _______.
      r. Holdenville, OK
    (7) William Rector Riddle b. 7 June 1886
      d. 19 Feb 1898
    (8) John Riddle b. ca. 1888 m. Jessie____.
    (9) Mellinee b. ca. 1890
      m.   Brandonburg.
    (10) Samuel Lester Riddle b. 6 June 1891
      d. 15 Oct 1948
      m. Ve Lula Georgia Bramlett
      ch: (1) Samuel Lester "Buster" Riddle, Jr.
          (2) Bertha Lou Riddle
            m. Harry C. Glenn
            ch: (1) Sammye Glenn
                m. E.W. Winesburg
                r. Tulsa, OK
                ch: (1) E. W. H. Winesburg
                    (2) Amber Renee Winesburg
    (11) Eureka J. "Chick" Riddle b. ca. 1895
      m. Katherine Parker
    (12) Thomas J. Riddle b. 26 Jan 1898 WWI Vet.
      m. Barbara Coax
      ch. (1) Peter M. Riddle r. Cincinnati, OH
          (2) Thomas J. Riddle, Jr. r. OK City, OK
            m. Dee ________.
            ch: (1) Thomas J. Riddle III
                (2) Robin Riddle m.   Delaney
                  ch: (1) Patrick Delaney

Author's notes: Lineage information obtained from Riddle Cemetery, Lutie. Headstone inscriptions do not always agree with documented information. Proof: Marriage License of G. W. Riddle and Elvarene Eden, obituaries, Census Cards, research OK Historical Library of OK City, & family infor.

Continuation of John Riddle and fourth daughter, Margaret Riddle.

Ben Nale
b. ca. 1830 MS
m.
d.

Margaret Riddle
b. 9 Oct 1837/3 Oct 1837
  ch: (1) Joseph S. Nale b. 1858
      d. 6 Oct 1898 Indianola, I.T.
      m. 1885 Vicey Smith
    (2) John Benjamin Nale b. 15 Sep 1863
      d. 21 Aug 1944 Indianola, OK,
      m. Mary Isabelle Slayton b. 6 Feb 1870 AR
      ch: (1) Benjamin Cephus Nale
            b. 1 Nov 1889 d. 12 Jan 1918
          (2) Joseph Sylvester Nale
            b. 24 Mar 1892 d. 21 May 1967
          (3) Elzie Myrtle Nale b. 7 May 1894
            d. 25 Aug 1971
          (4) Daniel Jackson Nale
            b. 18 Mar 1897 d. 1 Aug 1964
            m. Pearl Alice Pitts b. 26 Jan 1899
            Texanna, OK

ch: (1) Edgar Franklin Nale
b. 26 Feb 1915
(2) Jackson Benjamin Nale
b. 31 Jan 1918
(3) Pearl Catherine Nale
b. 27 Feb 1920
(4) Harold Rudolph Nale
b. 4 Sep 1922
d. 24 Mar 1928
(5) Johnnie Eugene Nale
b. 28 Feb 1925
(6) Helen Ruth Nale
b. 11 Apr 1928 m. J.D. Haynes b. 14 Jan 1924 OK
ch: (1) Carol Lamon Haynes
b. 16 Dec 1947 OK
m. George Roy Scott
(2) Jack Andrew Haynes
b. 1 Sep 1949
(5) Katie Gertrude Nale b. 23 Feb 1900
r. CA
(6) William Lee Nale b. 30 July 1902
d. 27 Apr 1971
(7) James Frederick Nale b. 10 Apr 1905
d. 17 Jul 1947
(8) Robert Delmar Nale b. 1 Mar 1908
d. 29 Jul 1977
(9) Alfred Franklin Nale b. 29 Oct 1910
d. 1 Jun 1960 ◆◆◆◆

William Riddle[1]

GENERATION I

William Riddle
b. ca. 1785
m. ca. 1808
d. between March and October 1818

Caty____________
b. ca. 1790
d.
m. (2) John Jones

ch. 1. John Riddle b. 1 Jan. 1809
m. Eve Folsom Pitchlynn
2. William Riddle b. 1811
m. ___________
3. Mary Riddle b.
m. John Walker
4. Possibly others

***William Riddle**

William Riddle was born about 1780, and was working at the Chaktaw Trading House in the year 1808. His name appeared on the ledger sheets as "William Riddle, Indian Countryman"; or "William Riddle, I.C." on the first entries we find. (a-1, a-2) Definition of an Indian Countryman meant he was a white man living in Indian Territory, was fairly well to do and and very highly respected by all the people, and a man with an Indian family. (a-3)

On the ledger sheets as kept by the Indian Agent of the Chaktaw Trading House, and on every pay-period on Accounts Payable, we would find the name of "John Pitchlynn (who was United States Interpreter and first appointed by General George Washington), and paid $242.00", followed by the name of "William Riddle, I.C., and paid $17.00. (a-4, a-5). We can only guess that William Riddle was helping at the Chaktaw Trading house as an interpreter, and this finding becomes more of a fact, when we find William's two sons as interpreters.

In Accounts Receivable in the year of 1818, posted on the Ledger is "Estate of William Riddle", whereby his son purchased some beads, etc. (a-6) Therefore, we know William Riddle died between March 1818 and October 1818.

The maiden name of Caty has not been found. After the death of William Riddle, Caty married John Jones. Traditon claims that Caty was a Choctaw woman and John Jones was a white man.

As a result of the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. John Jones received a section-and-a-half of land, as Head of a Choctaw Household. This would be in addition to the land John Jones already owns.

On 5 June 1837, John Jones deeds land to William Riddle, and in this deed John Jones states "to my step son the said William Riddle", and in another part of the deed he states "my step son and his brother Jack". (a-8) This was the proof we needed, William and Jack are brothers, Caty was their mother, and John Jones their step-father.

In another Deed dated 17 Sept 1838, John Jones acquired a slave named "Easter", from Obadiah Hand. (a-9) Note the witness on this deed is John Riddle, John Riddle being Caty's son and the step-son of John Jones. In this same Deed, John Jones conveys "Easter" to his wife Caty Jones. This again, is witnessed by John Riddle. (a-9)

On August 18, 1842, a Land Patent was issued to John Jones, (a-7) signed by President Tyler. William received a portion of this land.

Matthew Labroose was another witness on the Deed of 5 June 1837. Matthew Labroose operated a ferry across the Tombigbee river.

Records do not show the deaths of John Jones and Caty. The John Jones Affidavit of 20 April 1839, whereby John Jones certifies to a marriage of Simon Farr, the marriage taking place some forty five to fifty years ago, indicates he was an older man in 1839, having resided in the Choctaw Nation some fifty years. (a-10)

The map of Sumter County shows the location of the Land Patent of John Jones, and the location of the land William Riddle, his son, received. (a-11)

Further research is needed to find the ancestors of our William.◆◆◆◆

MaryElizabeth (Roberts) Jones (Roll #15584)

Her father was George Roberts and he came from Arkansas. He was part Irish and that is about all I know about my grandfather except that he had (Roll #1219). He was not indian but he married Ann Boswell, a member of the Choctaw tribe and she had to go thru the Tribal Council to get approval to marry a white man. Grandpa had to pay $300.00 and was given head rights and received 40 acres of land. This was before they gave out roll numbers. Then, when roll numbers were given out, George Roberts received (Roll #1219).

Ann Boswell Roberts was her mother and she belonged to the Choctaw tribe was born at Boswell, I.T. Her father and another man by the name of 'Highberger or Hyberger' were railroad people and they came to the place called Boswell which was named after great grandpa. He established the town.

George Roberts and Ann Boswell had three girls: Myrtle, Estell and Mary Elizabeth Roberts and all three had roll numbers but my grandmother died before they gave out roll numbers. Grandpa George Roberts remarried shortly after her death. Mary Elizabeth was my mother.

Mary Elizabeth Roberts (Roll #15584) married Jesse Edwards Jones 12-21-1919 at Purcell, Okla. She was born in 8-21-1899 and died 6-2-1981. She was buried at Allen, Okla.

Mother was raised at Dibble, I.T., Okla. and attended school at St. Elizabeth Indian School at Purcell, Okla. She took a lot of kidding from the kids at school, because with her father being Irish descent, she had curly hair and blue eyes. This was real hard on mother. She was a homemaker, took care of us kids and worked on the farm. Mother did all of the sewing for our family. Mother was a good cook and all of the kinfolks came to our house for Christmas plus any other time they could. Mother gave birth to 11 children. One was born dead and one lived 24 hours so she raised 9 children.◆◆◆◆

David Robinson

Submitted By: Joan Robinson Miller,

David and Allie May Robinson

History of the State of Oklahoma.

David Robinson, a resident of Bokchito, and one of the leading farmers of Bryan county was born near Cove, Arkansas, but within the limits of McCurtain County, Oklahoma, on the 7th of March, 1861. Lewis Robinson, his paternal grandfather, married a full blood Choctaw and accompanied the tribe from Mississippi to their new home and both died in the country of the Choctaw Nation. Their children were Solomon, who became the father of David Robinson; Margaret, a resident of Bokchito; Lewis, who died near that place and left a family; Mary, who lives near Cove, Arkansas, and Betsy, who married William Watson and died leaving a family. Solomon Robinson was born in Mississippi, and was an infant when his parents brought him to Indian Territory. He was reared in old Wolf County, learned the blacksmith trade, married Elizabeth Watson, a halfblood Choctaw, and died in 1871 at about forty years of age. His widow survived him until 1900, when she died near Cove, Arkansas, the mother of the following: Lavina and Susan, both of whom died single; David of this review; Amsiah, who lives at Cove; Caroline, now Mrs. Michale Mowdy, of the same place; and Peter Robinson, of Boswell, Oklahoma.

David Robinson passed his boyhood with his parents until he was about twelve years of age, when, his father having died, he went to live with his maiden aunt,

David and Allie May Robinson's five sons: Left to right, front: David, Holland. Back: Edward, Jerome, Morley.

assisting in the work of her farm and in time becoming the active head of her household. Such practical and pressing duties so occupied his time that he acquired ony a smattering of book learning, even learning to write after he had reached quite mature years. He early obtained a knowledge of men and things, however, which enabled him to become a progressive agent in the working world. He came to Bryan county in 1876, then only a youth of fifteen, and has been a resident of this section of the territory and state ever since. He first took possession of a tract of land adjoining the townsite of Bokchitio, when he started an independent agricultural career, and has alloted much of what he has controlled for the past quarter of a century. A tract in Garvin county, near Elmore, in addition to what he owns in a body around his residence, comprises the family allotment and totals some 1,000 acres. Of his homestead 300 acres is being cultivated and, until within the past few years, he was a cattleman as well as a farmer. the scarcity of pasture, however, has caused him to replace cattle with hogs, through which his corn finds a way to market. On March 13, 1894, Mr. Robinson married, in Bryan county, Miss Ollie May Walker, daughter of Dan Walker, originally from Mo. where Mrs. Robinson was born in 1872. The children of the household are Jessie May, Jerome, Edward, Morley and Howard Hamilton Robinson.◆◆◆◆

James Alexander Loran Robinson

Submitted By: James G. Robinson. grandson

My great-grandparents (parents of enrollee) were James Robinson, born in Mississippi (date unknown) who married Emiline Folsom in Oklahoma after traveling in the "trail-of-tears". He passed away in 1902. Emiline Folsom, also born in Mississippi in 1839, lived until 1928. My parents (Calvin Calhoun Robinson & Verial Orinda Goddard) were married in 1926, and my mother related to me that Emiline spoke limited english but was able to express her vivid memories as a very young girl of the difficulties in journeying to Oklahoma. Great-grandmother Emiline apparently despised white people with a burning passion until the day she died. Very little was ever said about great-grandfather Robinson, as he had departed the scene before my father's birth in 1907.

James Alexander Loran Robinson

As I previously commented, my grandfather James Robinson, was born in Blue, Oklahoma in 1859, and during his earlier years as a young adult was a hell-raiser. He ran with an infamous outlaw gang headed by two negro brothers for several years in Cherokee Strip country. So the story goes, he was

Emeline (Folsom) Robinson with granddaughter, Ida Robinson

eventually captured in Eastern Oklahoma Territory (c.1885) by the authorities and taken to Ft. Smith, Arkansas where he appeared before a federal judge (said to be "hanging" Judge Parker). He was sentenced to be hung if he did not divulge the gang's hideout locations. He replied that he could not do that, but if given the opportunity he would bring the gang leaders in himself. Because the authorities had spent years unable to capture the leaders, apparently the judge felt that he had nothing to lose. He struck a deal with my grandfather.

Reportedly, several weeks later Mr. Robinson rode into Ft. Smith leading two mules with the bodies of the two brothers draped across them. Subsequently, this same judge appointed grandfather Robinson as a Deputy U.S. Marshall, assigned to Indian Territory, where he served for many years before retiring o/a 1920.

During his service as Dep. U.S. Marshall, he killed many people, and created many enemies. When his first wife, Mary, died (c.1900) after bearing six children, grandfather began "sparking" a farm-owning widow. One time, he departed for New Mexico to track down a wanted felon, expecting to be gone for many weeks. However in the Texas panhandle, after only a few days , he received a telegram that said felon had been caught and was being returned. Grandfather happily reversed course, looking forward to a reunion with his young widow friend. Arriving well after dark, he walked his horse across the rear yard to her bedroom from which window a light was showing. Expecting a glad welcome, he instead saw that she was in bed with another man. Without dismounting, he drew his .45 Colt and shot the man dead, through the open window, and rode away. In relating this incident to my father a few months before his death, my grandfather laughed heartily, thinking it was a grand joke.

Then, there was the instance about two years later (c. 1903) when Mr. Robinson was sparking my future grandmother, Pearl Billingsley. They were at a country dance being held at a farmhouse when Mr. Robinson drew his .45 and shot a man dead in the middle of the dance floor – claimed the man had insulted his female partner.

Another anecdote: For several months he had pursued a woman wanted for murdering her husband with an axe, finally running her down in a flop-house in Chicago. He kicked her door in, catching her standing alongside her bed dressed only in an underslip, and told her she was under arrest. She asked him to turn his back so that she could dress. He complied, but being experienced, placed himself so that he could watch her relection in the dresser mirror. She instantly leaped to the bed, yanking the spread back to grab a pistol – he shot her dead.

Many times I asked my father about his dad, and he usually would merely shake his head. When specifically asked, he said that his strongest memory of his father was the long periods of absence while off man hunting. Over the years, a fairly clear picture emerged of my grandfather, based on cryptic comments from my parents, uncles and aunts: He was physically and mentally tough; generous to a fault with his friends; vicious mean with his enemies; indeed, he was a very, very dangerous man who would not argue with anyone.....his word was final and absolute, and he brooked no arguments. EVERYONE addressed him as Mister Robinson---including his wife, children and all acquaintances. Until he became bedridden a few weeks before his death, he rode his gray horse, packing his old .45 Colt , with his Winchester .30-30 across the saddle pommel.

Maybe the federal Judge knew what he was doing when he appointed him as a Deputy U.S. Marshall – send someone after the outlaws who was tougher and meaner than they were.

Great grandfather - James Robinson (#863)
Born: Date unk - Mississippi
Died: 1902 - Stephens County, Ok
Great grandmother - Emiline Folsom (#743)

Born: 1839 - Mississippi
Died: 1928 - Stephens County, Ok
Grandfather - James Alexander Loran Robinson (#863)
Born: 1859, Blue, Ok
Died: 1930, Doyle, Ok
Grandmother - Pearl Billingsley
Born: 1882 - Tupelo Ms.
Died: 1946
Name: James Alexander Loran Robinson (Tribal Roll #863)
Birthdate: 1859 Birthplace: Blue, Ok
Date Deceased: August, 1930 Place: Doyle, Ok
Parent's Names: James Robinson (Tribal Roll #863)
Emiline Folsom (Tribal Roll #743)
Parents Origination: Mississippi
Brothers and Sisters: None

First Marriage: (c-1882) Mary (Maiden name unk)
- Liman Robinson (DOB-Unk - Dec.)
- Ida (Sage) (1886 - Dec.)
- Emily (Shortis) (1887-1920)
- Bird (Morgan) (1889-Dec.)
- James Robinson (1897-1914)
- Fay (Parks) (1899-1969)

Second Marriage: (c-1905) Pearl Billingsley (1882-1946) Tupelo, Ms
- Calvin Calhoun Robinson (1907-1981) Doyle, Ok
- Edna (Inman) (1907-) Doyle, Ok
- Francis Robinson (1911-1927) Duncan Ok
- Nettie (Hancock) (1912-) Doyle, Ok
- Buster Robinson (1915-Dec.) Doyle, Ok
- Una (Harkey) (1918-) Doyle, Ok
- Viola (Puzia) (1920-) Doyle, Ok
- Rachel (Abshire) (1923-) Doyle, Ok

Where resided: Primarily Stephens County, Ok

Grandchild Issue from Calvin Calhoun Robinson m. Verial Orinda Goddard (1906-1977) Duncan, Ok
- James Gary Robinson (1930
- Dorothy Dee (Ansberry) (1933-
- Phillip Brian Robinson (1935-
- Mary Opal (Walters) (1939-1984

Great Grandchildren, Issue From:
James Gary Robinson m. Dorothy Clark Evans (1932-
- David William Robinson (1953-
- Vicki Renee (Foster) (1955-
- Rondi Lynn Robinson (1955-
- Matthew Scott Robinson (1958-

Dorothy Dee Robinson m. Paul Ansberry (1928-
- Karen Orinda (Clark) (1957-
- Kirk Aaron Ansberry (1958
- Kevin Paul Ansberry (1960
- Kim Alene Ansberry (1963
- Keith Abraham (1965

Phillip Brian Robinson m. Dorothy Hepburn, Salinas, Ca
- Calbin Brian Robinson (1963
- Richard Lee Robinson (1967 ◆◆◆◆

Lyman Amisiah Robinson

Submitted by: Helen Sue Robinson Gover

Lyman Amisiah Robinson was born in Nashoba County, I.T. which is now McCurtain County, Watson, Ok. on 6-15-1889 to Lizzie Narlett (Wilson) Robinson and Amisiah Robinson. Our family has come from several Choctaw Nation original enrollees. Although I don't have all their roll numbers listed. Records of the great grandparents, one set, mother, aunts are full blood descent and are from Mississippi. Records show great-great grandmother and grandfather Narlett of Nashoba County and Pa-He-Ma of Eagle County were deceased at the time of the 1896 Tribal Enrollment.

Amisiah Robinson's family are of a nearby town, county and eventually he died in Johnston County and was buried in Wapanucka, Ok. Cemetery as an Indian Baptist Missionary.

During the middle of the late 1800's and 1900's, our family history was farming in present day McCurtain County around Eagletown, Broken Bow and Watson, Ok. east and southeast of these places.

The adults or near adults of the family during this time, cleared land and farmed about 150 acres, in parcels here and there, as alloted. After statehood, they bought and raised cattle, hogs and chickens for substenance and exchange.

This is where my father, Lyman A. Robinson, came into the picture again since three younger brothers had died at a young age. After a few years at Jones Academy, until Lyman was about 14 years old, he returned home to help his mother, grandmother and sisters to raise a herd of cattle for beef and milking, also with mules and a wagon, did a lot of farming.

From the marriage of Lyman and Liza/Eliza Gibson Robinson were born three children named; Annie, Catherine and Milton Robinson. After Liza's death when the children were still young, my parents Lyman and Lylie Colbert were married. In this family were born seven daughters and one son. They were Lucille, Dorothy, Caroline, Mary Jane, Mary Louise, Helen Sue, Orene and Lawrence Earl. The first seven girls attended and graduated from Wheelock Academy at Millerton, Ok., Chiloco High School near Arkansas, Talequah High School and Talequah, Ok. Milton attended Jones Academy, Hartshorne, Ok. until World War II and the activation of the 45th. Division of the National Guard.

The younger son, Lawrence Earl attended Watson elementary school, Smithville High School while the youngest daughter, Orene, attended Wheelock Academy until it closed in 1952. Then both of them graduated from Broken Bow High School. My father and mother believed in formal education enough to see that all of their children graduated from high school and worked at our interests. My father's hard and long hours supported his family.

The Kulli Tuklo Presbyterian Church and camps at Watson was where he served as Elder for many years.

We heard many wonderful and exciting stories about their early years since the family lived together and about a quarter mile apart after the second house was built by my father in the 1930's and again built another house in the 1950's when electricity came to the top of the hill from Mena, Ark. Again, my father in his late 60's, cleared one mile of line by hand so that his house could have electricity and a power light in his yard.

From our parents and extended family, we learned to observe and participate in many things, which in turn taught us about living, hard work, perseverance and a reverence for life and our world. So much to do and learn that we couldn't have asked for a better environment even when there were sad times.

Grandchildren: Shirley Ann Bordeaux, Steve, Harold, Lawrence, Milton Jr., Millie, Sandra and Iva Robinson, Henry Ford, Robert Lyman, Eugene George, Deborah Ann, Larry Dean and Donna Kay Thompson, Michael, Linda Sue and Doyle Bacon, Karen and Tony Lee Messenger, Ricky, Fichick, Taloa and Tawalla Gibson, Phyllis Sue, Phillip Hendrix IV and David Lyman Gover, Shannon and Cindy Robinson, Angela Hicks, Jason and Valerie James and Natalie Peavy.

List of Original Enrollees:
Sissie Narlett Wilson (Roll #2385) born 1837 – died 1930's.
Lizze Wilson Robinson (Roll #5967) born 1871 – died 1930's
Amisiah Robinson (Roll #5966) born 1867/1869 – died 1918
Elsie Robinson (Roll #5968) born 1887 – died 1947
Jane Robinson (Roll #5969) born 1888 – died 1968
Lyman Amisiah Robinson (Roll #5970) born 7-15-1889 – died 1973
Mary Robinson Going (Roll #15573) born 1900/1902 – died 1962
Liza/Eliza Gibson Robinson (Roll ?) born 1889 – died 1920
Timsey Wall Colbert (Roll ?) – – Simpson Colbert (Roll ?)
Lylie Colbert Robinson (Roll ?) born 4-15-1904 – died 1981
Sillis Bohanon Vandervort (Roll ?); Irene Ashlintubbi Obe and Sophina Ashlintubbi Hicks.◆◆◆◆

Morley Robinson

Morley Robinson (1903-1969), an original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation, was a resident of Bokchito, Oklahoma and one of the leading businessmen of the town of Bokchito. He was born July 22, 1903 at his family home one mile southwest of Bokchito. His father, David Robinson, was one-half Choctaw. His mother was Allie May Walker. Morley was the third son of five boys. His sister, Jessie Mae (1896-1988) was the oldest of the children. His two older brothers were Jerome (1898-1961) and Edward (1899-1968). His two younger brothers were Holland (1907-1979) and David (1909-1990).

Morley Robinson Sr. and wife, Mary Lou. Cir. 1935

Lewis Robinson, Morley's paternal great-grandfather, married a full-blood Choctaw whose name was Mary. They lived in Mississippi near Columbus before the Indian Removal. Lewis Robinson and his family accompanied the tribe from Mississippi to Indian Territory and both died in the Choctaw Nation years later. Their children were: Solomon (1831-1871) who became the grandfather of Morley Robinson; Margaret (1833-1912) a maiden aunt that raised David, Morley's father, after Solomon died; Lewis II (1838-1877) who married Phyllis Durant and died leaving three children, Lewis III, Melinda, and Rhoda; Mary (1843-1918) who never married but lived with her niece, Caroline Robinson Mowdy and her family; and Betsy, who married William Watson. Solomon Robinson was born in Mississippi and was an infant when his parents came to Indian Territory. He was raised in old Wolf County and was a blacksmith by trade. Solomon married Elizabeth Watson (1828-1901) who was one-half Choctaw. Their children were: Lavina; Susan; Caroline (1859-1934); David (1861-1934); Amesiah (1865-1918); and Peter (1871-1945).

David Robinson (Morley's father) lived with his parents until he was twelve years old. After his father died, David lived with his maiden aunt. He and his aunt moved to Blue County (now Bryan) in 1876. David became one of the leading farmers of Bryan County. He farmed, raised cattle and hogs. His family allotment totaled some 1,000 acres. On March 13, 1894 David married Allie May Walker, daughter of Daniel and Annie Walker.

Morley Robinson spent his boyhood and early adulthood working with his father and brothers on the family farm. His father cultivated over 300 acres of farmland. Even after his sister and brothers had married and left home, Morley stayed at home and helped his father on the farm.

Morley married Mary Lou Kennemer in Durant, Oklahoma on the 11th day of November 1935. They lived in Bokchito on the south side of Highway 70, across from the Church of Christ in Bokchito. Their first home was a one room house with a table, chairs, a stove, and a bed.

Morley and Mary bought a house with two lots on Highway 70 south of the old original townsite of Bokchito. They were living there when their two children were born. Morley Jr. was born in 1939, and Joan was born in 1942.

In 1942, Morley moved his family to the farm northwest of Bokchito. Morley raised peanuts and Mary raised chickens. A short time later the depression started. Morley had to leave his family behind and go to California to find work. Mary and Lewis III stayed behind to harvest the crops and sell the livestock. Morley got a job working on airplanes. He had to go up in the planes he serviced. He sent for Mary to bring the children and Lewis to California. The train was loaded with military men during this time and there was very little room to sit. Mary told her grandson, Tracy Miller, that when the train was getting close to California, the conductor began walking down the aisles telling the passengers to keep the window blinds down on the train. She said this was because of possible air raids by Japanese pilots. During the war, both Morley and Mary worked. They put the children in a day care center. When the war was over, Morley brought his family back to Oklahoma.

Morley and Mary used the money they had saved to build a small grocery store on the east side of Bokchito near the house he had bought. This was a family operated store. Morley would open at daylight every morning, seven days a week. Mary developed the best meat market in town. They enlarged this store many times during the years between 1945 to 1969. They had the only general store in Bokchito. The store included groceries, with a fresh meat market; dry-goods, everything you needed to wear; feed, all kinds; gas for trucks and cars. Morley even hauled block ice from Durant and Hugo so his customers could have ice.

Robinson's General Store prospered and grew over a period of twenty-four years. Morley died at his home in Bokchito on September 22, 1969. His son, Morley Jr., bought the store after his death. He made many improvements on the building. Morley Jr. owned the store from 1969 to 1994. Jacob Miller, Morley's grandson, bought the family store from Morley Jr. in 1994.

During Morley's lifetime, he was a farmer, a cattleman, owned a cafe, owned a dry-good store downtown, and owned a general store on the east side of Bokchico. He cared very much for the town of Bokchito and the many good people who lived there.

Family was very important to Morley. His love for his family, his parents, his sister and brothers was evident all his life.

Written by: Joan Robinson Miller & James Tracy Miller
Daughter & Grandson 1996

Morley Robinson Senior
Interesting Stories
Story number 1:

Cousin Lewis and the Tornado

In 1943 a giant tornado touched down a few miles West of present day Bokchito. Morley Sr, and his family Mary Lou, Cousin Lewis, Morley Jr., and Joan at this time were living at the farm The farm if you haven't figured it out yet was located a few miles West of present day Bokchito!

Cousin Lewis was relaxing on the front porch smoking a cigar and Morley, Mary Lou, Morley Jr. and Joan were inside the farm house.

Morley Sr., heard loud humming sounds with a lot of crackling noises in the distance. As the sounds got closer they suddenly realized that these were not the sounds of a train. (The railroad was less than a half a mile southwest from their farm.) Morley shouted to Mary Lou and Cousin Lewis, "Tornado!" Morley Sr. then grabbed Morley Jr., and Mary Lou dashed into the bedroom to grab Joan - who was still an infant. Just as Mary Lou grabbed baby Joan off her pillow, the pillow was sucked out the window.

In a matter of seconds it was all over and all that could be heard was Cousin Lewis banging on the door with his crutches.

Uncle Lewis thought Morley and Mary Lou had locked him out of the house during the tornado. In fact it was really the air pressure of the storm that had not allowed him to open the door and get inside the house.

All that remained of Morley's house was the frame without a roof. Fortunately no one was injured even in the slightest of ways.

I can still picture my Cousin Lewis even to this very day mad as a ant banging on that door with his crutches - oblivious to all that had taken place around him!

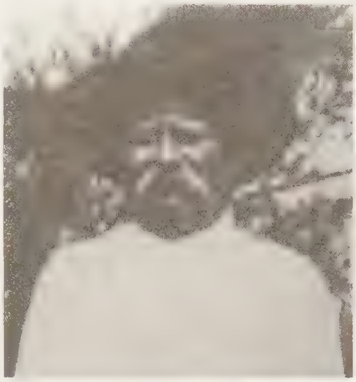
Story told by James Tracy (Robinson) Miller - Grandson of Morley Robinson Sr - Papaw ◆◆◆◆

William E. Robinson

Submitted By: Mr. & Mrs. Bill Harrison – Great Grandson.

Bill Harrison's great grandfather, William E. Robinson (Roll #16242) was born to James Robinson and Emeline (Folsom) Robinson on 7-29-1861. Emeline was one half Choctaw and her parents were Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Nail) Folsom. Emeline was born 2-21-1840 and later married James A. Robinson. He was approximately one quarter Choctaw and was enrolled in the Choctaw tribe. He died in 1864. Their children were: Alex, William F. and Emily Robinson.

The Robinson family was living in Choctaw Indian Territory at a time when it was suppose to belong to the Choctaws and be free of unwanted whites and harrassment but that wasn't the case. When William was a young man, he was trying to protect his widowed mother and her belongings from thieves. He seemed to be unwilling to resort to 'killing' as others had so he hit the guy and thought he had killed him. Instead of protecting the Indians against the 'whites', the 'Indians' were the ones persecuted so much of the time. This young man thinking he had killed the man had to flee from his mother, brother, sister, aunts, uncles and leave all of his belongings behind.



William Folsom Robinson

Later, he married and began raising a family but they knew nothing of his past life, his Choctaw family, heritage and other things that meant so much to him. His wife married him as William Ross and his children grew up with the last name of Ross until their teens. They grew up not knowing they were Choctaw Indians. As you can well imagine, one day, you're just tan living in New Mexico. The next year, your dad is overjoyed, pulling up stakes and moving you to...where ??? Indian Country ??? Why??? Oh! we're Indians.....

As anyone could guess, the kids had a time adjusting to finding out they were part of the 'looked down on race'. From what we've been told, the girls refused to accept their heritage. James, the only boy and was my grandfather, embraced the idea but was the only one of the children that did. He was very proud of his heritage up until his death raised his family to feel the same.

William F. Robinson and his wife, Levonia had four children. They were: Alice (Roll #16243) and Alpha (Roll #16244) - twins, born 3-15-1897; Ada B. (Roll #16245), born 12-4-1898; James William (Roll #16246), born 7-3-1901; Emeline (Roll #16247), born 8-5-1903; Mary Ola (Roll #16248), born 11-6-1905.

Another son of James and Emeline Robinson was Alex Robinson (Roll #863). He married Mary E. Riddle (Roll IW885). Their children were: Emily (Roll #864); Ida M. (Roll #865); Birdie E. (Roll #866); James B. (Roll #867); Ollie Fay (Roll #868).

Emily Robinson, daughter of James and Emiline Robinson, married Ed White and they had two children. They were Eddie White (Roll #748) and Willie White (Roll #749). Ed White died then she married

Children of W.M. Robinson: Front Row- left to right: Hattie Robinson, Ola Robinson (Roll #16248), Berta Robinson. Back row: Alpha Robinson Fitzgarold (Roll #16244), James Robinson (Roll #16246), Bill Robinson and Alice Robinson Sage (Roll #16243). Alpha and Alice were twins. Hattie, Berta and Bill were born after the rolls closed.

Rufus Roberts, a non-citizen. Their children were: Myrtle Roberts (Roll #744); Maud Roberts (Roll #745) Minnie Roberts (Roll #746); Ethel Roberts (Roll #750); Mildred Roberts (Roll #751).

My great, great, great, great grandmother (Aiaknichih O'Hoyo) was a niece of Miko Puskush who was the father of Chief Mosholatubbee. This family descends from a long line of chiefs, from the ancient 'iska Hattaktholchta'. Chief David Folsom was also of this 'clan'. His sister, Emily, is my great, great, great grandmother. These are from William's father's side.

On his mother's side his grandmother was Mary (Nail) Folsom who was the daughter of Molly Nail (mentioned in treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek) who is of the 'Haiyipatokole Clan'. According to "The Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw" by John Swanson, page 81, Chief Pushmataha was also from this clan.◆◆◆◆

Abby / Abbie Roebuck

Submitted by: Nettie Frances Taylor

Abby / Abbie (Roebuck) Taylor was an original enrollee of the Choctaw Nation of Okla. She was born 12-9-1902 in Choctaw County I.T. She was one of 7 brothers and sisters and all have passed away now. She married Allen Lee Taylor in 1922. They lived all around in different places in Oklahoma. They finally moved their family to California for about 7 years then to Arizona where they lived the rest of their lives. Allen died in 1967 and Abbie passed away in 1987. There were 6 children, two babies died early in life. Their oldest son, Jack, died in 1980 and the oldest daughter Mary Bell, died in 1995. There are only two of us left now, Henry Taylor and myself, Nettie Frances. I have lived in Winslow, Arizona which is on the border of the Navajo Nation, most of my life.◆◆◆◆

Abby (Roebuck) Taylor

Benjamin Franklin Roebuck

Submitted by: Alice Gentry,great granddaughter

Benjamin Franklin Roebuck (#4377) was the only child of Ephriam Roebuck and his wife Clarrisy Folsom (#4583). Ben was born about 1859 in the Choctaw Nation. His grandparents, William and Annie Roebuck lived south of Goodland near the current location of Roebuck Lake (south of Grant Oklahoma). His Grandfather Jon Folsom was a Presbyterian minister and traveled about Bennington, Oklahoma and Ft. Washita northwest of Durant, Oklahoma. Mr. Folsom is buried in the Old Bennington Presbyterian cemetery. Ben's father, Ephriam, was a scout for the Confederate army under Tandy Walker and was killed in the Battle of Poison Springs near Camden, Arkansas on April 18, 1864. He was returned to the Roebuck cemetery for burial. A monument stands in his memory.

William Roebuck, Ben's grandfather, was the auditor of the Choctaw Nation and a nephew of Chief Peter Pitchlynn. He was very active in the affairs of the Choctaw Nation and his signature can be found on the money certificates issued by the Choctaws after the Civil War. His financial papers are quoted in many historical books and documents concerning the Choctaws. William was born Nov. 6, 1820 in Yazoo County, Mississippi and came with his mother Little Blue Hen, Elzie Beams Roebuck, to Ft. Towson in 1832. He died Mar 24, 1885 and is buried in the Roebuck Family cemetery. William's wife was Annie Homa

(Folayah Polayah). She was the daughter of John Homa. Mr. Homa owned the ferry across Red River at the mouth of the Blue River in Bryan county Oklahoma. Annie died Jan. 11, 1901 and is buried in the Roebuck family cemetery.

Ben's mother, Clarrisy Folsom (#4583), married Green Walker Sr. (#4582) after the loss of her husband, Ephriam Roebuck. She was a niece of Chief (Col.) David Folsom. The Walkers lived near Atlas, Oklahoma. The homeplace is located approximately three miles north of the intersection of Hwys 271 and Hwy. 70, south of Antlers, Pushmataha County, Oklahoma. Mr. Walker was a farmer. He and Clarrisy raised a family of seven children and Ben. The children were:

1. William (Willy) Walker was born about 1864. His wife's name was Mary Hyter.
2. Wilson Walker (#4584) was born May 20, 1868 and died Feb. 17, 1919. He is buried in the family Hart/Walker Cemetery east of Soper, Choctaw County, Oklahoma. He never married.
3. Trifena Walker (#4577) was born about 1870 and married George Sauls.
4. Green Walker Jr. (Tubby) (#4585) was born about 1874 and died in 1959. He married Irrie Marion Ketchum. He is buried in the family Hart/Walker Cemetery. They raised a family of three girls and one son.
5. Martin Walker (#4586) was born about 1877.
6. Jesse (Bud) Walker (#4587) was born May 24, 1885 and died Feb. 13, 1909. He is buried in the family Hart/Walker Cemetery. He never married.
7. Clarissa (Sis) Walker (#4588) was born Sept. 20, 1888 and died May 12, 1966. She is buried in the Long Beach, California area. She married Floyd Clay Drumright and lived most of her life in California. Henry Drumright, their son still resides in the old homeplace.

Clarissa Folsom Roebuck Walker (#4583) was born July 20, 1848 near Mayhew, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. She attended school at the Goodwater Indian School, south of Hugo, Oklahoma. She died Sept. 10, 1904. Burial in the Hart/Walker Cemetery. Green Walker, Sr. (#4582) then married "Bob" Long. He was born July 16, 1846 near Nelson, Kiamitia County, Indian Territory. His parents were William Walker and Elsie Beams Roebuck Hart, better known as Little Blue Hen. Green Walker, Sr. was a half brother to William Roebuck, Clarissa's first father-in-law.. Elsie had left her Mississippi home when the Choctaws were removed on the Trail of Tears. She and three children (Roebucks) arrived at Ft. Towson Oklahoma in 1832. Her husband, Eziekiel Roebuck had died of cholera along the trail. She later married Cornelius Hart and then William Walker. Green Walker, Sr. died Feb. 15, 1929 and is buried in the Hart/Walker Cemetery.◆◆◆◆

David Buster Roebuck, Jr.

David Buster Roebuck, Jr.

Submitted By: Margaret W. Riney, granddaughter

Dawes Roll #4256. David was born 3-6-1877 and died 3-17-1926. He was born around the Roebuck Lake area, to David and Malinda (Austin) Roebuck. Malinda was born in Gaines County - Dawes Roll #4092. It is not known where his parents originated from but he had 7 brothers and sisters. They were: Mary Jane; Emphriam, born 4-24-1869 and died 5-12-1893; Edward, Dawes Roll #4350; Ruda, Dawes Roll #4320; William, Isabella and Joesphus Roebuck.

He married Mary Magdalene Crowder and some of his relatives were: William Roebuck, Treasurer of Choctaw Council; David Roebuck, Recording Secretary of the National Senate Journalist for the Senate Representative.

Researched, compiled and submitted by Margaret Riney, granddaughter of original enrollees, at the request of Maggie Roebuck House and Jack M. Roebuck, children of the original enrollees.◆◆◆◆

Mary Magdalene Crowder

Mary Magdalene (Crowder) Roebuck

Mary was born to Mary Anna Roebuck Crowder (ROLL #3994) and Josh Crowder on October 21, 1890 and passed away October 30,1974. Half brothers and sisters were: Nellie Francis Spring, born 11-20-1873 (ROLL #4115); Joseph Buster Spring, born 7-25-1875; Betsy Lee Spring, born 2-22-1879; James Spring, born 3-3-1881 (ROLL #3995); Zeno Spring, born 10-

6-1885 (ROLL #3996) then there was a full brother, John J, Crowder, born 10-6-1882 (ROLL #3998).

Mary attended school at Goodland near Hugo, Ok. She was married to David Buster Roebuck Jr. and, also Edward Irwin. She and her spouse lived on Original Land Allotments near Soper, Ok.

Mary had ten children: Clifford Felton Roebuck, born 11-20-1908; John H. Roebuck, born 5-24-1911 and died 6-8-1911. Jack McCurtin Roebuck, born 5-24-1913; Ray Roebuck, born 10-27-1915 and died 9-20-1919; Essie Lee Roebuck, born 12-2-1917; Annie Bea Roebuck, born 8-17-1919 and died 2-1-1928; Maggie Mae Roebuck, born 9-12-1922; David Bruce Roebuck, born 11-5-1923 and died 12-21-1923; Sam Roebuck, born 4-1-1925; Bessie Sula Erwin, born 11-29-1930 and died 4-22-1986.

Grandchildren:
Billie Sue Roebuck Born 04-04-1934
David Glenn Roebuck Born 09-15-1935
Jimmie Lee Roebuck 02-11-1939
Shirley Ann Crews Born 10-31-1938
Charles Allan Crews Born 04-03-1940 Deceased
Linda Carrol Crews Born 09-10-1943
Mary Nell Crews Born 04-30-1944
Evelyn Lee Crews Born 02-17-1946
Janice Kay Crews Born 02-03-1948
Paul Clark Crews Born 07-03-1950
Pamela Joy Crews Born 11-23-1952
Bonnie Lynn Crews Born 08-10-1954
Michael Kent Crews Born 09-25-1957
Margaret Wetona Riney Born 04-17-1943
Joseph Michael House Born 07-06-1948
Cynthia Elaine Roebuck
Candith Renee Roebuck
Melaine Anne Roebuck
Samuel Bruce Roebuck
Gerald Ray Futrell
Craig Edward Futrell
Eric Scott Futrell

Great Grandchildren:
Brenda Sue Owens
Annette Upton
Angie Cook
Amanda Roebuck
Jimmie Mac Roebuck
Nick Felton Roebuck
Kristin Anne House
Sarah Elisabeth House
Justin Matthew House
Hatoma Roebuck
Jennifer Mericle
Lindsey Mericle
Eric Mericle
Jerome Finch
Tamara Finch
DeAnn Finch
Jason Futrell
Tanner Futrell
Aimee Futrell ◆◆◆◆

Oscar (Dick) Roebuck

Submitted By: Alice Gentry - granddaughter

Among my fondest memories are the times spent with Grandma and Grandpa Roebuck. I, Alice Fay Roebuck, was born on Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1947 in Hugo Choctaw County Oklahoma to Walter Melvin Roebuck and Ina Fay Claborn of Soper, Oklahoma. My dad, the third of four sons, was born on Halloween 1924 to original enrollee, Oscar (Dick) Roebuck #4379 and Willie Inez Culberson. Their other children were Frederick Burl, Elvis Oliver, and Roy Delmar.

My grandpa was known as Dick Roebuck and not his real name Oscar. Grandpa and his twin brother, Oliver , was born November 15, 1886 near Sugar Creek School. His father was Benjamin Franklin Roebuck #4377 one-half Choctaw, and his mother was Nancy Taylor #707 a Choctaw by marriage and an orphan. Ben was a farmer and after the allotments were issued he moved his family to his allotment and raised a family of nine. His allotment was located 6 1/2 miles northwest of Soper, Choctaw County, Oklahoma. The family of nine were all original enrollees. They were: Edward (Ed) #4378, Grandpa #4379 who was a twin to Oliver #4380, Elmira (Sis) # 4381, Isabelle (Bell) #4382, Ettie #4383, Ulysses #4383, Susan #4385, and Clarissy (Clara) #4386.

Grandpa Dick Roebuck at age 30, enlisted in the U.S. Army on September 19, 1917 at Hugo, Oklahoma. He served as a private first class in Co. C, 343 Field Artillery Ark. He traveled by ship to France where he served part of his enlistment. He received an honorable discharge on April 8,1919 at Camp Funston, Kansas. His enlistment records indicate that he was single, of excellent character, and a farmer by occupation. The discharge papers show he was 5 feet 9 inches in height with brown eyes, dark brown hair and dark complexion.

In less than a month after being discharged on May 3, 1919 he married Willie Inez Culberson. The marriage record indicates that Eld. M. A. Pillars married them "On the Road." They established a home near Roebuck Corner and lived in numerous houses in and around the Roebuck homeplace. Grandma had a green thumb and gardening was a way of life for her. Many of my memories of staying with grandma and grandpa were in helping with the garden and canning. In the summer we picked blackberries and plums to make jelly and pies. From the garden grandma would make bread and butter pickles, pickled beets, green beans, and baked Indian corn. They always had a milk cow and I loved to help churn and make the butter. Grandpa always complained about helping with the churning, but always helped. They always had a hen house and lots of eggs. There was always little chickens hatching and new hen nests to find. The guineas always reported the rain showers and the danger of a fox, wolf, or snake.

Time spent with them was always enjoyable and fun. Many times we slept outside in the yard. The stars were so beautiful and Grandma would always tell me stories, especially the one about the "Little Red Hen". It was my favorite. We would listen to the Whippoorwills tell their stories and to the wolves cry.

Grandpa Dick loved to play dominoes. There was always a game under the shade tree. The Davenport family lived very close by and they too enjoyed playing. In 1959/60 Grandma and Grandpa moved to the town of Soper. This is when the domino parlor became an everyday affair. When grandpa wasn't playing at the parlor downtown he was sitting on the bench outside Lee's grocery store, rolling his "dough ball", dipping his garrett snuff and talking. Grandma always cooked biscuits for breakfast and grandpa always took the inside of one biscuit and made a "dough ball." All day long he rolled this bread dough between his first finger and thumb. By the end of the day it would be as hard as a marble and a bit larger.

On a hot summer day in August 1962, Grandpa and several of his buddies including, Ed Lee, and Bill Lawrence went on a fishing trip to Neshobo, Oklahoma. Grandpa went to the river's edge to get some water and did not return. Mr. Lee and Mr. Lawrence found him face down in the water's edge. He was stricken with a heart attack and died suddenly on August 30,1962.

His funeral was held at he Assembly of God Church in Soper. So many towns' people and relatives attended that many stood outside the church during the services. He was laid to rest in the Soper City Cemetery. Grandma continued to live in Soper and worked part time at the Hugo Nursing Home. She died on Dec. 6, 1978 and was laid to rest between their son, Fred and grandpa.

The other children of Ben and Nancy Roebuck were:

Edward (Ed) (#4378) married Buelah Yeager of Ladonia Texas on Jan. 20, 1907 at Nelson, OK. Four Children were born to this union. Ed was a retired Humble Oil Company employee. He died at the age of 76 years on November 28, 1962 and is buried in Gilmer, Texas.

Oliver (#4380) was born on November 15, 1886, a twin to Oscar #4379. He married Willie Yeager on Nov 27, 1910 at Soper, Ok. To this union were born four children. Both Oliver and Willie died at a very young age and are buried in the Sugar Creek Cemetery, northwest of Soper, Ok.

Elmira (Sis) (#4381) was born on March 3, 1888 and died May 12, 1984. She married Jim Raford "Tobe" Fails of Lee County Texas on July 24,1910. They had six children. Tobe died June 10, 1957. Both are buried in the Soper City Cemetery.

Isabelle (Bell) (#4382) was born January 14, 1890. She marries George Franklin Riggs on November 24, 1910. They had two children. Mr. Riggs died on July 10, 1919 and Bell on April 1, 1920. They are buried in the Sugar Creek Cemetery northwest of Soper.

Ettie (#4383) was born about 1894 and died 1969. She married Jim Riggs on October 13, 1912 They had four children. Mr. Riggs born 1890 died in 1976. They are buried at Soper City Cemetary

Ulysses (#4384) was born on November 15, 1896. He married Minnie Bee Fennell of Honey Grove, Texas on March 22, 1919. They had nine children. He died on Sept. 30 1970 and Minnie on Aug 10, 1962. They are buried in the Boswell City Cemetery.

Susan (#4385) was born about 1899 and died about 1930. She was married to Joe Earl Riggs on Nov 23, 1919. She had two children. Susan is buried in the Soper City Cemetery and Mr. Riggs at Sugar Creek Cemetery.

Clarrisy (Clara) (#4386) was born Aug 6, 1901. She married Martin Luther Wilson on Dec 24, 1922. They had two sons, one dying in infancy. Clara died May 9, 1983 and Luther on July 6, 1970. They are buried in Soper City Cemetery.◆◆◆◆

Florence Mary Rogers

Florence Mary Rogers

Submitted By: Florence Mary (Rogers) Neal

I was born 1-6-1901 at Atoka, I.T. to William F. Rogers and Kittie D. (Gregg) Rogers. I have Roll #5032.
I married Hugh K. Neal on 8-23-1923 at the Baptist Parsonage in Coalgate, Ok. We lived in Stringtown, Caddo, Wilburton, Wagoner and Atoka, all in Oklahoma. We have one daughter, Jeanne (Neal) Priddy and one grandson, Billy Gene Priddy, Jr. There are 2 great granddaughters, Amy Michele (Priddy) Smith and Amber Dawn Priddy then one great-great granddaughter Charli Nicole Smith.
I am a member of the First Baptist Church of Atoka, The Pioneer Club and O.E.S., OHOYOHOMA #1. I have been a homemaker and housewife and still living in Atoka, Ok. My husband died 3-30-1970. ◆◆◆◆

Jerry Harris Samuel

Submitted by: Wesley Samuels, son

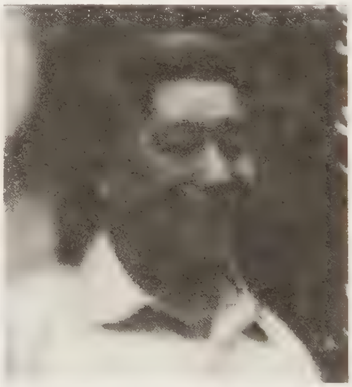
Jerry Harris was born to Albert Harris and Artie (Bounce/Bunce) Harris on May 29, 1891, in Nashobe County, near Smithville where he grew up and spent his childhood days. His mother, Artie had been married earlier to Allen James and they had one son, Silas James. Artie later married Sampson Samuel so Silas and Jerry used Samuel as their last names so consequently, the blood line from those two on down has gone with the name of Samuel. After Artie married Sampson, they had two children, Emaline Samuel, born approximately 1894 and Joel Samuel, born 07-17-1898. Artie was 31 years old at the time of his birth so she was born approximately in the year of 1867. Artie and all three husbands were full blood Choctaw so were each of the children.

Albert Harris was born approximately 1860. He had a brother, Gilbert who was born a year later. Their parents were Jim/James and Betsy Harris. Betsy's father's name was Ni-ta-humma and she was born approximately in 1816. Betsy was enrolled with number 4850 but died prior to 09-25-1902. Records stated that L.S. Bohanon was kin to Betsy so presumably, she may have been a Bohanon.

Albert married Silney (last name unknown). She was enrolled with Albert with number 5849 but died in 1900 so was stricken from the rolls on 12-12-1906.

Gilbert Harris, uncle to Jerry Harris Samuel, was married to Jincy (last name unknown) but her parents names were: father (Ka-nal-li-chu-bie) and her mother was (No-wat-i-ma). The names and roll numbers were: Gilbert Harris (Roll #5790), father; Jincy Harris (Roll #5791), mother; Lucy Ann (Roll #5792), daughter; Kissey (Roll #5793), daughter; Nicey (Roll #5794) daughter; Weycia Homer (Roll #14714) daughter of Nicey. Weycia was transferred from Choctaw Card 1386. Her mother, Nicey married Byington Homer. Another baby was born to Nicey and shows New Born Card 798 while Lucy Ann shows a new baby on New Born Card 730.

Sampson Samuel married Artie Bounce/Bunce-James-Harris. His parents were Harris and Susan Samuel. They were both dead at the time the Dawes Roll was taken. He was born approximately in the year of 1869. Artie's parents were Charlie and Un-chi-ya-homa. The names and roll numbers are: Sampson Samuel (Roll #5821) stepfather; Artie Samuel (Roll #5822) mother; Silas (James) Samuel (Roll #5823) son; Jerry (Harris) Samuel (Roll #5824) son; Emaline Samuel (Roll #5825) daughter; and Joel Samuel (Roll # 5826)son. The family lived in Nashoba County and was enrolled there.


Jerry Harris Samuel

Jerry and his brother, Silas, found plenty of entertainment as they explored the area around them, scaring up squirrels, quail, rabbits and on occasion, a snake. There was always a creek, stream or pond nearby to try their luck at fishing. Emaline and Joel, both, thought they were old enough to tag along but Jerry and Silas managed to get away without them, well, most of the time. As most siblings growing up, the two boys would have their differences of opinions but it sure wasn't smart for anybody else to give either one of them a rough time.

Jerry attended school at Dwight Mission, inside the Cherokee Nation and after graduating, he came back home to the Smithville area. He met a young girl by the name of Rosie Nell Mayabb. She lived in

Watson, Oklahoma but was raised in Hatfield, Arkansas, just across the state line. They married 09-16-1911 at the courthouse in Mena, Arkansas where they went to get their marriage license. It was told that the family hitched up a wagon and team to make the trip to Mena for the wedding. The Polk County, Arkansas Judge W.M. Martin performed the ceremony. The County Court Clerk, W.L. Parker, issued the license.

Jerry and Rosie settled on his allotted land near Smithville, Oklahoma which was just north of Big Lick Church and is still there today. The first house was a two-room frame house, called the Big House. One room was the living room and the bedroom for Jerry and Rosie. The other room was the kitchen where the children slept. Later, they built a log house with a fireplace. It was one long, large room with a kitchen added onto one side. I remember the two older boys helping build the house. Our dad mixed his own mud that went between the logs then he and the two older boys put the logs in place. I felt like I was helping by being the "go-getter" when they needed something.

We raised all of our food, hogs, cattle, chickens and gardens and made use of foods and herbs that grew in the wild, such as "poke" salad, wild onions, blackberries, muscadines, among other things. The family used many of the plants and roots of plants for use in cooking, doctoring and healing of many illnesses. The doctors were few and far between. One thing that I remember is the way they eased headaches was to use a baby diaper, cup towel, large rag or pillow case and fold it lengthwise to tie around the head as tight as possible. This would soon stop the throbbing and ease the headache. We owned a horse and a pair of mules and at one time, owned a green wagon with red wheels and would ride to church in it.

He worked through the Choctaw Nation in locating and helping buy timber from the Choctaws all over McCurtain County. He worked as an interpreter for the Choctaws and the white people and he continued helping many people and lumber mills in buying timber. He was, also, an Assistant Constable at Smithville. He worked under Noah Wilson, who was the Constable. There was only a very small jailhouse there so he and Noah carried rope to tie the prisoners to trees when there wasn't room in the small jail for them. Twice, the family moved to Idabel but would go back to Smithville.

Jerry and Rosie raised their family at Smithville. There were nine children born to this union with seven reaching adulthood. The children were: Viola Sara Samuels, born 07-19-1914 in Smithville, Oklahoma; Artie Rose Samuels, born 04-16-1916 and died 06-02-1917; Albert Harris Samuels and Gilbert Harris Samuels, twins were born 02-18-1918 in Smithville, Oklahoma; Flora Lee Samuels, born 08-12-1920 in Smithville, Oklahoma; Wesley Samuels, born 11-24-1923 in Smithville, Oklahoma; Katherine Virginia Samuels, born 12-06-1925 in Smithville, Oklahoma; Benjamin Samuels, born 07-09-1928 and died 07-17-1930; Jerry Ray Harris Samuels, Jr. 9-30-1935.

Viola was married several times. The first time was to Albert Cox and they had one son, Jerry Lee Cox, born 08-26-1935 and was later adopted by her last husband, Chester Melton who she married in 1939 at Foreman, Arkansas. Another marriage was to Elija Pue. Jerry Lee married Janis Ross, to which three children were born: Tony Lyn, Karen Joe and Lesia then he married Marilyn (unknown) and they had a son, Devin. His third marriage was to Lou (unknown).

Albert first married Gladys Celaska Adams who bore him a son, Wes Magel Samuels. Wes Magel was born 02-18-1939 and died 03-17-1995. He had married Durrell Alvis and they had three children, Lana Gean, Debra Ann and Kevin Magel. His second marriage was to Evie Mosawese Tyler and they had six children. They were Eugene Ward who married Sherry Sue Cauthen and they had two children. Janis Rose married Ronald Ray Smith and they had three children. Later Janis married Mike Margarito with no children from this union. Leila Ann married Don McDaniel and they had one child, Don McDaniel, Jr. Her second marriage was to James Moorehead and they had a son, Terry Allen Moorehead. She was married several more times then married Michael Krupinski. Donell Christine married Anastacio Ramos, Jr. and they had two sons, Antony Wayne and Brian Lee. Aaron Harris married Jackie Helen Bassham. They had two children, Stephanie Dawn and Faron Lee. Marsha Ruth married Roy Allen Stagner and three children were born to them. They were Roy Allen Jr., Holli Ann and Lesia Jean.

Gilbert was married several times, once was to Naomi and they had one son, Wayne, who was later adopted by Naomi's second husband. He was also married to Bulah Lorene Green and they had two children but the names are unavailable. The last marriage was to Hazel Beene but no children were born to this union. Gilbert died 09-18-1978 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Flora Lee's first husband was Ben Godwin and one son, Robert Leo, was born to them. Later, she married Lawson Adams and Leo was adopted by him. Her third marriage was to Andrew Waoskieh but they soon divorced and she had her named changed back to Flora Lee Adams.

Wesley Samuels married Charleen Mowery at Idabel, Oklahoma 02-23-1943. They lived in Savanna, Oklahoma where Wesley was working at the Ammunition Depot. Six weeks after they were married, he left for service in the U.S. Army. He became a paratrooper and served in South Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, Holland and Germany with the 82nd Airborne Division during WWII.

They had three children, Don Wayland, Rita Kaye and Sharon Regina. Don married Suzanne Williams and one son was born to them, Don Wayland, Jr. Then they divorced and he married Sherri (Walden) Wagner. She had a daughter (Amanda Wagner) by her first marriage which Don adopted. Don and Sherri had one daughter, Dona Jill. His third marriage was to Gala York but no children were born to them. Rita Kay died shortly after birth. Sharon married Jim Myers and they had two children, Michele Lyn and Michael Ray. She married a second time to Daniel Martin with no children born to them.

Katherine married Frank James Shannon and they had two children, a daughter and a son, Virginia Rose and Johnny Lee. Virginia married Anthony Pond and they had two sons and three daughters: James Anthony, Kimberly Grace, Audrey Denise, Cyrstal Renee and John Wayne. Johnny married Jane Weatherford and they had two children, Wendy and Johnny Lee.

Jerry Ray Harris, Jr. has a special friend by the name of Judy Liles. There are no children.

Great great grandchildren names that are available: Amanda, Sonja and Devin Shapher; Wade Allen, Herschel Dwight and Rachel Gean Kelso; Ashley Ann and Sara Elizabeth Grigg; Desare Leigh, Taylor Eugene and Anthony Phillip Samuels; Brittany Sue, Kayla Dawn and Jace Ditzler; Danielle Brianna, Meredith Kaitlin and Tyler Hayden Long; Jeremy Don, Joshua Allen, Brandon Douglas and Chelsea N. McDaniel; Step-children Nicole M., Isaac A., and Christopher Lee Bowers; Anthony Wayne and Damian C. Ramos; Step-children Crystal J. and Robert Arturo Ramon; Dusty Allen Thompson; Brendon Allen and Bradley Steven Curtis; Joshua Ray, Shannon Rose, Daniel Lee, Dora Virginia, and Amanda Rose Pond; Kenneth Samuel, Benito Rangel and Marcila Lucy Hernandez; Jason Anthony Nelson Mosley; Samatha Nicole Pond; Lezlie Jeanette and John Anthony Pond; Wendy and Johnny Lee Shannon; Cheyhoma Lyn Dugger.

Rose Nell Samuel was born 05-29-1892 and died 08-26-1940 in the T.B. Sanitarium at Talihina. Jerry remarried to Lillie Wilkens Sublet. He passed away 09-26-1958 at the Indian Hospital in Talihina, Oklahoma.

You will have noticed that the early spellings of Samuel was used without the "s" on the end of the name. As years passed by, many have added the "s" to make the name Samuels.

Here are more of the name Samuel and their roll numbers. Noel Samuel-Roll #1551; Louisa Samuel-Roll #1647; Willie C. Samuel-Roll #1648; Austin C. Samuel-Roll #5872; Silesie Samuel-Roll #5873; Cillen Samuel-Roll #5874; Sophvin Samuel-Roll #5875; Siceley Samuel-Roll #6069; Ester Samuel-Roll #6070; Lillie Samuel-Roll #6071; Lymon Samuel-Roll #6072; Louie Samuel-Roll #11621; Timothy Samuel-Roll #15855; Annie Samuel-Roll #11622.◆◆◆◆

Lona Belle Seeley (Roll #9150)

Submitted by: Leo Skinner, son

Lona Belle Seeley was born in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory in the Damon-Higgins Community on August 29, 1892. She married Jess W. Skinner in 1916 and had five children.

Lona was an active member of the Baptist faith all of her life. Her home church was in Newkirk, Oklahoma along with the Choctaw Indian community of Damon-Higgins.

She loved being with her family...quilting, sewing, cooking, and caring for other people less fortunate, as well as caring for injured and stray animals.

She was a lifelong resident of Oklahoma, living most of her life in the Hartshorne area, about 25 years in Newkirk and then Oklahoma City where she died July 10, 1990. She was preceded in death by her grandparents, parents, husband, sister-Ona Mzhicktena, a daughter-Nancy Porter and an infant son, 0pie Skinner. There were three surviving children; DeRoy, Sr., Leo "Bud", and Charles E. "Sam", along with 17 grandchildren, 21 great grandchildren, one great great granddaughter, also two cousins, Annabelle Pusley Nichter and Dora Nelson.◆◆◆◆

Joseph Ruffus Sexton, Sr.

Submitted by: Eula Beth (Sexton) Gentry

Joseph Sexton, Sr. married Ora Turner but the date is unavailable. Ora was a twin and she and

Joseph Jr. and Grace Sexton

Joseph had one son, Joseph Ruffus Sexton, Jr. He was born on February 17, 1906 at Summerfield, Indian Territory. He attended school at Summerfield or nearby at a place called Holison Creek. Joseph Jr. (Joe) married Grace M. Stacy at Independence, Oklahoma on November 8, 1925. They married in a church where they met and was married by a pastor named Parks. The couple lived at Independence, a few miles from Heavener, Summerfield, Wister and Tulsa in Oklahoma. They also lived in Campbell and Hughson, California. Joe worked as a laborer on construction jobs and was a minister with the Assembly of God churches for a number of years. Other jobs included working in a tent factory, a fruit dehydrator plant and for the WPA in the 1930's. I think his wages for the WPA was $1.00 a day.

The roll number for Joseph Sexton, Jr. was M881. Grace was born June 1, 1906 and passed away June 30, 1989 in Hughson, California. Joe passed away March 1, 1994 in Hughson, California also.

A little story that Dad always liked to tell was how he met Mom. They were at an all day singing at the church that Mom attended. Dad was sitting out under a tree with a group playing his guitar and Mom came walking by. Dad said, "This beautiful black headed girl came walking by and she had her hair done in "dog ears" the fashion of those days and had on a blue dress. Dad said when he saw her that he didn't know if he was playing in A-C-D-or-E chord. He just lost all concentration. He always got a kick out of telling that story.

Another story was about the depression days and like so many other people, Dad and Mom got commodities. Dad was always trading horses. So on this one day, he went to Heavener, Oklahoma to get commodities on one of his horses that he had gotten in a trade. This was a beautiful horse by the name of "Wildfire" and you never knew when he was going to throw one of his bucking fits. On this day, Dad got almost home and ole' "Wildfire" decided he didn't want Dad on him anymore. So ole' "Wildfire" lived up to his name and started bucking. Dad was determined he was going to ride, no matter what. Well, by the time it was all over, there was butter all over Dad, saddle and horse. Needless to say, we didn't have any butter left, if any, it was very little. I don't remember what else we had that day because I was very small, but that was the day we remember that Dad stayed on ole' "Wildfire".

Dad was pretty talented with musical instruments. He was able to play several of the string instruments and learned to play the piano by ear. We use to sing special songs in church as a family. He was sheriff of Skullyville for several years, starting August 22, 1899.

Joe and Grace had five children:

Dealus Edward was born 11-17-1926
Eula Bea was born 05-30-1929
Herman Ellis was born 02-10-1932
Jimmy Ray was born 11-08-1942

There are seven grandchildren, nine great grandchildren, one step great grandchildren and three step great great great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Alma Shoemake

Alma (Shoemake) Holcomb

I was born Alma Shoemake on September 10, 1902 two miles east of Bennington, Indian Territory. I am 93 years old now. Roll #14619.

My parents were Joseph E. Shoemake and Estella Gertrude Hutchinson Shoemake. She was 1/2 Choctaw. My mother was born on June 2, 1884. She was born in the Mary and William Gardner House 1/4 mile west of Old Church Presbyterian Church house. My father was born on March 28, 1880 in Jackson, Mississippi. They came to Indian Territory on a train.

My father moved here when he was 12 years old. I had four brothers and seven sisters. Eight of us lived to be grown, six died in infancy. My siblings were as follows: Lowell C. Shoemake, born August 4, 1904; Eliza Shoemake, born December 18, 1906, she died in 5 days; Mary P. Shoemake, born December

18, 1907; William A. Shoemake, born April 3, 1910; Mildred A. Shoemake, born June 3, 1912; Adelia V. Shoemake, born March 30, 1914; Benjamin Shoemake, born January 16, 1916; Clara Shoemake, born January 8, 1919; Opal Shoemake, born April 10, 1922; and Jo Ella Shoemake, born on June 15, 1925.

I attended elementary school at Whitesand in southeast Bryan County, High School at Antlers, Bennington and Durant. I received a B.S. degree in Education at Southeast Teachers College in Durant. I got my master's degree in Science at the University of Southeastern in Durant.

I taught elementary school for four years in Bryan County, one year in Choctaw County and 38 years in Crystal elementary in Atoka County and retired on June 1, 1966.

I married Yeiser Davis on February 16, 1926 and Andy N. Halcomb on September 10, 1935. Both are deceased. I never had any children.

My cousin, David Gardner, was Choctaw Chief. He did not live very long as he died of cancer.

Teaching school was my hobby. I got $100 a month for a few years, then $90 a month, then $65-$80 for a few years, then $450 a month after I received my college degrees. I taught many years as a Certificate 1-2-3rd until I got my college degrees. I went to college through summer school and I also attended night school and I also attended night at college and took correspondence courses.

I can remember many changes and much higher prices than when I taught school.

A lot of my clothes were homemade, ones that my mother sewed. I am very proud of all my people So many have done well, made teachers, lawyers, high in progressive businesses and oil refinery jobs. Many of them have told me that I gave them encouragement and that I inspired them to be teachers and to get big business positions. I am really proud of my inheritance and that as far as I know there are no dope heads. My father was smart and very intelligent. All of my family came through and all of us would work.

I was the oldest grandchild of my grandparent's family. They had a big family with three sets of twins.

My mother's father was Lewis Hutchinson. When my mother was two years old her father was a part of the law force near Caddo, Oklahoma. There was a county picnic in the nearby town and her father rode a mule to the picnic. He tried to enforce the law. Some never liked him trying to enforce the law, so someone shot him and tied him on his mule and sent him home. No one ever knew who did it, but many believed they knew who the killer was.

My mother was raised an orphan. She and her brother went to Wheelock and Hartshorne Academy. My mother lived to the age of 90 years. My father died at the age of 71.◆◆◆◆

Turner Silmon
Original Enrollee
Roll #NB366

Submitted by: June May Silmon Sidles, daughter

Full blood Choctaw. Born November 12, 1902 and died July 22, 1966

Turner was born north of Krebs, Oklahoma. His parents were Lee and Millie Silmon. He attended Chillocco Indian School, where he was an outstanding baseball player. His nickname while at school was "Peaches", because he loved canned peaches.

He spent his entire adult life at Quinton, Oklahoma. He was a member of the Middle San Bois United Methodist Church and held various offices there throughout his life. His favorite hobbies were hunting, fishing and playing baseball. He also knew about a lot of Indian superstitions, old stories and different herbs used in Indian medicine.

He married Ella Reese Riddle also of Quinton. They had five children and one stepdaughter. Each of his children were born at home and he personally delivered all of them.

Most of his 160 acre allotment is now under water, known today as Lake Eufaula.◆◆◆◆

Beeley Simpson
Original Enrollee

Submitted by: Ruthie Imes

MCR 2037

Beeley Emiyahtubbe Simpson was born to Wallace and Nancy Emiyahtubbe in 1876 in Newton County, Mississippi.

She married Lucket Simpson and had one child by him, a daughter named Leslie.

While in Mississippi she resided in Cushtusa and upon arriving in Indian Territory she settled in Durwood, Indian Territory. She separated herself from Lucket Simpson, raising the child without her father.

All were full-blood Choctaw.◆◆◆◆

Annie Belle Smallwood

Submitted by: Mary McClendon Redman, granddaughter

Annie Belle Smallwood

Annie Belle Smallwood (Roll #10047), born 06-08-1873 in Blue County, Indian Territory, Post Office, Bokchito, Indian Territory. Her parents were Eunice and Elijah Smallwood. Her father was the brother of Benjamin Franklin Smallwood, principal chief 1888-1896.

The wheel from their wagon, which brought them to Indian Territory, later to Oklahoma from Mississippi in the 1830's, can be seen at the Oklahoma Historical building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Elijah's parents were William Smallwood and Mary LeFlore Smallwood. Mary LeFlore was the sister of Thomas LeFlore, chief of the Apukshunnubbee District 1834-1838 and 1842-1850, who came to Indian Territory instead of his cousin Greenwood LeFlore who remained in Mississippi. Thomas lived in the "old chief's house", known as the oldest home in Oklahoma. It is located in Swink, Oklahoma in eastern Choctaw County. Greenwood LeFlore's father was Louis LeFlore.

The LeFlores descended from Jean Baptist LeFlore, a French soldier who was in Mobile, Alabama by 1735 and married Marie Jeanne Girard. Jean Baptist's son, Louis, was born 06-29-1762. Louis married Rebecca and Nancy Cravat, who were of mixed French-English-Choctaw heritage and nieces of the Great Chief Pushmataha. Rebecca gave birth to a son, Greenwood, 06-03-1800.

LeFlau became LeFlore and when the Choctaw agency of the U.S. Government opened on the Pearl River (Mississippi) near present day Jackson, Mississippi and the Natchez Trace became the prominent road through the Choctaw territory in 1801, Louis opened a station on the Trace. The settlement around his home became known as French Camps and the distribution of ammunition from the treaty of 1801.

Annie and her younger brother Johnny were orphaned when Elijah and Eunice died of pneumonia within five months of each other. They were cared for in their younger years by an Aunt Finny Risher, and later by their maternal grandmother. Johnny died at age 14. Annie married a Mr. Armstrong at age 17. They had two children, Stella (Roll #10050) and Willie (Roll #10051).

After Armstrong's death, Annie married Thomas Lafayette McClendon in 1890 in Blue County, Indian Territory. They had six children: Posey Young McClendon (Roll #10048); Eva Raye McClendon (Roll #10049); Tryphenia McClendon (Roll #10052); also Morris, Everett and Jack who were born after the rolls closed.

In 1902, they moved to Washington, Indian Territory and settled along the Walnut Creek fertile land. Their combined allotted land was a sizable holding. They farmed and Thomas passed the Bar and was a practicing attorney, also a civic leader of the community.

In 1911, while trying to reclaim school land for the Washington School District, he and Will Autry (both school officials) were shot and killed by Dr. T.H. Colby of Purcell, on the school site. The wrongful death suit was in court for many years. Once again tragedy struck in Annie's life. She had eight children to raise and a large farm to manage.

At this time, my father, Posey Young McClendon, was attending school at Bacone. He came home to help the others help Annie manage things. In time, the task became overwhelming as the children grew up, married, went off to WWII and moved away.

Annie later moved to Colorado and then to Florida where she lived with her daughter, Eva. She died 04-09-1961. Her marker is in the cemetery in Washington, Oklahoma.

Although she had many heartaches in her lifetime, she had a delightful sense of humor and it was said of her, "her tipee was small but she had many blankets" which means she was small in stature but she had many talents.

She was proud of her Choctaw heritage and has passed that on to us.

References:
Missionaries Mississippi 1818-1918 by Clara Sue Kidwell.
The Social History of Choctaw Nation 1865-1907 by James Morrison.◆◆◆◆

Edward Paul Snead

Edward Paul Snead

Submitted by: Mrs. Ralph Tyler

Edward Paul was born 11-23-1887 at Doaksville, Indian Territory to Amanda (Apeha) Snead and Benjamin Merriweather Snead. They both died while he was small. He went to school at Armstrong Academy. He worked for the BIA or whatever its equivalent was back then and later worked for Sinclair Oil Company before he became District Court Reporter for District 17 in 1923. He retired from that job in 1958. He died at Durant in 1974 and was survived by three sons and one daughter.

His mother's maiden name was "Apeha" but she usually used Williams. She died before enrollment so she in not on the rolls. Her father was Apeha but when he was told that he had to have two names, he used William Apeha and then his daughter, Amanda took the Williams for her last name.

There were no SAT tests back then but Edward Paul finished the eighth grade, then enrolled at OSU for a business course. He died June 26, 1974.◆◆◆◆

Eva Blanche Southard

Eva Blanche (Southard) Wallace - Roll #M-450 passed away 01-31-95 in Norfolk, Virginia. She was married three times: The first marriage was to Dale L. Crowl, Sr.,deceased; 2nd. marriage to Dan C. Morrill, deceased, then Maurice E. Wallace which is deceased, also.

She attended school at Wheelock Academy and was a housewife, raising her children and being a helpmate in her marriages. Her children are: Dalene Crowl Rabel, born in Oklahoma and now lives in Norfolk, Virginia; Arlie May Crowl Kirkpatrick, born in California, now lives in Riverside, California; Dale L. Crow, born in California, now lives in Norfolk, Virginia; Mary Lou Morrill Speckheuer, born in Arizona, now lives in Norfolk, Virginia; Ruby Estelle Morrill Kiefer, born in Az., now lives in Norfolk, Va. Ila Jean Morrill Litchfield, born in Portsmouth, Virginia and lives in Norfolk, Virginia.

Grandchildren: Johnna Lou Jones; Beth Rabel; Paul Rabel, Jr.; Russell Ward (deceased); John Rabel; Mark Wuth; Butch Wuth; Pete Mueller; Denise Haramia; Dannell Litchfield; Linda Litchfield; Alice Kirkpatrick; Dale L. Crowl, III; Pharon Mueller.

Great grandchildren: Kyra Jones; Jerika Jones; Annie and Johnny Speckheuer; John Rabel, Jr.; Aaron and Jeremy Rabel; Angela, Jimmy and Christopher Wuth; Sara, Tabitha, Paul and Rosemary Crowl.◆◆◆◆

Eva Blanche Southard

Eva Blanche (Southard) Wallace

Submitted by: Mary Lou Morrill Speckheuer, daughter

Eva Blanche (Southard) Wallace was born 05-20-1904, also Engle Southard. Their mother was Ida Mae Cummings with Roll #15880.

Engle Southard, age 90 and his sister, Eva Southard Wallace, age 88 celebrated a reunion recently at her home in Norfolk, Virginia. Engle and Eva Southard are original enrollees of the Choctaw Nation. He was born in Bisbee, Arizona and she in Quinton, Oklahoma. Engle Southard now resided in Flint, Texas with his wife, Ellen who is of Cherokee descent.

Among the many memories of which Engle and Eva recalled was a trip they took in a covered wagon with their mother and father. Several families from the Quinton area traveled in tandem in a covered wagon train from Oklahoma to Arizona and on to California in search of gold. Especially vivid were the memories of their sleeping on the ground under the stars. Engle Southard said, "The inside of the covered wagon was just too hot and stuffy to sleep inside." They also remembered taking a covered wagon trip with their parents to Northern Oklahoma to visit their Choctaw grandmother. She lived on a farm.

Early in their school years both Engle Southard and Eva attended Indian boarding schools. He attended Jones Academy for boys and she attended Tushkahoma and Wheelock Academy for girls where she said she learned her skills of homemaking and cooking. "They taught us to be neat, and we had to keep our personal belongings and our living area immaculately clean," said Eva Southard Wallace. Incidentally, Tushkahoma Academy later burned down to the ground.

Engle Southard has four children, Mark Southard who lives in Chicago; Gaye Southard Glaser who lives in Hawaii; Mary Ann Southard Kougle who lives in California and Engle Southard, Jr., who lives in West Virginia. He has 13 grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Eva Southard Wallace has six children, Ruby Kiefer, Mary Lou Speckheuer, Dalene Rabel and Jean Litchfield, all who live in Virginia. Her daughter, Arlie Kirkpatrick and a son, Dale Crowl, Jr. live in California. She has 32 grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Eva and Engle Southard are very proud of their Choctaw ancestry and feel privileged to pass their heritage along to their children and grandchildren.

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John (Dutch) Spring, Jr.

John Spring, Jr. was born 09-25-1889 near Hugo, Indian Territory. His parents were John Spring, Sr. and Nancy (McCoy) Spring. John Jr. married Ruth Nevada Cooper on 08-28-1910. Ruth was white and John was 5/8 Choctaw. He was better known to family and friends as Dutch.

John and Ruth had nine children. The pattern of their births was unique. The pattern was a boy, three girls, a boy, three girls, and a boy. John Dennis Spring, born 04-27-1913; Lorene (Spring) Palmer was born 04-27-1913 and passed away 12-27-1990 while living in Commerce, Texas; Katherine (Spring) Chilton was born 03-18-1918; Susie Marie (Spring) West was born 03-19-1922; James Martin Spring was born 08-1924; Lois Faye (Spring) Ingram was born 04-29-1928; Mayrene Spring was born 09-01-1930 and only lived one month. Margie Nell (Spring) Williams was born 12-13-1931. The third boy and the ninth child, Jacky Lynn, was born 07-11-1939.

John Spring, Jr. was a farmer by choice. He lived near Hugo, Oklahoma until the summer of 1923. John and Ruth, with four children: Dennis, Lorene, Katherine, and Susie Marie came to Texas. Their plans were to pick cotton for Ruth's sister and husband, Sam and Bertha Carlton, then return home.

Crossing Red River was a scary experience. The bridge had been washed out by high waters so the family had to cross the river on a makeshift ferry. As for five year old Katherine, she didn't get a good breath until the wagon landed on Texas soil. The rest of the journey to Horton, Texas, seven miles from Commerce, Texas, was an adventure as the covered wagon rolled along. John Jr., Ruth and twelve year old Dennis soon joined the Texas cotton pickers. After the cotton crop was gathered, the decision to stay in Texas was made.

John and his family made several moves but always stayed near Commerce. They were living in Commerce at the time of their death. John passed away 12-30-1966 and Ruth passed away in May of 1980. Both are buried near Greenville, Texas.◆◆◆◆

John Spring, Sr.

Submitted by: Robert L. (Bob) Wright

John Spring, Sr. (Roll #3855) was born 07-01-1869 in Indian Territory to William (Willie) Spring and June (LeFlore) Spring. His first marriage was to Nancy McCoy (Roll #3856), born 08-23-1859, whose parents were Dave and Becky McCoy. Records show nine children born to this union. They were Louie (Lewis), born 09-01-1878 and died 12-28-1944. He married Lillia Oaks; Eli (Bud) (Roll #3857), born 02-05-1880 and died 03-22-1959. His marriages were to Molly Jacob, Emma and Susie Hollaway; Isaac (Ike) (Roll #3858) born 03-10-1882 and died 04-06-1933. He married Cordelia Goforth; Melinda (Roll #3859) born 11-09-1884 and died 09-23-1919. She married W.A. Mays; Christopher (Chris) (Roll #3860) born ? and died 08-01-1973. He married Lennie Clark who was born 03-15-1887 and died 06-28-1980; John Jr. (Dutch) (Roll #3861) born 09-26-1888 and died 12-30-1966. He married Ruth Cooper; Jackson (Jack) (Roll #3862) born 09-29-1891 and died 01-30-1969; Maud May, born ? and died 08-21-1898 as a child; Benjamin (Ben) (Roll #3836) born 04-22-1896 and died 09-18-1978. His marriages were to Ivy Kernell, Bessie Low, Kate Smith, Lucille ?, Abbe ?, and number six was Bessie ?. Records show that his wife, Nancy McCoy Spring died 02-25-1902.

Records show that after his first wife died, he married Dora Isabell Elrod whose parents were Thomas Elrod and Charlotte Copeland Elrod. Records show five children born to this union. They were: an infant, but no dates so it is presumed that it must have died at birth; Susan (Susie) Deluttie, born 10-04-1905 and died 05-20-1974. She married James D. (Judgie) Calder who was born 08-22-1891 and died 11-29-1974; Rufus Clark, born 04-24-1908 and died 09-13-1941. He married Lorena (Lorene) Elkins; Huston (Scooter) born 03-17-1910 and died 03-17-1957. He married Bennie Mae Grubbs; Mary Ethel, born 01-26-1913. She married Leslie Murrell Wallace 01-03-1927.

His father, William, was born 04-14-1832 in Mississippi and his parents were Christopher Columbus Spring and Susan Bohannon. He was enrolled with (Roll #3854) and died 09-26-1906 and is buried in the Spring Cemetery southeast of Hugo as many, many of the family is. John's mother was born 06-15-1832 in Mississippi and died 08-06-1892.

John died 05-13-1937 at his home in Hugo, Oklahoma. He was buried in the Spring Cemetery. His wife, Dora plus ten sons and daughters survived him. They were: Louis, Eli, Jack, Ben, Huston, Rufus, John, Chris, Susan Calder, Lillie Wallace and Martha Wright.◆◆◆◆

Louvisa (Billy) Stanley

Submitted by: Bernice Wade, daughter

Louvisa Billy was born approximately between 1885 and 1891. She was born in Atoka, Indian Territory to Edmund and Susan Billy. Her parents possibly originated from Mississippi. She had two brothers and several half brothers and sisters. One brother, Wesley, died at the age of 16 and Simon was enrolled (Roll #1437).

She married William Lee Stanley at Duncan, Oklahoma. They had six children: Joseph F. Stanley, born May 15, ?; Lillie Mae (Stanley) Bradley, born 01-09-1917; Virgie (Virginia Stanely) Wade, born 05-05-1919; Lester Lee (Johnny) Stanley, born 07-22-1922; information on sixth child is unavailable.

Grandchildren: Johnson Lee Owl; Billy Lee Owl; Raymond Bradley; Wahela Bradley; Fred Bradley; Rebecca Bradley; Mona Bradley; Shon Bradley; Louvisa Stanley; Maureen Stanley; Bill Stanley; Cheryl Stanley; Johnny Lee Stanley; Mary Pauline (Wade) Schimmels, born 07-04-1937; Virginia Ann Gore, born 12-30-1940; Patricia Piercy, born 11-14-1944; Charles Stanley Wade, born 06-03-1946; Frances Elizabeth Gray, born 08-01-1948; Nancy June Artre, born 06-23-1951.

Great grandchildren: Bruce Bradley, Matthew Bradley, Paula Hampton, Larry Schimmels, Kristina Schimmels, Diedre Anderson, Lee Anderson, Shon Moynihan, David Moynihan, Marion Moynihan, Teresa Dawn Gore, Michael Gore, Rochelle Gore Cordova, Susie Gray Folger, Sandi Elaine Gray, Stanley Ellis Gray, Monica Dee Artre, Erin Artre, Jim Piercy, Karen Piercy, Steve Piercy, Melissa Piercy.

I was only five years old when my mother died so I don't know much about my family. My great grandmother was Edmund Billy's mother. She was born in Cedar County, Indian Territory and her name was Ho-ta-o-na. Her husband was Simon Billy (Roll #1740).◆◆◆◆

Susan (Stanton) Lewis-Bustin

Submitted by: Patty (Hill) Gambill

Dr. James Morrison of Southeastern State University once said that farming was the most dangerous occupation in the Choctaw Nation during the Civil War. There were renegades roaming, bands made up of deserters from both armies, bandits and just plain mean men, all called "bushwhackers."

One summer day, it must have been midsummer because the corn was tall, a group of bushwhackers rode into the front yard of my great grandmother, Susan Ann Stanton, then a small child, near Old Boggy Depot. Susie Ann's father came out the front door and down the steps to meet the men, and was shot. Susie's mother ran out to her husband, and as she knelt beside him, one of the bushwhackers drove her big ivory comb into her skull with a rifle butt.

Susie's young brother ran to his mother's side and was shot in the head, but was able to run away down the road. At that point, the Negro Mammy grabbed Susan and Susan's sibling and ran into the corn field and hid among the tall corn rows.

From there, they watched as the bushwhackers looted the house, dragged the mattresses from the second floor, piled them in the center hallway downstairs, and set fire to the house.

After waiting to be sure the bushwhackers were gone, the Mammy took the children to her house and hid them under the bed. When it was safe to travel, the children were taken in a wagon to the home of a relative who was a doctor in Boggy Depot.

In the 1855 Choctaw Annuities list of Atoka County were listed #3 A.L. Stanton and Thomas J. Stanton, and #5 were Dr. Thomas J. Bond and George Walker. Walker's mother was Rachel Durant who married first to Samuel Brashear, married second a Walker, and married third Zadock Brashear, brother of Samuel. Susan said her mother was a Brashear, so possibly Rachel was her grandmother, but that has not been proved.

After the war was over, Susan lived with her brother, Andrew Jackson Stanton, who was a Methodist missionary near Hackett, Arkansas and his wife Elizabeth George Mickle. Sometime between 1868 and before the 1875 annuities, A.J. Stanton died from tuberculosis contracted in the army during that last cold winter of the war.

In the 1867-8 Choctaw list, A.J. Stanton had in his household, besides his own children, a male age under 10, and one male age 10-18 and one extra female, Susan Ann Stanton. In 1875, Elizabeth Stanton had only her own children, one male under 10 and four females, listed with her. They were Ophelia Pocahontas and William Starns Folsom;, Annie and S.G. Trout; Lillie V. and T.L. Carpenter; Rodolph J. and Francis "Fannie" Witcher. Elizabeth married second Ward Folsom and had Peter Ward Folsom and Mintia, who married Joseph D. Tannehill.

Susan Stanton, after the death of her brother, went to live with her relatives, James J. and Rebecca (Burney) McAlester in McAlester, C.N. The McAlesters treated her as one of their own family members; and Susan told my grandmother many stories of her life there, including how she would sit on the stairs and watch the guests in their beautiful clothes at the Governor's mansion, and of her first ride on a train to Denison, Texas. The stories she told her daughter, my grandmother, were told to me time and time again as my bedtime stories.

At the McAlester's home, Susan met William Andrew "Scott" Lewis, who worked at the McAlester store. Susan and Scott were married at the McAlesters' home by Rev. J.Y. Bryant. Lewis took wagon trains to Texas for supplies for the store, and fought bandits and renegade Indians who tried to rob him along the way. This was a dangerous occupation, so the newlyweds moved to a (now LeFlore County) farm. Five weeks before my grandmother Elizabeth Andrew "Lizzie Ann" Lewis was born on May 17, 1877, her father William Lewis died of pneumonia. Elizabeth Andrew Lewis was named for her father, and for Andrew and Elizabeth Stanton.

William "Scott" Lewis' first wife was Lucinda Nail, who died of TB circa 1873-4 near Atoka or Caddo, probably at her parents' home. They had three children: (1) Josephine Lewis m/1 William Riechert, and m/2 Dr. Walker of Oklahoma City; (2) Howard Eugene Lewis, who married Alice Kincaid, and (3) William. These three children, I have heard, went to live with an "Aunt Tillie" who reared a number of orphan children. So that she could attend a nearby school, Lizzie Ann Lewis lived with her half-sister, Josephine Reichert, for awhile.

Susan Stanton was married second to George W. Bustin on February 23, 1881, in Sebastian County, Arkansas and lived near Rock Island, Indian Territory. Her daughter, Lizzie Ann Lewis, later attended Tuskahoma Female Academy and in 1895 for roommate was Lockie R. Hickman, daughter of Franklin P. and Serena H. (Folsom) Hickman and granddaughter of Rev. Willis Folsom, and Ladson Frazier and Rebecca Josephine (Ross) Hickman.

Both Frank and Serena Hickman died young, so Frank's younger brother, Lawrence Quinton Hickman went to Tuskahoma to bring his niece home for the summer in 1895. There he met my grandmother, Lizzie Ann Lewis #7834, and they were married the next year after she finished school. Their children were Hugh Ross Hickman #7835 md Etna Elmore, my mother, Josephine Hickman #7836 m/1 Allen Hill and m/2 Cecil M. Terrell, Lawrence Quinton Hickman #7837, who died young, and Edith Hickman md Landless Shannon.◆◆◆◆

William Stanton

Submitted by: Arthur C. Stanton

William Stanton was born in 1840 in the Indian Territory. He married Martha Beshears who was born in 1856 in the Indian Territory, also. To this union, four children were born. A son, Arthur C. was born in 1880, then three girls, Kate, Annie, and Susie.

William Stanton was a U.S. Deputy Marshal and was killed in a gunfight in north McAlester. The man that shot him left McAlester but another Marshal and a good friend to Stanton tracked the killer down and killed him. His friend, Sam Edwards came back and married Martha but he was killed also, in a saloon in north McAlester. ◆◆◆◆

Artie Statham - Roll #85

Artie (Statham) Davis

Submitted by: Artie Statham Davis

Artie Statham was born January 9, 1906 at Bokoshe, Oklahoma to James F. Statham and Myrtle G. (Powell) Statham. Her father was born in Arkansas and her mother was born in Spiro, Oklahoma. She had three brothers: Everete, Chester, and James. Everete was an original enrollee also. She also had two sisters: Altha and Irene.

Artie was married April 6, 1935 to S.E. Davis in Mena, Arkansas and they have one son, William J.

Davis.

Artie stated that she was always proud of her Indian heritage. She was raised on a large farm near Bokoshe and attended schools at Ft. Smith, Arkansas and Poteau, Oklahoma. She graduated from high school at Bokoshe in 1924.

Artie said she remembered the depression because times were very hard but they always had plenty to eat and clothes to wear. Her parents had all kinds of animals on the farm. Also they canned their own food and made their own clothing. They had horses on the farm, so the children rode horses to school. She said they enjoyed the school activities very much which included basketball games, may games, and musical recitals. They attended church regularly and she said life was very pleasant◆◆◆◆

Susan Stewart

Submitted by: Dale Faust

Bayless Cowen and Susan (Stewart) Cowen.

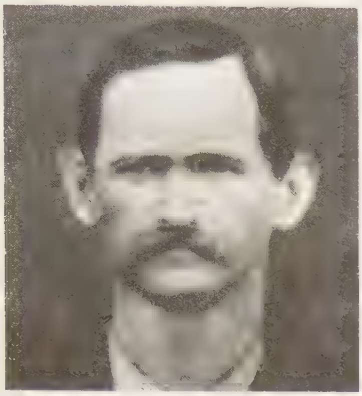
Susan Stewart, original enrollee #9284, was born in Goodland, Oklahoma on December 29, 1885 and passed away on November 22, 1973 in Anaheim, California. She married Bayless Steven Cowen who was born in Overton, Tennessee on March 10, 1885

They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The boys were Dossie, original enrollee #9254 and Joseph, original enrollee #9285. The girls names were Jewell and Etta but did not have roll numbers. ◆◆◆◆

David Randall Swink, Intermarried #92
Lena B. "Leona Betrace" Harris Swink #4992
Florence Swink #4993
Henry David Swink #4994
Burt Randall Swink #4995
J.W. "Jourdan Wilbur" Swink #4996
William Lewis "Preacher" Swink #1223

David Randall Swink, was born on August 15, 1840 in Madison County, Tennesee. He was the third of eleven children, his families saga has been traced from Rowan County, North Carolina to Madison County. David Randall's father Jesse Wilburn Swink and his Grandfather Peter J. Swink lived in and around Medon, Tennessee. Peter J. owned a famous and successful stagecoach line. David Randall's father Jesse W. married well and received 1/2 of the large land holdings of his father-in-law. He built and operated a cotton gin which remained in operation until 1900. The gin was so vital to the local economy that he was allowed to pay a substitute to serve in his place in the Civil War.

David Randall came to the Choctaw Nation in the fall of 1885. He married his first wife Fredonia Elizabeth Harris in the spring of 1887. Fredonia, known as Bettie, was the daughter of William Gordon Harris and Amanda Jane Lee. She gave birth to Robert Joseph Swink and died on January 6, 1888. Bettie is found on the 1885 Territorial census with her brothers, they were living with their Aunt Margaret E. "Lee" Harris and her husband also their cousin, Judge Henry C. Harris who had formally adopted the three children after the death of their parents. Joseph Gordon (Joe) Harris died in March of 1891, but John Robert Lee (Bob) married Amanda Elizabeth Warren on November 26, 1893, they had seven children and he died in Rocky Comfort, Arkansas. Betty Harris Swink is thought to have been buried next to the headstone of her brother Joe in the old section of the Harris Cemetery. Robert Joseph Swink, Fredonia's son, although related to both the Lee and



David Randall Swink (Founder of the town of Swink, Oklahoma).

Harris families had no Choctaw blood and even though he was adopted by Lena he was not enrolled.

David Randall Swink married his second wife, Lena, the daughter of Judge Henry and Margaret Harris, in the house where she was born at Pleasant Hill on December 23, 1891. Rev. William Marshall Keith performed the ceremony. In tribal records for enrollment David Randall stated that he had no living wife and had paid the license fee of $100 to marry into the Choctaw tribe, furnished a certificate of good moral character signed by eleven Choctaw Citizens, one more than required, and renounced the protection of the laws and courts of the United States.

Lena's father Henry Churchill Harris was a prominent citizen in the Choctaw Nation, related to the powerful Pitchlynn, Garland, and Folsom families. The Pitchlynn family like the Folsom family came to America from England and married into the tribe. Chief Peter P. Pitchlynn, and Chief Samuel Garland were his uncles while a Folsom cousin married President Grover Cleveland, he has been related altogether by blood and marriage to some 20 of the Chief's of the Choctaw Nation. Henry Harris owned the Harris Ferry and Store at Harris Crossing on Pecan Point on the Red River. In 1866 a flood washed his home and everything else away. He rebuilt on higher ground, a new home, grist mill, saw mill, cotton gin, and coal claim and was the Postmaster at Pleasant Hill. He owned 400 acres of bottom land, cattle, horses, mules, and hogs. In 1868 he was elected representative from Red River County and served six years, later he was elected senator. He was author of the bill that created Wheelock Academy, and Sheriff of his county. He served in the Confederate Army, and represented the Choctaw Nation numerous times in Washington, D.C. He was a Charter member of the Doaksville Masonic Lodge #2 and Supreme Judge of the 2nd Judicial Tribal Court, giving the Oath of office to Chief Ben F. Smallwood. Chief Smallwood appointed him to the commission that successfully prosecuted a claim against the U.S. Government known as the "Leased District" affair, which resulted in a payment of $103 per capita. He was both district and lumber Royalty Collector and served on the Choctaw Nation Education Commission in 1892. Judge Harris' death on October 26, 1899 was noted by the Choctaw Nation General Council in bill #10, dated October 14, 1901, which read in part; "WHEREAS, we recall with pride his zealous devotion to the interests of his people, and WHEREAS, it is fitting and proper that we should pause in our labors to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of those who in positions of honor and trust faithfully served their country long and well" the Council adjoined from Wednesday until the following Monday, the bill was signed by Green McCurtain and Principal Chief Gilbert W. Dukes. The Pleasant Hill home of Judge H.C. Harris still stands today, and is a State Historical Landmark in McCurtain County.

Leona Betrace Harris, known as "Lena" was a twin, born on March 23, 1872, her twin sister, Maggie Amanda died four days after their birth. The twins names and date of birth were place on small concrete vaults near where their parents were interred. The name Leona was never used, she was known throughout her life as "Lena B." She was Choctaw by blood through her father and the fifth of the eleven natural children born to Henry C. & Maggie. Lena and David Randall had eight children, legend says that, "The boys were all born in the Chief's house". Florence was born in 1893, Henry David in 1895, Maggie Florence in 1896, Burt Randall in 1898, J.W. (Jourdan Wilbur) in 1899, and William Lewis (Preacher) in 1902. Maggie Florence lived only a short time and was buried in the family plot. The year of Inman Swink's birth is 1907. Inman is remembered as being crippled from Polio. He died in his teens and is buried in the Swink Cemetery. Their last child, a daughter Josie Elizabeth, was born July 26, 1910, just two months before the death of her mother. Lena B. Swink died on September 29, 1910 during a measles epidemic. Josie died on November 5, 1910. Her name is on the south side of Lena's headstone.

It is uncertain when David Randall bought the Chief's House. He likely was attracted to the property because of its location on the "Little Rock to Ft. Towson Military Road." Chief Peter Pitchlynn related to Lena, had owned the property after the Civil War, and another cousin, Calvin Howell had lived there. David also knew of the property from Parson Keith who traveled the "Doaksville Circuit" for the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, he had held services in the House, and married David and Lena. David Randall's grandfather had owned a stagecoach stop on just such a road in Tennessee, and he undoubtedly knew of the coming of the railroad to

Burt Randall Swink

the area making growth and prosperity inevitable.

David Randall was enrolled on April 29, 1903. The oldest son Henry David Swink received the allotment of land on which the District Choctaw Chief's House was located. Bert Randall received the allotment on which old Swink stood. Because Burt Randall was a minor child, federal regulations made no clear title to the land possible for the residences or businesses, at that time. David Randall was Choctaw by inter-marriage, he then gave a town site on his allotment, it is the present location of the Town of Swink, today. Many of the houses and businesses were moved to the new town site rolled on logs, pulled by teams of horses and mules. The Swink Cemetery was on the allotment of Burt Randall where it has remained.

David and Lena decided to build a house in town and began construction in 1910. Ozella Byram McBrayer, a cousin of Lena's, told her daughter Ethel that she took the train from Idabel to Swink in the early fall of 1910 and visited Lena and saw the new baby, Josie. Dr. McBrayer's wife remembered that Lena was not well and with the measles epidemic she wondered if Lena would live to move into her new home. As it turned out Lena died on September 29, 1910 and did not live to see the house completed.

Florence Swink #4993 was born in November of 1893, probably in the District Choctaw Chief's House at Swink which her parents had bought. She was known for her auburn, naturally curly hair. She attended Swink School and spent her early life in the pioneer community of Swink. She married John A. Curby on July 19, 1916 in the Ft. Towson Baptist Church. John was probably the son of S.S. Curby and his wife Callie who lived in Swink in 1915. He was Postmaster and a notary public in town. Florence and her husband moved to the community of Crosby, Texas near Houston where they had a farm that turned out to have a vast amount of gravel which they turned into a profitable gravel pit. Florence never had any children and she died and is buried in Texas.

Henry David Swink #4994 was born on July 9, 1895 in the District Choctaw Chief's House. He was the oldest son of David and Lena. Part of his Indian allotment land was the section on which the Chief's House still stands today. He farmed his land and married Virgie Garrison, they had one son named David. His son was still an infant when Henry died as the result of a gun shot wound at the age of 21 years, 9 months, 25 days. He was buried on May 5, 1917 in the Swink Cemetery.

Bert Randall Swink #4995 was born on January 13, 1898 in the District Choctaw Chief's House. He attended Swink School and the Paris Business College. He married Ina Lou Stroud, the daughter of Reverend William Lowry Stroud and Reverend Leona Sabinea Gertrude "Hitchcock" Stroud on August 14, 1917. William Lowry was one of the first ministers in the first church built in Swink. It is said that David Randall built the church for William Lowry to preach in. Burt and his brother William L. Swink bought their father's store "Swink Mercantile". Ina Lou's brother Leonard was World Champion Trick Rider and Roper for many years and traveled to Europe with Ringling Bros. Wild West Show. Leonard Stroud was inducted into the Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City. Burt was called to serve in WW I, but the war ended before he had to leave for camp. Buying his father's store was the beginning of a life long merchandise career. He moved his father's store down to Highway 70 and enlarged it, adding living quarters, and the first gas pumps in town. Burt had five different store buildings that he built and owned in the Town of Swink over the years. Ina Lou and Burt had three children, Leona Beatrice born June 15, 1918, W. Randle born March 19, 1922 and D.R. born August 14, 1928. D.R. died from appendicitis on August 31, 1940 at the age of 12, and was buried in Swink Cemetery. Leona, known as "Bea" married John T. Webb, the author of "never on my knees" and taught school at Frogville on the Red River in Choctaw County. They were divorced and she moved to California becoming an Interior Decorator. She served in the "WAC's" during WWII. She remarried Clark Rockwell but never had any children. She died June 23, 1988 and is buried in the Swink Cemetery. Randle Swink attended Swink School and Ft. Towson High School. He has been involved in construction all during his life, traveling all over the world. He married Betty McGehee and they had three sons, Burt R. Swink II, Jack R., and David Radd Swink. He divorced his first wife and married Lila Douglas, they have no children. In 1993 they moved back to Swink and formed the Swink Historical Preservation Association that administers the District Choctaw Chief's House owned by his grandfather and the house where his father was born, which is now the oldest house in the State of Oklahoma still on its original site. The Choctaw Chief's House is open to the

William Lewis (Preacher) Swink

public by appointment.

Burt Randall often referred to himself as a farmer and stockman, but his life long commitment to the Swink Community was well known. He served as Choctaw County Commissioner from District 3 for 6 years; he was on the Swink School Board for at least 12 years; served in WWII even though being on the Selective Service Board he could have been exempted; and was employed in the Triple-A Federal Farm Program for 16 years. Burt R. Swink was responsible for the first stock ponds in the area, he surveyed the terraces and then built most of the early ponds around Swink. Burt and Ina Lou were divorced after the death of their youngest son, but remarried on November 10, 1960 in Yuma, Arizona. Ina Lou died on April 12, 1964. Burt died on September 14, 1964 and was buried from the church originally built by his father in the community he loved and lived in all his life and is buried in Swink Cemetery.

J.W. Swink #4996, born November 10, 1899 in the Choctaw Chief's House. The initials J.W. stood for Jourdan Wilbur. He was probably named for Lena's brother-in-law Wm. Jourdan Whiteman who was a business partner of David Randall's. His Indian allotment was east and south of the town of Swink. He married a local girl whose family lived north of Swink, but she had been born near Soper in west Choctaw County. Sallie Austin Powers was the daughter of James Levi Powers and Ann Austin Pope. They were married on December 27, 1921 by Rev. T.P. Barrett in the Ft. Towson Baptist Church. Jourdan was a rancher, he owned large native hay meadows, and raised cattle and hogs. Jourdan and Sallie had six children: Albert Lester, Dora Jean, David Wilbur, Retha Beatrice, J.W. and Kenneth Ray.

Albert Lester born April 6, 1922 attended Swink School and Hugo High School. He married Donna Ruth O'Brien and they had two children, Gayle Marie Mortinson and Brian John Swink. Albert was a businessman and Donna served as Mayor in Santa Monica, California. After the death of his first wife, Albert married Mildred McDougal Fogelstrom in 1993 and they moved back to their childhood home Town of Swink, where he was elected to the Board of Education. Dora Jean Swink died from appendicitis at the age of 12 and is buried in Swink Cemetery. David Wilbur, known as "Rooster" was born on November 9, 1926, he married Jo Ann Mahon. David and Jo Ann were married on November 28, 1946 in Amarillo, Texas and they have two children, Laura Joan Sizemore and David Melton Swink. David retired from the Southern Pacific Railroad. Retha Beatrice was born in February of 1933, married Billy Murrell Guinn and they had three daughters, Theresa Roberts, and twins, Jeanette Brown and Jeanelle Robertson. Reatha died on December 29, 1991 and is buried in Borger, Texas. J.W. was born on December 5, 1934 and married Jo Helen and they have three children, Cheryl Lynn, Belinda, and J.W. Jr. Kenneth Ray, born on August 22, 1936, married Mary Louise Benefield on August 23, 1963 in LaPuente, California. Ken and Mary have two sons, Steven Ray and Benny Royce.

In 1935 Jourdan owned a Restaurant & Dance Hall in Hugo on W. Jackson St. "The White Way". Cooney Cauldwell and a cousin Katherine Harris Martin worked for Jourdan there. It is remembered for having a slot machine in the back room, a novelty at that time. Jourdan and Sallie lived at their ranch on "Pilot Knob" the highest point of land in the area. He returned home one evening and was shot and killed before he could get out of his car. John and Joe Kiser, two neighbors were found guilty of the murder. He died on April 25, 1936 and is buried in Swink Cemetery.

William Lewis Swink #1223, William Lewis known for most of his life as "Preacher", was born on November 19, 1902 in the District Choctaw Chief's House at Swink, Oklahoma. He grew up with his brothers and sister in Indian Territory and then the early days of statehood in the pioneer community of Swink. His Indian land allotment was just east of the town of Swink. His nickname of Preacher is said to have come from his habit of dressing in suits and ties of a dark color at a young age and his dignified and sober manner. He graduated from Swink School.

He and his older brother Burt bought their grandfathers store on Main St. in Swink. Preacher grew tired of the quite life in Swink and sold his interest in the store to his brother and went off to seek his fortune in the oil fields of Oklahoma.

The oil fields did not hold his interest for long and he returned to Choctaw County, went into business in Hugo and married a lively redhead with whom he had grown up, Daisy Lee Lick. Daisy's family lived on a ranch south the Town of Swink, her parents were Willie and Aunt Pink Lick. Aunt Pink, naturally also had red hair and was known for her dignity. She often was driven through town in her touring car, sitting straight as an arrow in the back seat.

Preacher and Daisy had five daughters, they were all born in Choctaw County. Lena Mae; Billie Joyce, August 24, 1933; Wilma Lee, January 25, 1935; Nancy Carolyn, February 14, 1936; and June Naomi Swink.

William L. Swink was a lifelong rancher and businessman. He always had cattle and owned the Blue Moon nightclub, Rock Gables Restaurant, and the Texhoma Club next to the Red River bridge on Highway 271, among others, in the early days in Hugo. The Rock Gables was famous for its BBQ which was made by Sam Hall. Sam Hall, was a black man whose family had worked for David Randall Swink and Jourdan Swink in the Swink community but had moved to Hugo to work for Preacher when they died. Sam was a Choctaw Freedman whose father belonged to Robert Jones at "Rose Hill".

In the 40's and 50's Preacher owned the Dixie Theater, Stagg Club next door and the Brown Jug and Horton Courts Motel in Hugo. In 1960 he moved to Wichita Kansas where he owned and operated two Shipley Donut Shops. In the late 60's he moved back to Choctaw County and Hugo and opened a Shipley Donut Shop & bakery on LaMar Avenue in Paris, Texas. He was managing the Paris Shop when he had a stroke and died on September 19, 1971. He is buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Hugo with his wife.

Descendants of David Randall Swink

David Randall Swink, Inter-married #92
Parents: Jesse Wilburn Swink and Mary Elizabeth "Robinson" Swink
Born: Jessie Wilburn Swink,
        Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina
    Mary Elizabeth Robinson,
        North Carolina
Family of 11 children,: 4 brothers and 7 sisters:
  Mary Catherine "Swink" Butler,
    b. February 23, 1844
  Sophia Elizabeth "Swink" Nesbitt,
    b. February 25, 1846
  David Randall Swink,
    b. August 15, 1848
  Susan B. "Swink" Harris,
    b. August 29, 1850
  Sarah J. "Swink" Mays,
    b. September 7, 1852
  Gertrude Thomas "Swink" Stone,
    b. December 9, 1854
  John Malcolm Swink,
    b. February 28, 1857
  Ella Britton "Swink" Pacaud,
    b. October 9, 1860
  Florence Iscemna Swink,
    b. January 10, 1863 (never married)
  Albert Robinson Swink,
    b. May 17, 1865
  William Wilburn Swink,
    b. December 9, 1867

All 11 children and Jessie W. were living when Mary Elizabeth, David Randall's mother, died on January 30, 1877 after 44 years of marriage. She died in Chester County, Tennessee.

David Randall Swink, first wife, Fredonia Elizabeth "Bettie" Harris, m. Spring 1887, d. January 6, 1888.
Children of David Randall and first wife, Fredonia Elizabeth "Bettie" Harris:
  Robert Joseph Swink,
    b. January 4, 1888 (not on Dawes Roll)
      m. Hettie Lou Little.

David Randall Swink, second wife, Lena B. "Leona Betrace" Harris, m. December 25, 1891
Lena B. "Leona Betrace" Harris #4992
Parents: Judge Henry Churchill and Margaret Elizabeth "Lee" Harris
Born: Henry C. Harris, Harris Mill Plantation, Eagle County, Choctaw Nation
    Margaret Elizabeth Lee, Cherokee County,
      Alabama

Family of 11 children, 6 brothers and 5 sisters:
  William Henry Harris,
    b. February 18, 1865
  James Edward Harris,
    b. April 14, 1867
  Charles S. Harris,
    b. February 22, 1868
  Walter Churchill Harris,
    b. January 22, 1870
  Lena B. "Leona Betrace",
    b. March 23, 1872
  Maggie Amanda Harris,
    b. March 23, 1872
  Laurel Isabel Harris,
    b. September 10, 1874
  Anna Cornelius Harris,
    b. September 10, 1874
  Bert S. Harris,
    b. April 8, 1877
  Little Rip Harris,
    b. December 4, 1878
  Mattie Jane "Harris" Whiteman,

b. July 26, 1880

Children of David Randall and second wife, Lena B. "Leona Betrace" Harris (original enrollees):
Florence "Swink" Curby #4993,
b. November 1893
Henry David Swink #4994,
b. July 9, 1895
Burt Randall Swink #4995,
b. January 13, 1898
Maggie Florence Swink,
b. 1896, d. 1896
J.W. "Jourdan Wilbur" #4996,
b. November 10, 1899
William Lewis Swink #1223,
b. November 19, 1902
Inman Swink,
b. 1907 (died as a teenager, never married)
Josie Elizabeth Swink,
b. July 26, 1910, d. November 5, 1910

Grandchildren of David Randall and first wife:
Robert David Swink
Margaret Elizabeth "Swink" Meador
Maybelle "Swink" Franks
Theda Bernice "Swink" Zimmerman
Ina Mae "Swink" Bridges
Hugh Curtis Swink
Billy Lee Swink

Grandchildren of David Randall and second wife (Choctaw by blood):
David Swink
Leona Beatrice "Swink" Rockwell
W. Randle Swink
D.R. Swink
Albert Lester Swink
Dora Jean Swink
David Wilbur Swink
Retha Beatrice "Swink" Guinn
J.W. Swink
Kenneth Ray Swink
Lena Mae "Swink" Mays
Billie Joyce "Swink" Garett
Wilma Lee "Swink" Foster
Nancy Carolyn "Swink" Payne
June Naomi "Swink" Mallinson

David Randall and first wife had 15 great grandchildren.

David Randall Swink married a third time, a widow, Metha Young Cauldwell Swink, they had no children. David Randall Swink died on May 6, 1926 and is buried in the Town of Swink Cemetery.◆◆◆◆

William Wilburn "Will" Swink, Inter-married #1456
Nannie "Nancy Jane Edwards" Swink #15706
William Edward "Bill" Swink #15707
Inez Swink #15854
Ida Mae Swink #15709
Randall Henry Swink #NB415
Irene K. Swink #NB625

William W. Swink #1456. was born December 9, 1867 in the town of Medon, Madison County, Tennessee. He was the eleventh and last child of Jesse W. and Mary Elizabeth "Robinson" Swink. His biography in Hill's "History of the State of Oklahoma" says that he came to the Choctaw Nation in 1887, following his older brother David Randall into the Territory. William and David attended a log house school and had slab benches to sit on in Tennessee with none of the modern appliances or conveniences available in 1900. William left home and went to Dallas, Texas arriving there with 15 cents in his pocket, prior to that he had been in Corinth, Mississippi. Arriving in the Territory he rented a farm at old Doaksville. After several years he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and Notary Public and served eight years under Marshals Needles, McAllister, Grandy, and Hackett. While serving in Antlers he married Nancy Jane Edwards on November 1, 1894 and built his first home there. He decided to go into business and was employed in Antlers, but then sold his property and went back to Doaksville. He worked for R.M. Love who also had a store at Shawnee town. After two years as a clerk, he opened his own store at BonTon, south of Valliant and stayed there four years. When the Arkansas and Choctaw railroad opened the station at Valliant, he moved lock, stock, and barrel to the new site and was one of the first merchants there. He sold his business after two years to Bushnell and Knight and began farming again. William W. was also a Choctaw by inter-marriage and he had 900 acres in McCurtain County on the Red River, 300 in cultivation by tenants. The crops were cotton, corn, and alfalfa. He was a supporter of statehood and was a delegate to

Nancy Jane (Nannie) Edwards Swink

the only Statehood Convention, held in Oklahoma City. He was one of the founders and helped to build up the new town of Valliant building houses, in addition to his own home which unfortunately burned about 1939. He was an original stockholder in the Bank of Valliant and belonged to the Knights of Pythias and Woodman of the World fraternal organizations.

Will Swink was shot, along with his son Randall Henry in October of 1934 when they attempted to collect the rent form black tenants on property they owned near Millerton. The black men who occupied the property opened fire as they approached the house, and mortally wounded William. Randall Henry made it back to their store where his sister Irene was working. He told her to go and see about their father and then died in her arms. The black men were arrested, but one was shot and killed attempting to escape while being transferred by car to Idabel. He was killed by Valliant Deputy Sheriff Carl Pruitt, married to Nell Austin Pruitt, a family friend. He had been appointed along with several other local men for the manhunt. William was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in Paris, Texas but he died from gangrene some ten days later. The other black man responsible for the murders was convicted and sent to prison.

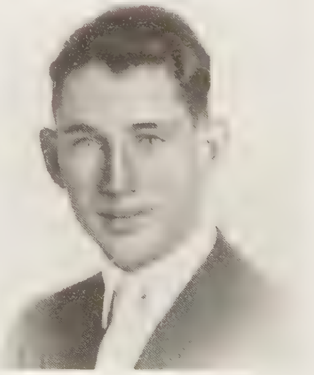
William Wilburn and Nannie had five children. William Edward (Bill), Inez, Ida Mae, Randall Henry Swink, who died with his father in October of 1934, and Irene K. William W. Swink died on October 31, 1934 in St. Joseph's Hospital in Paris, Texas and is buried in the family plot in Valliant.

Nannie Swink #15706. Nancy Jane Edwards was born August 11, 1869 in Miller County, Arkansas. She was known all of her life as Nannie. Her parents were Henry Clay and Lydia Ann "Carlton" Edwards. She had an older brother, Rufus M. Edwards who married Betty Nelson and younger sisters Emma, Ida, Kate, and Ada Edwards. Nannie's sister Ida, married W.B. Long, who was a doctor. Ida and Dr. Long has at least two children, Charles Henry and Celeste Long. Emma Edwards married Mr. Wallace and at one time lived in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Ben Edwards lived in Dumas, Texas in 1964. All of these family members were enrolled.

Being called Nannie is known to have caused confusion, on at least one occasion. A young cousin visiting when the family lived in Paris, Texas asked Nannie a question and was promptly told that child children did not call their elders by their first names. The boy supposed that Nannie was a family name "Grandmother" and still remembers being embarrassed by the correction. Nannie Swink died on March 7, 1964 and is buried beside her husband in the Valliant Cemetery in McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

William Edward Swink #15707. William was known as "Bill" was a pharmacist and married local girl Pansy Nell Childress. He worked in the O.B. Medford drug store in Ft. Towson and in drug stores in Valliant and Broken Bow. One of the drug stores was owned by Ethel McBrayer Helms and her husband Stokley B. Helms. Ethel was a cousin of David Randall Swink's wife, Lena B. "Harris" Swink. William Edward's son, William E. Jr., known as Bill Ed was killed in combat during WWII. His name is on the Choctaw Nation War Memorial at the capitol in Tuskahoma. Their daughter Nancy Jo Greenwood Evans has two sons and lives near Houston, Texas. William Edward (Bill) died on January 16, 1972 and is buried with Pansy in the Idabel Cemetery in McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

Inez Swink #15854. Inez was named for a favorite relative also an original enrollee, Inez Elizabeth Farr. She married Alvin L. Edmiaston the County Agent in Paris, Texas. They had two daughters, Ouida and Joy Edmiaston. Ouida married Clyde Black and lives in Temple, Texas. Joy married Mr. Haines and lives in Dallas, Texas. Inez died on October 14, 1981 and is buried with her husband Alvin L. Edmiaston in the Evergreen Cemetery in Lamar County, Texas.



Randall Henry Swink

Ida Mae Swink #15709. Ida Mae was born on November 3, 1900. She married several times. First to Claud Scott, a pharmacist in Mena, Arkansas, then to Henry H. Gregg and they had one son, Robert H. Gregg. Finally she was married to Iva L. Collins. Ida Mae died on June 15, 1966 and is buried in the family plot in Valliant Cemetery, McCurtain, County, Oklahoma. Ida Mae's son, Robert Gregg and his family live in San Jose, California.

Randall Henry Swink #NB415. Randall H., Nannie, and Will's youngest son was born November 3, 1902 and was murdered on October 17, 1934. He is buried in the family plot in the Valliant Cemetery.

Irene K. Swink #NB625. Irene was born on September 18, 1905. She married Robert Odom, Walter Taylor Kirby, a cousin in the Pitchlynn/Harris line, and Mr. Leon Cheatwood. She died on July 21, 1992 and is buried with her family in Valliant, Cemetery, McCurtain County, Oklahoma.◆◆◆◆

Joseph David Tannehill

Joseph David Tannehill was born August 26, 1858. He was the son of David and Mary Tannehill. His first wife was Elizabeth Ann Frazier. They were married on June 21, 1887 at the home of Frank Holloway; by the Reverend C.H. Thompson, a Methodist Minister.

Joseph David Tannehill

Joseph David Tannehill received an enrollment #IW444 after he married Mintie. She was his second wife after his first wife, Elizabeth Ann Frazier had passed away.

On May 20, 1896, Joseph David Tannehill married Mintie Folsom, born December 14, 1878 in Skullyville, Indian Territory. She was the daughter of Edward Washington Folsom and Elizabeth G. Mickle. Joseph and Mintie were married in an Indian ceremony at the north end of Lake McAlester #l by a Choctaw Indian missionary.

To this marriage were born eight children. They were: Erwin E. born 02/01/1897 and died 04/04/1900. Edgar P. born 03/04/1898. Franklin (Francis) Ward was born 03/12/1900. Oran was born 03/31/1902 and died 04/04/1902. Rudolph T. was born 03/27/1903 then Vivian E. was born 11/02/1904 and died 06/22/1905. The last two was Alice G. born 09/18/1906 and Annis S. born 08/02/1908.

Joseph was a cattle man all his life, and at one time owned most of the land known as Tannehill Prairie (now the Tannehill Community).

He donated the land for the first Tannehill School - a wooden structure which burned. The second was also built on ground donated by him. It was built of native stone around 1910 and was torn down in 1957 when the present school was completed.

He also donated the land which comprises the Tannehill Cemetery.

He was the very first District 3 County Commissioner; a life member of the Scottish and Yorkrite Masons; Life member of Old Fellows Lodge; a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and the Anti-Cattle Thief Association. He served as City Councilman, and was Vice President of the City National Bank during the early 20's. He was a member of the Barnett Methodist Church of North McAlester.

Joseph David died October 1, 1940 and is buried in Tannehill Cemetery. Mintie died November 22, 1958.

Edgar Preston Tannehill original enrollee No. 12599, son of Joseph and Mintie, married Carrie Marie Self, his first wife who was born 08/30/1890 and died 12/31/1945. Their children were Joseph C. Tannehill, who served in the Army and was a prisoner of war of the Japanese from 1941 to 1945. Carl W. Tannehill was in the Army from 1942 to 1946 and James E. Tannehill was in the Marine Corp from 1940 to 1946. One daughter, Helen H. Tannehill Roth.◆◆◆◆

Mintie (Folsom) Tannehill

Submitted by: Carl Tannehill

Mintie Folsom original enrollee #12598 was born December 14, 1879 in Skullyville, Indian Territory to Washington (Watt) Edmond Nathaniel and Elizabeth G. (Mickie) Folsom. On May 20, 1896, she married Joseph David Tannehill in an Indian ceremony at the north end of Lake McAlester #l by a

Choctaw Indian missionary. Eight children were born to this union: Erwin E. born 02/01/1897 and died 04/04/1900. Edgar P. born 03/04/1898. Franklin (Francis) Ward was born 03/12/1900. Oran was born 03/31/1902 and died 04/04/1902. Rudolph T. was born 03/27/1903 then Vivian E. was born 11/02/1904 and died 06/22/1905. The last two was Alice G. born 09/18/1906 and Annis S. born 08/02/1908.

Joseph David Tannehill received an enrollment #IW444 after he married Mintie. She was his second wife after his first wife, Elizabeth Ann Frazier had passed away.

Tannehill Family: Back row, left to right: Edgar P., Francis W., Front row: Theodore, Mintie, Annie, J.D., Alice.

Mintie had many superstitions. She served as a Mid-Wife in the Tannehill prairie community and was called upon to settle disputes among some Indian families. She also assisted Dr. J.C. Schlicht, a country doctor, in delivering babies. Dr. Schlicht drove a horse and buggy in making house calls. Mintie also drove a buggy when she was called upon to deliver a baby. On one occasion, with her sons, Shorty and Ed, ages 3 and 4 years old, she was approached by snake Indians riding horses and wearing war paint. She was frightened but was not harmed. She always carried her pistol beside her for protection and could shoot and kill any snake that was in her way.

Mintie had many remedies for what ailed a person. Some of her remedies for the following problems are:

Poison Ivy:
Boil polk root and let patient bathe in it.
Seven Year Itch:
Sulphur and molasses made into a paste and applied to skin.
Worms in children:
Have the child swallow pumpkin seed.
Cuts and bruises: Turpentine and coal oil rubbed in area.
Stop bleeding:
A woman has to read a scripture in the Bible in Kings - verse unknown.
Croupy children:
Children need care in damp and chilly weather and should be kept indoors at the first sign of symptoms. Mix kerosene, lard, turpentine, quinine and camphor. Heat the mixture on back of stove but be careful of fire. Then apply mixture to back, chest and throat then cover with a flannel cloth.

Mintie believed in "Poor Richard's Almanac" when planting crops or dehorning cattle. She had much wisdom and old tales. One such word of advice was "Always get up early so you can get a breath of fresh air before everyone flushed their toilets."

Edgar Preston Tannehill original enrollee No. 12599, son of Joseph and Mintie, married Carrie Marie Self, his first wife who was born 08/30/1890 and died 12/31/1945. Their children were Joseph C. Tannehill, who served in the Army and was a prisoner of war of the Japanese from 1941 to 1945. Carl W. Tannehill was in the Army from 1942 to 1946 and James E. Tannehill was in the Marine Corp from 1940 to 1946. One daughter, Helen H. Tannehill Roth.

Mintie Folsom Tannehill's religion was Methodist, coming from family tradition. Her family came from Skullyville, Indian Territory to McAlester, Tobusky Co, Indian Territory in a wagon pulled by a team of oxen. The family settled in the Perryville area. Mintie was quoted by her grandson, Carl Tannehill as saying, "As the family came through McAlester, the only building they saw was a log cabin with a pine tree beside it and it was located in an area where the median in front of the court house (old Busby Hotel) stands today.

Mintie had one brother, Peter W. Folsom, who resided at Ringling, Oklahoma and one full sister, Fannie Folsom, who married Carlos Wickes. Mintie had several one-half siblings.◆◆◆◆

Charles Solomon Taylor

Submitted By: Tonah Eberhart, daughter

Information supplied by; Charles Solomon Taylor- Full Blood Choctaw Indian (Roll # 6642)---Father of Tonah Eberhart and Lois Sokolosky

Mother - Emiline Taylor (Roll #6639)
Died September 11, 1928 near Wister, OK in Leflore County
Age 60
Husbands - Solomon Taylor (Died March 31, 1899)
Not enrolled
Hampton Perry (Died February 25, 1905) Roll # 6864
Ben Hoteyabi (Died February 1927) Roll # 6842
Children - Phoebe Taylor (Died June 12, 1963 Antlers, OK at about age 70) Roll #6640
Alice Taylor (Died February 21,1905- Age 9) Roll # 6641
Charles Solomon Taylor (Died December 29,1988 Age 89 at Talihina, OK) Roll # 6642 Born 11-28-1899
William Perry (Died 1904 at 10 months)
Not enrolled
Sister - Malinda Bell (Died November 24, 1934 at Wister, OK) Roll # 6816
Husbands - Staphen Collins (Died October 8, 1908)
Not enrolled
Jacob Jackson (Died in 1926 near Wister) Roll # 7526
Henry Jackson (Died August 1929) Roll # 6903
Emiline and Malinda's Parents:
Tecumseh Perry (Died 1858) Not enrolled
Lizzie Perry (Died 1852) Not enrolled
Heirs of Malinda Bell (Jackson): Phoebe Taylor(niece), Charles Taylor (nephew), and Alice Taylor niece)◆◆◆◆

Harriet (Taylor) Aaron

Submitted By: Mrs. Eliza A. Caldwell, daughter

Harriet (Taylor) Aaron, a full blood Choctaw, was born near Doaksville, I.T. which is now Ft. Towson, Ok. on 9-3-1891. She died 2-1-1953. Roll #2729. Her parents were John, Jr. and Eliza (Christie) Taylor. Their roll numbers were: John-#2726 and Eliza-#2727. Her grandparents were John, Sr., Roll #2706 and Margaret (Payne) Taylor, Roll #2707.

Enrolled brothers and sisters of Harriet: Levi Taylor-Roll #2728, Roberson Taylor-Roll #2730, Jiney (Taylor) Elaposhabbi, born 9-3-1903 and died in 1957. Her N.B. Roll number is unknown. John Taylor III was not enrolled. He died in 1951 at the age of 42. Harriet's husband was Moses Aaron, full blood Choctaw Roll #3453. He died overseas in World War I in 1918. He was buried near Ft. Towson.

Moses's parents were Johnson and Sarah McKinney) Aaron. They were enrolled, also. Johnson-Roll #3451 and Sarah-Roll #3452.

Moses and Harriet were the parents of Eliza (Aaron) Caldwell. She was born in Ft. Towson, Ok. on 7-25-1917. Eliza has no living brothers or sisters. The grandchildren are: Cecil S. Caldwell, Alice Marie Bishop, Milton Caldwell and Herbert A. Caldwell.◆◆◆◆

Jenny Taylor - Roll #7352

My mother Jenny (Taylor) Briggs was an original enrollee. Her birthdate to the best of her knowledge is June 13, either 1868 or 1870. She was born in I.T. and her mother died when she was 5 days old. Jenny always told us her mother was full blood Chickasaw. Her daddy's name was Jim/James Taylor who died at Bokoshe at age of 66 in 1910. His mother was Hester A. Taylor and she died in Skullyville, I.T. Children born to James Taylor were Pettis, Willie and Pearl. Born to Jenny (Taylor) Briggs were Mary, Riley, Alvin, Minnie and Ernest. Jenny remarried, after the death of Mr. Briggs, to Daniel Henry West. They had my sister, Henrietta, who lived a short life and myself, Gertrude (West) Beene.

Another relation of our family is, Robert Taylor, one of the Code Talkers. My mother and daddy were always being called to help the sick of the community. She was a very giving, caring person as well as daddy. When she was a little girl, she would wait on the river bank and Belle Starr would come across and take her for a ride on the back of her horse. My mother was a cook in a restaurant in Stigler, Ok. in her later years. I would enjoy going there to eat with her.

My children Retha, DeLois, Dewey June, Franklin D. and Delmar Leon loved to go spend the night after school with their grandmother. She lived in Stigler, behind Pennington's Market. We lived in Whitefield, Ok. for a number of years, where I attended school. I was born two years after the rolls were closed.

My mother, Jenny, died in 1961 in the Stigler Nursing Home and was buried in the Stigler Cemetery. We have a rich Indian Heritage, of which I am very proud. I am the only child living of Jenny (Taylor) West. According to the Dawes Commission, my mother had several acres of land deeded to her.

This information supplied by: Gertrude (West) Beene—daughter. P.S. My great-great-great grandpa was "CHIEF BOUNCING RABBIT", who was on the "Trail of Tears".◆◆◆◆

Julia Lou (Tecumseh) Springman

Submitted By: Terri Davis, granddaughter

Julia Lou Tecumseh, an original Choctaw enrollee, was born 1-28-1904 to Houston and Ida (Kincaid) Tecumseh. Julia,s siblings were Lee, Baker, Ellen, Amos, Jesse and J.B. Tecumseh (all deceased) also Elizabeth James, Lahoma Shults, Nadine Morrow and Naomi Porter. Julia was raised in the Bokoshe area.

She met and married William Henry Springman and moved to Lindsy, Ok. where they raised a family. They had 5 children: John Springman, Gene Springman, Thelma (Springman) Howell, Mary (Springman) Robertson and David Springman. Julia,s husband passed away at an early age, leaving Julia to raise the family alone.

Julia helped out in her community by playing the piano each Sunday at different churches. She was very involved in the Banner Community and later the Banner Baptist Church. She has children, grandchildren, great grandchildren still involved in the same little church, as well as other churches in the community. She was a very beautiful and spiritual woman who was always there for her family, church and community. She was registered 7/8 Choctaw (New Born) and was very proud of her heritage. Her family today is still very involved in keeping their indian heritage alive. Although Julia passed away in August of 1978, at Lindsey, Ok. at the age of 74, she is still very alive toady in the hearts of many of her family and friends.◆◆◆◆

Lotta Thomas

I am Lotta Thomas, now West and I am one half Choctaw and one of the original enrollees, roll # M-947. My birthdate is March 2, 1906. I am the daughter of Sweeney Thomas. roll # 7882 and Myrtle Culwell Thomas. Papa married a white woman. Mama was fifteen years old and Papa was nineteen years old when they married. Papa's parents were Loman Thomas roll # 7878 and Sikey Baker Thomas roll # 7879. I have always thought if I'd had a son I would have named him Loman.

Lotta Thomas (called NAN by family and close friends)

Papa and Mama lost two children in infancy and raised three girls and six boys to adulthood. I am the oldest child and the only child of my family to be enrolled. Two of my brothers served in World War II and my baby brother served in the Korean Conflict. Now, I only have one sister and one brother left.

Papa farmed and Mama made a garden and had her cows and didn't trust anyone else to do the milking. She always had plenty of milk and butter for the family and to share with the neighbors. All the family worked in the fields. Cotton was the cash crop and Papa took it by wagon to Spiro to sell, as the market was better there than at the gin in Bokoshe.

My allotment was located north of Bokoshe and we lived on my place a number of years in a two room house with a lean to across the back for the kitchen. We used a fireplace for heat. Big meals were cooked on a wood burning cook stove and the family all sat down together to eat. A bench seated several boys and there was always room for company.

We did not have a long walk to school as it was only a quarter mile away but old Bokoshe School sat on one of the steepest hills in the county. We attended church regularly at the Old Bokoshe Baptist Church one and a half miles away and we usually walked this distance. We girls drove a horse and buggy when we wanted to travel far, like to Flower Hill and to Cashier to attend singing conventions. I used to sing alto in a quanet. Quite ohea the well-known Alben Brumley was present at these conventions.

We made our own entenainment as did most families in those days. Mama and Papa played games with us at night. I can't remember all but some of them were Fox and Geese, Hull Gull, and Blind Fold. We popped corn quite frequently, fudge was a treat and we had home-made ice cream a few times in the summer and of course, snow ice cream in the winter. Our family was quite large but we lived as well as most families in our community.

I don't know how, but Grandpa and Grandma Thomas always had money and Papa was a favored child. Sometimes we got per capita payments also. We three girls were the oldest and I remember Papa buying us new coats trimmed in fur. I still think we looked as good as we thought we did in those coats. I was the last of my sisters to get my hair "bobbed". Papa was probably madder at me than ever before or after. You'd have thought it was the ruination of the generation. Only he and I had gone to town that day and I went to the barber shop. It was a long, silent ride home in that horse drawn buggy for he took one look at my "bobbed" hair and never spoke a word, I didn't dare to either.

Papa had an older brother named Isaac who traveled far and wide to play stick ball, the Choctaw sport at that time. Uncle Isaac would come in worn out, bruised, and battered for quite often these games turned in to gang fights. Papa was quite athletic too. He always won foot races at Booster Days in Bokoshe. He ran barefooted and was able to beat younger men even when he became middle aged. Cash price was a five dollar gold piece.

One of the stories Papa liked to tell went like this: " I roamed the woods alone when I was little and would find and drive a bull for a long ways to get it close to another bull so I could watch them fight. Sometimes these fights would last half a day before one bull would give up and leave, but you've never seen a fight until you get two stallions together. I've done this too and then climb a tree to watch for you needed a place of safety. They would bawl, which is a sound like no other. They would paw each other and bite and be all torn, cut and bloody. Sometimes I couldn't come out of the tree until dark." Papa could tell this story so realistically that I can still see in my imagination a little Indian boy sitting up in a tree looking down on two bloody spotted horses, standing on hind legs, wild eyed, breathing heavily and near exhaustion- yet ready to go for the kill if one wouldn't give up.

Grandpa was a Presbyterian preacher, preaching from a Choctaw Bible, could read and write English and could also speak English rather fluently. He had beautiful hand writing and I don't know where he received his education. He always had a little sculli and was quite generous with it. Once he got about two hundred dollars in per capita payment and not belie-ing in banks he buried it in a fruit jar on the creek bank. A few days later a big rain came and washed out the creek bank and Grandpa's jar of money was gone. Grandpa couldn't sleep nor eat. and Grandma was mad. Papa was amused but did help hunt it and he was the one who found it in a huge drift about a mile down creek.

We lived on my Grandma Thomas' place near McCurtain in my early childhood. My Grandma Thomas was the greatest woman I ever knew, to me she was "the last of the Choctaws". She spoke only Choctaw. Her ways were the Choctaw ways and she never conformed to the white man's ways. Their values were not hers. In the summer time she went to town barefoot. Because she was comfortable this way even though she had shoes at home had she cared to wear them. My Grandma always had time for the grandkids and we all loved her dearly. Grandma was short, not too plump and always wore floor length dresses with full skirts. She'd sewn these dresses by hand with tiny stitches though she wore no glasses, a bandana was always tied about her head with the knot at the back. She knew every sound in the woods. One night, I remember when I was very young going with her over across the creek to check her rail fence for there was a wild fire out and getting close. On our way back we heard this animal sound and I was scared. She calmed me and told me it was a rabbit. In later years I knew it was a panther. I think she did not know the meaning of fear.

Grandma was the worker in the family and was never idle. She had numerous gardens scattered about in small clearings. She spent much time harvesting and drying fruits and vegetables. She also gathered wild fruits, roots and nuts that grew so abundantly in this valley-the valley that is still known today as Thomas Hollow. Bags of dried corn, strings of peppers and dried pumpkin rings filled the rafters in her kitchen and porch for the winters were long and hard. They raised hogs that ran wild in the valley and killed lots of small game.

Grandma was well known for her knowledge of medicinal herbs. Papa liked to drink and he liked to fight. He met his match in Poteau one time with a Mississippi Choctaw. He was badly beaten and battered but was able to make it home to Bokoshe traveling by foot, furtively through the backwoods so as not to be seen. He arrived home feverish almost unrecognizable for his head was swollen almost twice its normal size. He told one of the boys to get on "Ol' Dan" and go get Grandma, knowing that she could help him. When she got there, she headed straight for the woods, gathered what she needed and doctored Papa through the night. By morning the swelling was almost gone.

Grandpa and Grandma had lots of company and were always ready to take someone into their home who was down on their luck, feed and take care of them until they were ready to hit the trail again. I think when they needed more room they just built another little house. They had four little houses in a row. One was for cooking, one was a kind of sitting room and the other two were for sleeping.

In later years Mama and Papa and my brothers moved back up on Grandma's place and the boys attended the rural school called Liberty and high school at McCurtain. We three girls were married by this time.

Grandpa Thomas died in 1928. A hit and run driver killed Papa in 1933, leaving Mama and six boys at home. Grandma Thomas died in the spring of 1934 having outlived all twelve of her children.

I married Ted West and we left the McCurtain area in 1937. We located on a part of Grandma's alloned land in the Boggy Community north of Red Oak, Oklahoma. These were the days of open range and we raised cattle and four daughters there.

I was much like my Grandma as I enjoyed fishing, preserving foods, raising a huge garden and gathering wild fruits. I rode horseback in to the mountains for wild grapes and huckleberries. Unlike Grandma I rode astride and she rode side saddle. Grandma helped at the birthing of most of her grandchildren without the aid of a doctor. I can recall more than twenty babies that I helped deliver, however only once did the doctor not get there in time. Most women had their babies at home in those years as I did mine.

When my husband passed on it was hard for me to move to town as I had to give up many of the old ways but I am still a CHOCTAW. I still have my four daughters, many grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great grandchildren. I have so many to worry about it keeps me happy !◆◆◆◆

Cyrus Waverly Thompson

Submitted By: Diane Brittain Lewis

Cyrus Thompson was born in a log cabin on March 18, 1895 in Coal County, Indian Territory, outside of what is now Coalgate. Oklahoma. His parents were Cyrus Raspberry Thompson and Clemmie Rachel Thompson. His father was born April 4, 1869 near Sopa, I.T. and died December 30, 1909 at Coalgate after contracting pneumonia. His mother was born July 21, 1871 at Ducktown, Fannin County, Georgia and died April 4, 1964 at Coalgate.

There were ten children born to this union so Cyrus had nine brothers and sisters:

1891 Valley Laura Thompson Cunningham DOD 1993
1892 Preemon Carson (Bud) Thompson DOD 10/31/1918
1895 Cyrus Waverly Thompson DOD March 18-1895
1897 James Humes (Jim) Thompson DOD November 2, 1928
1900 Joseph Barnes (Joe or Tubby) Thompson DOD early 1980"s
1902 Robert Harkins (Bob) Thompson DOD mid 1980"s
1906 Daisy Magie Thompson Gaddis DOD 1993
1907 Lawernce Waverly Thompson DOD mid 1980"s
1909 Christine Thompson DOD May 27, 1927
1910 Roy Thompson

Cyrus W. Thompson in his early 20's Cyrus R. Thompson, father of Cyrus W. Thompson, for left. He was a Deputy U.S. Marshall in Indian Territory

ORIGINAL ENROLLEES:

Cyrus Raspberry Thompson -- Roll #13740
Wife: Clemmie R. (Gammon) Thompson -- Roll #IW606
Children: Valley - Roll #13741; Preeman - Roll #13742;
Cyrus - roll #13743; James - Roll #13744; Joe -Roll #13745; Robert - Roll #13746

Cyrus attended schools at Unity Grade School House and Oakgrove school, both near Coalgate, I.T. He also attended Tishomingo Agriculture, where he played football and Hills Business College in Oklahoma City, OK.

On December 19, 1919, he married his future wife, Katie, in his mother's home in Coalgate, OK. Their son and daughter-in law still have the round oak table that Cyrus and Katie ate their wedding dinner on.

There were four children born to this union: They are Cyrus Robert Thompson - DOB 1-13-1922 / DOD 1-15-1922; Genevieve Neva (Genn) Thompson -

Cyrus W. Thompson , father of Cyrus W. Thompson, far left. He was a DeputyU.S. Marshall in Indian Territory.

DOB 10-28-1923 and married on - 9-9-1947 at Enid, Ok. to Elza Merle Brittain - DOB 12-14-1924; Dorotha Virginia Thompson - DOB 9-13-1925 / DOD March 1962. She married in Tulsa on 1946 or 1947 to Gene Menke; Ralph Waverly Thompson DOB 2-5-1928 and married Ida Belle Hastings.

There are seven grandchildren: Dan Everett Brittain - born 4-4-1948; Diane Gail Brittain - born 7-14-1951; Christine Menke - born 1953; Leslie Menke - born 1955; Leigh Menke born 1957; Donald Waverly Thompson - born 6-24-1955; Phillip Scott Thompson - born 1-16-1961.

There were nine great-grandchildren at the time this book was printed.

Cyrus W. Thompson's father, Cyrus R. Thompson, was a Deputy U.S. Marshal which was one of a group of indians authorized to enforce the law in Indian Territory. He served under S. Marshal's Ford and Thompson but no relation.

Cyrus' first real job was as a stenographer at Farmer's State Bank in Garbor, OK. and his wages were $150.00 per month. Later he went to work for the Bank of Oklahoma and retired from there in 1060 as head of the stockroom. He saw the bank change names four times during his years there. He has always been an avid gardener and has always been active in the Christian Church and belonged to the Sandusky Ave. Christian Church in Tulsa, OK.

Cyrus W. Thompson turned 100 on March 18, 1995. Although his health and eyesight may be failing some, his mind is fine and he really has a quite remarkable memory of times gone by. I have grown up, as has my daughter, listening to his stories. He is an exceptionally fine man and has lived his life as an honest, loving, caring and hard working husband father and grandfather. One hundred years of experiences are a little difficult to put down on paper.◆◆◆◆

Robert & Sinia Thompson

by Robert Loftin

Robert B. Thompson, son of William and Jane Thompson, was born March 7, 1845 in Indian Territory and died at or near Alderson, I.T. on October 10, 1907, buried at Hartshorne. Robert's Choctaw Census Card shows him to be 1/4 Indian. Robert is listed by himself on his card, in the 3rd District. Choctaw Nation, Hartshorne, I.T. A note at the bottom of the page has Post Office Dowell, I.T. It shows him to have been in Kiamita County in 1896, his father, William Thompson dead and a non-citizen; his mother, Jane Thompson is also dead, but had been on the Choctaw Rolls of Kiamita County.

His wife. Sinia 'Siney Ward, is Chickasaw; she and their children are listed separately as Chickasaws. At a later date, the children are stricken from that roll and placed on the Choctaw Roll. Siney, daughter of Silas Ward and Mary Pickens, was born September 1847 in I.T.

The 1900 Federal Census shows Robert's father and mother both to have been born in Mississippi.

Robert and Siney Thompson were in Blue County, I.T. in July 1885. He was farming 20 acres of land. He had three horses and 25 swine. Robert was Choctaw by blood and 40 years old. Sinia is 38 years. They have seven children: Cyrus, male age 17 years. Isabelle, female age 13 years; Mary, female age 12 years; Wil liam, son age 10 years; Ella, female. age 6 years; Louis, male age 3 years; Robert Thompson Jr., male age 1 year. Robert Jr. is called Burney on later census. Because he is listed here as a Jr., we assume the ''B.' in Robert B. Thompson Sr. to be for Burney.

In 1893, on Choctaw Payroll, Kiamita County, Robert, Sinia, William, Ella, Lewis and Burney Thompson each received $103 a piece, picked up by Robert Thompson for a total of $618. Their older daughter, Bell, age 20, and husband, E.M. Pierce, age 23 and daughter, Hattie age one year, are living in the household of his widowed mother, Susan Pierce, age 47. Family members each receive $103, a total of $412, picked up by E.M. Pierce.

Their daughter, Mary Thompson, married Robert Woods in Pittsburg County.

On the 1910 Federal Census, Siney is a widow, head of the household, two sons are living with her, William, married one year and Lewis, single. Siney's father's place of birth is listed as Ireland and her mother was born in Oklahoma. She was the mother of seven children, six living. The deceased child should be the oldest son, Cyrus R. Thompson, born

August 1869, a resident of Coal County before his death. He married Clemmie Gammon, daughter of James and Martha Gammon.

William Cleveland Thompson was married at McAlester on July 30, 1908 to Miss Nora Plains Cummins, age 21, both gave their address as Craig, Pittsburg County, southwest of Hartshorne.

The above individuals are ancestors of Robert Carroll Loftin. Robert, son of Julius Carroll Loftin and Myrtle Pauline Nelson, has six original Dawes Roll ancestors. Pauline's parents were Hattie Mae Pierce and Robert Woodson Nelson. Hattie was recorded as 1/4 Indian on the Dawes Roll and her parents, Ed Pierce and Isabelle 'Bell'' Thompson were still living at that time. Ed Pierce's mother, Susan J. Stewart, and Belle's parents, Robert B. Thompson Sr. and Sinia Ward were also still living at that time. Siney and some of her children were living in Choctaw County, when the estate of Robert B. Thompson Sr. was settled in 1913.

The census cards are our source of information on the parents of those enrollees. Siney Thompson was the daughter of Silas Ward, deceased, a non-citizen and Mary Picken, a deceased Chickasaw. Susan J. Stewart was the daughter of William Stewart and Matilda Colbert.

Information on the Colberts is from Don Martini's book, CHICKASAW EMPIRE, "The Story of the Colbert Family'', 1986. Matilda was born June 10, 1820 and died December 1880. Matilda Colbert was the youngest daughter of Major James Colbert and Susan James 1784-1864. Susan Colbert and Matilda Stewart are buried north of Soper in Choctaw County in a small family cemetery on the allotted land of Siney Pierce Wright, daughter of Ed and Bell Pierce.

Susan (James) Colbert, a Choctaw Indian, was the daughter of Benjamin James, who was an American agent among the Choctaws. Major James Colbert was born about 1768 and died at Doaksville, I.T. in May 1842. He was the son of James Logan Colbert and his 3rd wife, a half-blood Indian. The Colbert nepotism through marriage spread to the ruling families of all of the Five Civilized Indian tribes.

We are searching for other children of William and Jane Thompson. Their census cards may show the maiden name of Jane?◆◆◆◆

Rosa Belle Thompson

Submitted By: Rozella M. Zable, daughter

Rosa Belle Thompson Murphy, an original enrollee, one-half Choctaw, was born at Wapanucka, Indian Territory, on February 22, 1906 and died July 14,1992.

She was the daughter of Phillip Lewis Thompson, full-blood Choctaw (born 1871), and Allie Rosetta Buchanan Thompson (born 1875) born of this marriage also were Rosa's sisters, Zenobia and Arizona, and her brother, Lewis Thompson.

Rosa's paternal grandparents were Saffion Thompson and Lutsy Tom Thompson, full-blood Choctaws. Her great-grand parents were Wallace Jincy Thompson and Abert and Fannie Tom, full-blood Choctaws

Rosa's maternal grandparents were Fannie A. and Hogue John Buchanan.

She married R.C. "Bob" Murphy. They had eight children together, namely, Joe T., Richard F., Rufus C., C.D., Corena, Lorena, Bobby and Rozella. There are 22 grand children, 40 great-granchildren, and 17 great-great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Ruth Thrasher

Submitted by: Ruth Thrasher

Ruth was born on 2/08/1905 at Crowder, Indian Territory. She married Noble Leroy Cauble who was born 11/28/1899 and passed away 12/17/1963. They lived in McAlester and he was a rural mail carrier while Ruth was a housewife.

They had two daughters, Peggy Louise and Toby Jean. Peggy was born 9/11/25 and passed away 7/16/78. Toby was born 11/27/27 and passed away 4/13/94. Ruth and Noble were blessed with 4 grandchildren and 7 great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

John Wesley Trahern Decendents

Submitted By: Maudie Daniel

John Wesley Trahern was one time ruler of Wales. The family crest was the Goat. He had two grandsons, William and Wesley, who came to America where they landed at Jamestown, VA. and later settling on a plantation near Leesburg, VA. Our grandfather, William, a descendent of the first William came to Tennessee, then to Mississippi. He married Delia Brashears. a granddaughter of Chief Green

LaFlare/LeFlore. They had three sons, William, Wesley and Washington, also two daughters, Amelia and Letha.

William married Rebecca Long and they had three sons and two daughters. They were: Joe, Joel Paten, Wirt B., Laura and Hanna. William died in Mississippi. Joe never married and died at the approximate age of 75; Joel Paton never married and became a very prosperous man. He died in 1906; Wirt B. married a Clara L. Cowden; Laura married Sam Walker and Hanna married William (Bill) Deloach.

Will and Hanna (Trahern) Deloach's first child, Maudie / Maudy was born in Mississippi. When she was around 2 years old, they crossed the Mississippi River by boat and made their journey to I.T. and settled in the area now known as Spiro, Okla. More children were born to them, William, Carie and Josie.

Maudie was born 12-27-1880 and died 9-21-1920. She had married Jep (J.P.) Johnson. Jep was born in June 1873 and died 3-3 1949. They had 8 living children besides 3 that died at birth. They were Ola, Sadie, Zelpha, James Black, Arae, Fern, Oren and J.P. Ola, Sadie and Zelpha were enrolled but the other children were not. After Maudie died in childbirth, Jep married Jessie Fulton, mother of several children, including Jack Fulton and Rube Fulton who later married Arah and Fern which were daughters of Jep.

William M. was born 9-2-1883 at Spiro, I.T. and died 1-19-1935. He was married on 11-22-1903 in Coalgate, I.T. to Lillie Mae Armer, born 9-11-1891 in Muldrow, I.T. There were nine children born to them of which three survived to 1969.

Josie Deloach married Mark Hagger and they had six children; Carey Leloach married Dan Beens and they had a son, H. D. Beens.

Children of Jep and Maudie (Deloach) Johnson:

Ola Johnson (enrolled) married Earnest Intone and they lived a short while in Oklahoma then moved to Folsom, N. Mex. where they handled the old Folsom Hotel for the railroad. There was one daughter born to them in Oklahoma and three daughters, Wanette, Anletta and Natalie were born in N. Mex. They retired and lived in Raton, N. Mex. until their deaths.

Sadie Johnson (enrolled) married John Honey in Okla. and they had two daughters, Johnolla, born 11-26-1919, Capulin and two sons. After Jon died, Sadie married Ode Cogburn who was a fireman in Coalgate, Okla. Sadie ran a motel there for a number of years. They had three daughters, Mary lou, Sherilyn and another daughter. In 1996, Sadie was still living with her daughter, Sherilyn in California.

Zelpha Johnson (Roll NB1100) born 6-6-1903 and died in 1957. She married Robert Leach (born 10-18, 1897 and died in 1979. They married in Henrietta, Okla. on 9-28-1919. They had six children: #1. Maudie Elizabeth, born 11-26-1920. She had one child, a son. #2. Clarence Eugene, born 4-1-1922, died 6-6-1995. He had four daughters. #3. Vera Loweva, born 1-14-1924 and had four sons. #4. Robert, Jr. born 9-12-1926 and died in 1970. He had two sons and one daughter. #5. Eula Mae, born 2-20-1928 and died of POLIO in January of 1930. #6. Eula Fae, born 7-9-1930 and died 3-12-1989.

Zelpha Ann Johnson only attended the third grade in school, I beleive in Durant. She married at 15 to Robert (Bob) Leach in Henryetta, Okla. and resided at a small town of Mon, Okla. Now, there only remains a cemetery to find the location. Two children, Maudie and Clarence were born in Mon. They moved to Stering, Okla. in 1923 where he raised produce and peddled it at Ft. Sill and Lawton. Many times, he had conversations with the wife of Quannah Parker, a Tribal Chief. The wife always bared her shoulder, showing her brand to be wife of Chief Quannah Parker. While in Stering, Vera, Robert, Jr. and Eula Mae were born.

In 1930, they moved to Texas and were doing land wheat farming and cattle raising through the dust bowl days. They retired to Lawton, Okla. in 1952. Zelpha died in 1957 while visiting the youngest daughter, Eula Mae, in Borger, Texas.

Their daughter, Maudie Elizabeth married Trueman Edward Daniel in Clovis, N. Mex. on 8-16-1941 and they had one son, Donald Edward Daniel, born 12-24-1951. He married Donna Louis Cole who had one son, Randy Lee McLemore.

Clarence Eugene Leach married Ila Nadine Walker on 4-7-1945 in Jacksonville, Fla. Their children were: Josephine Ann Leach, born 9-6-1946 and married Dan Hamilton; Shirley Gene Leach, born 11-7-1947 and died 8-10-1949; Dena Gail Leach, born 6 23-1952; Barbara Diane, born 1-18-1959. Records show three grandchildren: Kenneth Andres, Robert Austin, Travis Anthony;

Verna Loweva Leach married Edward Melvin 6-14-1946 and there were four boys: Larry Edward Cash, Wayne Erwin Cash, Tommy Neal Cash, Ronald Clyde. Verna later married Jin Dukes.

Robert, Jr. married Alameta Fae Cash on 6-14-1946 in a double wedding with his sister, Vera and Melvin. Robert and Vera was brother and sister, also, Melvin and Alameda was brother and sister. Robert and Alameda had two sons and a daughter: David Leach, Kenneth Leach, Debbie Leach.

Eula Fae Leach married Billy Joe Eberting on 1-

22-1948. They had three children: Claudette Elaine Eberting, Joy Starlene Eberting, Tracy Joe Eberting.

After about 6 months, Trueman joined the Navy but ill health after boot camp kept him in Bremmerton, Naval Hospital nearly a year where he recovered from Rhuematic Fever.

Back together again in Marionville, Mo. for several years, they operated a farm then a service station and store. Then, they returned to Texas where their son was born prematurely. They operated dryland wheat farms. Their son was blind so they moved to Muskogee, Okla. Through all of their lives, they were also doing dairy farming. After Trueman's death, she and her son operated a business in Wagoner, Okla. with the son being an outboard motor mechanic, selling boats and motors an doing repair. In 1981—1989 they operated the biggest 'water bed' store in Ft. Smith, Ark. Maudie is presently retired back in Wagoner.◆◆◆◆

Ruby Lee Trammell

Submitted by Linda Sisemore Thorstenberg

Ruby Lee Trammell Brewer was an original enrollee who was registered in 1906 when the Dawes Commission re-opened the rolls. She was born February 7, 1906 and her mother, Lillie B. Burkes Trammell had one year to go to Muskogee to have her put on the roll. She had to take the train and she got sick. Ruby was the last child in her family put on the rolls as they closed again that fall. Her grandfather was John Grief Burkes. He was a minor chief in the Choctaw Nation and involved with the Dawes Commission. He was born and raised in the Choctaw Nation at Skullyville, Indian Territory. He fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War and was injured. John G. Burkes' parents were Jim Burkes and Bettie Morris. Bettie Morris was the daughter of Charles Morris and Bettie Folsom. Bettie Folsom's father was George Folsom. We don't know anymore about the Burkes, Morris or Folsom families but would like to hear from anyone who knows about them. He was married three times. WIlliam Burkes was born to his first wife and John G. Burkes, Jr. to his second. His third wife was Alice Virginia Echols Hall. She had two children when they married, Marion and Ed Hall. John moved to Fox, Oklahoma, later in life. Then to Marlow, where he farmed. He had nine children.

William Burkes
John G Burkes, Jr.
Ella Burkes
Lillie B. Burkes
Myrtle Burkes
Lela Burkes
Mary Alice Burkes
Maudie Vanita Burkes
Ben Burkes

Lillie B. Burkes married Thomas Jefferson Trammell October 6, 1901 in Marlow, I.T. They lived in Bailey. They had 13 children.

Ruby Lee (Trammell) Brewer and family members.

John Edgar Tramrnell
Stella Mae Trarnmell
Ruby Lee Trammell
Clyde (Preacher) Trarnmell
Berta Trammell
Thomas Autie Trammell
Charles Elmer Tramrnell
Edward Lee (Ned) Trarnmell
Betty Lou Trammell
Aubrey Trammell
Alice Joyce Trammell
Hazel Augusta Trammell
Finley Lucille Trammell

Betty and Aubrey had the measles and didn't break out. This caused complications and Betty developed diptheria and Aubrey got bronchial pneumonia. Lillie was at the funeral of Betty, age two, when Aubrey, nine months, died. 1917 was a year of sorrow for the family. Thomas Jefferson Trammell ran a general merchandise store in Rush Springs, a pool hall in Lindsey and went broke at all of them. He was a gambler and would play cards. When he would lose he would say "Take it. Take it. " And they took it, Ruby said.

The kids worked all their lives. Taking care of each other and hiring out to hoe and pick cotton, cut broom corn, doing whatever they could to earn money. Even though they were poor, they were clean. Ruby had to do the laundry before she could go to school and it would be 11:00 sometimes before she got there. She was embarrassed, but she wanted to go to school. She had to make biscuits by hand with ice cold milk. The grown-ups ate and if there was anything left the kids ate then. She said her favorite piece of chicken was the back. Even Colonel Sanders couldn't sell that!

Ruby Lee Trammell married Ulysses Grant (Bud) Brewer December 25, 1925 in Chickasha, OK. They lived on Ruby's allotment about 9 miles East of Rush Springs. Thomas's brother Frank Trammell lived on this allotment while Ruby was a child. When she married they tore down the old house Frank had built and used the lumber to build a three room house. This house is still standing today. The middle room was the kitchen-living room and then there were two bedroorns. The first five years various brothers and sisters stayed with Ruby and Bud until they had their two children and ran out of room.

Wanda Maxine Brewer was bom March 4, 1927. She married Charles Milton Johnson on May 5, 1944. They had four children.

Larry Wayne Johnson
Charles Grant Johnson
Phyllis Lynn Johnson
Janice Faye Johnson

Larry died at birth.

Betty Jean Brewer was bom January 11, 1930. She married Henry JuUian Sisemore on November 5, 1949. They had three children.

Monty Wayne Sisemore
Linda Susan Sisemore
Martha Leola Sisemore Martha was born dead and probably had spinabifida.

Betty Jean then married Jackie Dawson Morgan. They had three children.

Diana LeeAlice Morgan
Jeffrey Dean Morgan
Patti Jean Morgan

Ruby Lee Trammell Brewer still lives on her allotment East of Rush Springs. She was 90 years old this February. She makes a big garden every year and always tries to have the biggest potatoes in her part of the country. She cans and gives away as much as most people half her age could even grow. We all have a hard time keeping up with her.

She has thirteen great-grandchildren and one great-great grand daughter. There are 5 generations alive now.

My grand-daughter calls her "Great Ma" and I would like to say that she has been a Great ma to me. I can remember staying on the farm with Ma and Pa when I was a girl. She taught me many things but most of all she gave me a love of the land and growing things. She gave me an appreciation of seasons and generations and the importance of family. Ruby is a true matriarch in the Indian tradition. She is the chief of our tribe.

I am enclosing the five generation picture. Those pictured by ageare:

Ruby Lee Trammell Brewer
Betty Jean Brewer Sisemore
Linda Susan Sisemore Thorstenberg
Sunshine Linette Posada Worthen
Myriah Anne Worthen◆◆◆◆

John P. Turnbull

Submitted By: Mollie S. (Drennan) Williamson, great-great granddaughter.

My great-great grandfather, John P. Turnbull was born in Mississippi on 7-21-1833. He came over the 'Trail of Tears' and was a full blood Choctaw. He was educated at local schools until 1845 and finished at the Presbyterian and Baptist missionary academies, Spencer and Armstrong. In 1852, he started in the stock and farming business then in 1857, he married his cousin, Judith N. Turnbull. They had five children with three of them living to adulthood. They were Minnie Judith, Eliza Ann and Minerva. Judith Turnbull, John's wife died 2-4-1868. He later married Harriet Willard, daughter of S.M. Willard who was Quarter Master clerk in the United States Army at Ft. Towson. They had five children but they died in infancy, however, they raised and partly raised nineteen children. Four of them were Mr. Turnbull's grandchildren, Minnie Judith (Turnbull) Hynson's two children, Perry and Alice Mae Hynson. Also, Eliza Ann (Turnbull) Pharris' children, Walter and Turner Pharris. They raised Belle, wife of Johnny Wilson, also George B. Jones.

John B. Turnbull served twelve months in the Confederate Army in the Civil War. He was a leading exponent of education among the Choctaw people. In 1868, he was elected National Secretary, which office he held for six years being re-elected twice. In 1875, he became Supreme Judge of his district and served two terms. In 1877, he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church. In 1883, he was elected a member of the House and in 1884-Superintendent of Public Schools.

He died 5-8-1894 and is buried in the Goodland Cemetery. A hundred yards down the hill, another tombstone is for Judith M., wife of John P. Turnbull, dated 1-5-1840 -- 2-4-1868. Harriet (Willard) Turnbull, second wife of John P. Turnbull, was buried in the Doaksville Cemetery.

ADDED NOTE: John P. Turnbull was not an original enrollee but several children and granchildren were, including granddaughter Alice Mae Hynson who he helped raise. She later married DeArthur D. Wilson and they had a daughter, Birdie Wilson, also an original enrollee.

Alice Mae's mother, Minnie Judith Turnbull, married Judge Noland Hynson and their two children were Alice Mae and Perry Hynson. Minnie died in Februar of 1898.◆◆◆◆

Goldia Lois Turnbull Phillips

Submitted By: her daughter

Was born September 23, 1905 in Oklahoma, married McArthur Phillips, November 10, 1923. Was married at Carpenter's Bluff. Had two daughters, Gloria Mae Phillips Sharp and Monia-Macqueline Phillips Stokes. Lived at Kemp, where they were farmers until 1943. Lived in Richmond, California for about a year then and she worked in the Shipyards, almost everyone there worked at the shipyards because of the II World War. She then moved to Houston, Texas where her husband was a contractor and she was a housewife. Her husband retired in 1965, they moved to 625 East Main Street, Denison, Texas where they had built a home. Her husband died in May of 1986. She has lived alone since that date. She will be 91 this year, is still able to maintain her own home and live by herself. She crocheted bedspreads for all of her grandchildren and some of her nieces in the last 10 years. She has an excellant memory, can tell you of the days when Kemp, Oklahoma was a busy little town. Had lots of business places along Main street. She has 6 grandchildren, 13 great grandchildren, and 2 great-great grandchildren. She is Choctaw Roll #630. Her Mother & Dad had a large family, but she was a tiny baby when she was enrolled. Her Mother & Dad were 18 & 19 when she was born, so an Uncle enrolled her, they were getting ready to close the Choctaw Roll. None of her brothers and sisters were Original enrollees. Her Choctaw blood came from her Father's side of the family. He was Samuel Turnbull, Jr, and was Choctaw Roll #733. His father was Samuel Turnbull, Sr. was Choctaw Roll #CCR#2 450. ◆◆◆◆

Julia Ann Turnbull Flinchum *Roll* # 9488 Original Enrollee, Her Siblings and Descendants

By Frankie Wagner James, great granddaughter

Life was very fragile when the names of thousands of Choctaws were being inscribed on the Orignal Tribal Rolls that would be forever closed in 1905. Aside from the violence associated with the frontier of cattle thieves, murders, robbers, etc., the seemingly inconsequential trivial actions of individuals frequently impacted both their own lives as well as many of those around them with devastating consequences. A loss of temper prompted James S. W. Flinchum to pick up a wooden shingle to throw at a wayward pig. He would have had second thoughts, had he realized the shingle had a rusty nail in it that would pierce his thumb, causing his death from blood poisoning in just ten days. He left a pregnant Indian wife and a large family of mostly young children. Now an antibiotic would have saved his life and he would not have died at 39. Sometimes we can be saved from our own bad decisions. Others through no fault of their own, fell victim to common illnesses, as flu, measles, chickenpox, smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid took great tolls. Babies died in the summer from dehydration due to dysentery associated with teething. Jim Flinchum's wife Julia Ann may have lived to a respectable old age had a kidney transplant been a possibility when she died from a congential kidney ailment in 1926.

My direct family tie to an original Choctaw Enrollee is William Washington Flinchum, oldest son of Julia Ann Turnbull Flinchum and James S. W. Flinchum, born 1880, Mt. Pleasant, Blue (now Bryan) County, Indian Territory. William, called "Bill" and most likely "Wild Bill" by some, although not as successful financially as some of his Turnbull ancestors, lived up to the very colorfill nature that seemed to be a dominant characteristic of all Turnbull generations. Bill's father "Jim" was a very successfill cattleman, who relocated to Tobucksy (now Hughes) County from Blue County a few years before his untimely death in 1899, when Bill was 19.

James S. W. Flinchum, an orphan white boy, came to Blue County about 1875 from Fannin County Texas to work with his brother Jack in the saw mill. In 1879 he married Julia Ann Turnbull, daughter of Dr. Turner Brashears Turnbull, Sr. and Angelico "Jerico" Perkins, a very prominent Choctaw family. Some believed Turner a full blood Choctaw, and it is so stated in a story in the Oklahoma Chronicles. However, it is well documented at this point he was 1/2 Choctaw, 1/4 Chickasaw and 1/4 Scottish blood. (For some enumerators this was close enough to be considered fullblood). Jerico is believed to have been full blood Choctaw. One of her brothers was the famous Choctaw Judge David Perkins. Turner and Jerico both emigrated from Mississippi. According to the Choctaw Emigration Records, Turner was probably the oldest child in the George Turrnbull family of ten who arrived at Red River, Indian Territory December 12, 1833. The youngest was his brother John P., a baby of 3 months. The fact that one so young endured the trip is amazing in and of itself when so many died along the way. John became a prominent Choctaw statesman, Head Master at Goodland Indian Orphanage (now Goodland Presbyterian Children's Home) and Presbyterian minister at Goodland. He was also a Choctaw Judge, National Treasurer for the Tribe and Superintendent of Choctaw Tribal Schools. He gave the giant assembly bell, which is still in use, to Goodland, located just outside Hugo.

Dr. Turner Brashears Turnbull, Sr., known as Brashears, was also very active in Tribal aifairs. Although he was said by the family to be a medical doctor by education, and some recall he carried a little black medicine bag with him, it is also said he never practiced medicine. His calling certainly seemed to be political. He was known to practice law and was elected county judge and then supreme judge of the Pushmataha District in 1849. He was chosen as a Senator and later District Governor (Chief). He was defeated for Principal Chief in 1872 when he ran on the Progressive Party, "The People's Ticket", promoted by his good friend Allen Wright, former Principal Chief. It was a true case of being at the wrong place at the wrong time. Wright was so closely associated with the humiliating terms forced on the Choctaws after the Civil War, his protege, Brashears, shared equal blame. The Choctaw Council that he had honorably served campaigned bitterly against Wright and him. It was a stunning defeat and perhaps his only one politically. Since he died just five years later in 1877 at only 61, that devastating loss may have been part of a cause from which he never recovered. Brashears, a deeply dedicated Mason, helped found Caddo Lodge #3; its sign may still be seen on the main street of Caddo.

Picture 1897. The family of seven of nine children of Julia Ann (Turnbull) Flincham and James Samuel Washington Flincham. Left to right: back row, Christopher Columbus, William Washington, Fannie Jerico, Middle row, Julia Ann (pregnant with John Benjamin, Nora or Edna (in highchair), James, Front row, Mary Ann Kathryne, Leroy Brashears. Julia and "Jim" were 37 years old at this time.

The Turnbulls' name originated with Scotsman John Tumbull, who was bom about 1741 and came to Mobile, AL in about 1760. John was a trader among the Chickasaws and Choctaws and was always involved in a great deal of controversy and intrigue among both tribes and the Spanish and English. George, his son by a Chickasaw woman who was said to be a close relative (daughter or sister) of Chickasaw Chief Taskiatoka, was Brashears' father and Julia Ann's grandfather. George married a filllblood Choctaw, giving him a definite tie to the Choctaws. Her name was thought to be Sarah, a member of the Lobutcha Clan. George was a signer of the Treaty of Doaks Stand in 1820, the first attempt at the Choctaw removal. He was listed as being a recipient of land under Article 14 of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit. He helped enumerate the Choctaws who would also qualify and in one reference he is described as a "well educated half breed who knew his people well." He also had a brother William who achieved status as a Choctaw Captain. Why the two brothers who were clearly half Chickasaw are so closley related to the Choctaws at this point is somewhat of mystery. However they both married Choctaw women and they were both deeply involved in their father John Turnbull's trading business. He regarded his Indian sons and one daughter, Sylvia, so highly that he recognized his "illegitimate children" in his will and left them inheritances conisdered very handsome for the times. George, born possibly in the the early to mid 1760's was an old man when he arrived in Indian Territory, first locating in the Red River District. It is believed Sarah may have died here in about 1845. In 1844, his son Brashears and Jerico were in a group of six families who moved up the Clear Boggy to help found the Presbyterian Mission that was named Mt. Pleasent, Tomahushi.

Julia Ann, 1860-1926, was next to the youngest of thirteen Turnbull children, of whom only eight survived past infancy and only three to the turn of the century. One family member said there were three sets of twins. Julia Ann's siblings were Leroy, born 1840-1880; Simeon, 1843-1881; Daniel, 1844-1871; Melvina, 1849 1855+; Turner, Jr., 1851- 1908; Mary, 1856-1917; and Angeline, 1864-1897. Julia's twin Harriet died in infancy. Daniel's grave is the earliest one in the Turnbull Cemetery followed in 1874 by a son of Simeon and Susan Foreman Turnbull.

Julia Ann and Jim lived the first eleven years of their marriage in Blue County. She was the first of her siblings to marry a white person, which some believed caused a "bit of unhappiness" among the Turnbulls. However, if that were true it is difficult to explain why, when Julia's brother Daniel died in 1871, shot by outlaws, and his widow Rebecca died in 1880, Jim Flinchum was made executor of his estate and the guardian of his children. Those children, John and Agnes Turnbull, were taken in and raised with the young Flinchum children. Agnes*, born 1871, Roll # 12476, married John Selsor. It is not known what became of her brother John born 1870. By 1881 "Bill" and Fannie Jericho had been born. Christopher Colombus and James Maxwell soon followed. One child, born in August of 1887 and dieing the same day, was buried in the Turnbull Family cemetery close to Mt. Pleasant and the original family home. (Today the cemetery lies deep within the Stuart Ranch. Although it has been somewhat neglected and sometimes abused by vandals, the present day Turnbull descendants, with the cooperation of the Stuarts, have made recent attempts to restore and maintain it.) Other children of Julia and Jim born after they moved close to Gerty were Leroy Brashears, Mary Ann Kathlyne, Nora Ora Edna, John Benjamin and Samma Ray, born seven months after her father died. Some thought the hard feelings between the Turnbull "boys" and Jim's move to the farther most edge of the Choctaw nation was prompted to put as much distance between them as possible. Another explanation (highly likely) he came into a significant sum of money through a Choctaw settlement for Julia Ann and he needed and wanted more land for an expanding cattle business. The move to Gerty made this possible.

Education was as important to Julia Ann as it had been to her father Dr. Turnbull, who had attended the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. She had been sent to a finishing school in Roanoke, Virginia. Julia tried very hard to see that her children had an education, too, and according to the memoirs of James Maxwell "Sig" Flinchum, all the Flinchum children were sent to subsidized boarding schools. Bill and Christopher Colombus "Grub" attended Jones Academy. The girls were also offered additional education, but "Fan" and "Sammy", who both married very young, declined. Mary Ann Kathryne first attended Wheelock, as most likely did the other girls, and then Ward Bellmont School in Tennessee. She became a teacher at Armstrong Academy and married Isham Nelson, who also taught there. "Sig" went first to Sacred Heart Academy and then to the Presbyterian college at Durant, where the great Presbyterian Missionary educator Ebenezer Hotchkins was President. A consumate athlete, Sig was expelled for playing baseball on Easter Sunday by Rev. Hotchins who he considered his friend and mentor. He ultimately went to Texas A & M, was a walk-on starting fullback from 1907-1911 and became a government land appraiser. Nora went to William Woods college in Missouri and became a nurse. A younger brother, Leroy "Pard". went to Chilocco Indian Academy in Kansas and served several terms as Sheriff of Potawattomie County. "Pard", according to the family, was drafted for World War I while he was employed as a foreman for the great Miller Brothers 101 Ranch. He went through Officers Training School and was commissioned a First Lieutenant and assigned to a remount unit that ulitmately went to Germany. He remained there after the war performing in a wild west show for the remaining troops as a part of the repatriation. John Benjamin "Ben" went to Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania at the same time as the great Olympic athlete Jim Thorpe. Although there was quite a difference in their ages, Carlisle was a technical training school and the ages of the students varied. In 1917 Ben was named an All American Right Tackle.

Jim Flinchum's death at the peak of his success as a cattleman left the family a handsome estate. He had a herd of 2170 cattle, many horses and a large amount of land near what would become Gerty. He also was respected in the community as an excellent blacksmith. He had been a U. S. Marshall, but resigned this position in 1893 because of his burgeoning cattle business. Bill was not mature enough to step into his father's shoes to take over the Flinchum enterprise and Julia Ann still had a house full of children. Although she was better educated than most women of her time she was ill prepared for the tremendous responsibility that befell her at this time. The three older children successfully pressured her for their inheritances. She soon married James David Christian, a white man. Through mismanagement and bad investments, and possibly the times, the Flinchum cattle empire disappeared in a few years.

By the time Bill married Nora "Delia" Leathers of the Kiamichi (Clayton, Indian Territory) he had gone through his inheritance and one marriage. After his father died he played a minimal part in the business. He accompanied one train load of cattle to Kansas City for a sale and found out the trip was a wonderfull excuse for a good time. For sometime afterwards he sponsored "Bill Flinchum's Booster Trips" to Kansas City. These extravagant trips were all before, at almost thiny, he married 18 year old Delia. They initially settled in the Kiamichi, close to her family, where he tried farming. They had two young children, Lawson Curt and Frankie Margaret, when they lost everything in a fire in about 1916. They left the mountains, with a brief period at Albion, where my mother Julia Pocahontas was born. The young family landed next in McAlester where Bill thought work would be good at the state prison. Three more children, Willie Maizie, Yolanda June, and James Luther, were born there. By 1928 oil was the rage and Seminole, a boom town with enticing stories of overnight wealth, was the Flinchum's next stop. The boom created a tremendous housing shortage and they, like thousands of others, endured at least the first two very cold winters in a two room tent with a single wood stove for heat. The great crash in 1929 was devastating for almost everyone and for Bill and Delia Flinchum, who now had six children, it was a struggle to just survive. Although work was sparse, through sheer grit and determination, the family made it. Not a small part of their success was due to the hard work of Delia and the children who as soon as they got old enough did anything they could to help the family (the cotton fields, sewing, ironing for people, you name it). Lawson went to work with his father when he was 13 or less.

Although an ardent and life-long Democrat, Bill never became involved in politics as many of his Turnbull ancestors had. Even in his older years he walked several miles to vote. He was an avid reader and although quiet and very Indian like in many ways, he passionately voiced his political likes and dislikes. He worked in the Oregon shipyards and at Tinker Airforce base during World War II. Not long ago I came across a time book he kept during his work at the shipyards. He kept a faithful record of each one of the great ships he worked on as a carpenter. Although I never heard him, he was said to have played the piano very well by ear and his favorite song was always "The Yellow Rose of Texas", which he sang from morning until night when he was working on our house. He and Delia are buried at Resthaven Cemetery close to Shawnee, OK. Perhaps the greatest tribute to Bill, besides raising six children who succeeded in spite of very humble beginnings, is the fact that many of the structures he built, including our homeplace "on the hill" 3 1/2 miles nonh of Seminole are still standing, when many newer buildings have crumbled. The "house on the hill" which was always "home" to everyone has endured almost 50 years of tornadic spring storms, perilously close wild prairie fires, and winter snow and ice storms that placed enormous stress on the roof that he put on board by board and nail by nail. It says a great deal for his carpentering ability and the pride he took in his work, although his name was not inscribed in the history of the tribe as many of his Turnbull ancestors. Bill also worked on the Pensacola Dam, which holds back the water of Grand Lake, in Northeastern Oklahoma.

Julia Ann lived out her days in Gerty. She died in 1926 from a congenital kidney disease at only 66 and is buried in the Gerty Cemetery beside her first husband. She and her sister Mary Benton remained close all their lives. In 1917, the family story goes that Mary became critically ill while visiting Julia Ann and either died at Gerty or shortly after she arrived back home. She is buried in the Turnbulll Family cemetely. She also had been widowed at an early age with a houseful of children. As mentioned before, the only children of Brashears and Jerico to make it to the Dawes rolls were Turner, Jr. born 1851, Mary born 1856 and Julia Ann born 1860. Angeline, who first married Dan Mathis, is believed to have been born in 1864 and died in childbirth about 1897. She was enrolled but died before the rolls were finalized and her name was stricken. Her children were enrolled. Julia Ann's three brothers, Leroy, Simeon and Daniel who died untimely young deaths, left orphaned children who were enrolled as well as some of their children. Simeon was a very successfill lawyer in Blue County and Atoka when his life was snuffed out by a horse falling from under him while he and his brother Turner were making the spring cattle roundup in May of 1881. Leroy**, at only 40, a successful stockman and the oldest, like young Daniel was killed by outlaws. Turner, Jr. took in two of Simeon's orphaned children, Inez, Roll # 10677, who later married Alonzo Reed and Julia A., Roll # 10676, who married "Big Sam" Tigert and he later took in widowed Mary Benton and her five children after her husband Charles Benton died. Two of Simeon's children, twins Selena, Roll # 10678 and Simeon, Jr., Roll # 10679,were raised by Dr. John Cobb of Atoka.

All of the children of Julia Ann and James S. W. Flinchum were original enrollees. They were Wm, Washington Flinchum born 1880, died 1953, Roll # 13538, married Ruby Foley 1901 2. Nora Delia Leathers 1907; Fannie Jerico born 1881 died 1956, Roll # 9496, married 1. Rex Lund 1897 2. Chess Wilson, 1900; Christopher C. born 1883, died 1957, Roll # 9489, married Susie Wyrick 1902; James M., Roll # 9490, born 1888 died 1979, married Mary Francis Sawyer 1911; Leroy Braheārs, born 1890 died 1955, Roll # 9491, married Lillian Collins 1926; Mary Ann Kathryne born 1892 died 1981, Roll # 9492, married Isham P. Nelson, 1919; Nora Ora Edna born 1894 died 1981, Roll # 9493, married Alexander Bateman 1914; John B. Flinchum born 1897 died 1936, Roll # 9494, married Emily Brissenden 1920; and Samma Ray born 1900 died 1990, Roll # 9495, married Harrison King 1915. Although this was a seemingly prolific family, at present there is only one male heir likely to continue the Flinchum name for future generations. Bill Flinchum's youngest son, James L., has a son, Mike, who has a ten year old son, Jimmy.

-END-

*John and Agnes Turnbull Selsor had seven children Joe A., Rebecca Ela, Stella Ida, Arthur Alexander, Grace Leona, Lee Nora, and Bernice. All the children are also enrollees.

** Leroy had one son by Mary Jane, George Washington Turnbull. George Washington, born 1860, died 1914 is buried in Garden Grove Cemetery between Tishomingo and Milburn in the Chickasaw Nation. George Washington married four times. His children were Emma, Thomas, Jesse James, Minnie, and George Washington Jr. These were all enrollees except George Jr..◆◆◆◆

Mary Ann Turnbull Benton *Origina*l Enrollee # 10731 Her Life and Times

By Kathy Benton Cook, Great Grand Daughter
and Frankie Wagner James, Great Niece

One researcher has described Mary as "one of those 'stem winder' Turnbull women" who were the real strength of many early families. When her husband Charles Henry Benton died a young untimely death in 1888, what was the 32 year old Mary, with children Mathis, Hepzibah (Sissie or Lizzie), twins Charles and Clemon, Theodore (lovingly nicknamed "Toad"), James Henry, Edgar and Ida (a stepdaughter), to do? Skills for women to make a living were very rare. Seemingly the best and perhaps the only option was for her to take over one of the three mail routes for the district that most likely included the rough Kiamichi Mountains. She delivered the mail by horseback until it became increasingly dangerous because of robbers, murderers and cattle rustlers, and she moved back to Mt. Pleasant at her brother Turner Brashears Turnbull Jr.'s insistence. He took in the widow and her children as he had his brother Simeon's and Susan Foreman Turnbull's orphaned daughters, Inez Roll # 10677, who later married Alonzo Reed and Julia A., Roll # 10676, who married "Big Sam" Tigert in 1900. Mary was the midwife who delivered Julia's first child Benjamin Franklin Tigert # 10680 born in 1901.

One of the most striking facts to catch even a casual observer at the Turnbull family cemetery east of Caddo on the Stuart Ranch is the double headstone bearing Clemon and Charles Benton's (the twins) names, showing they died the same day, same year, although the date on the stone is in error by one year, reading 1901 instead of 1902. It would stand to reason they died some sort of violent death and they did it a few days before their eighteenth birthday and they were attending Preston City School when both were shot at the same time by cattle rustlers. Clemon was the first to die, March 27, 1902 and Charles 15 days later at their uncle Turner's home. Professor Preston conducted the funeral services. Quoting from the obituaries in the Caddo Herald, . . . They were grand and noble youths.., *always full of sunshine and happiness and especially for his* *noble mother, Charles seemed to regard her as his earthly treasure. "*

*Mary was born 1856 at Mt. Plea*sant, Blue County (now Bryan County) Indian Territory, about the tenth of the children born to the prominent Choctaw Indian family of Dr. Turner Brashears Turnbull Sr., and Angelico "Jerico" Perkins. There is a Turnbull child named Nancy Turnbull listed in the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Indian Mission records whose birth date is the same as Mary's and Mary's name is not there (possibly it was a twin who did not live past infancy). According to the family there were three sets of twins. This child may have been confused with Mary and the wrong name recorded. Of the thirteen Turnbull children, only eight survived past infancy and only three to the turn of the century. Mary's siblings were Leroy, born 1840; Simeon, born 1843; Daniel, born 1844; Melvina, born 1849; Turner, Jr., born 1851; Julia Ann, and her twin, Harriet who died in infancy, born 1860 and Angeline, 1864.

Very little is known about Mary's or her siblings' childhoods. Most of them were born at Mt. Pleasant, and baptized in Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Mission Church, which was established by Reverend Cyrus Kingsbury in 1844. Most grew up, married, and lived out their lives in the few miles around Mt. Pleasant. Many died young and are buried in the Turnbull cemetery. Several of Mary's children also are buried there. Her oldest three brothers, Leroy, Simeon, and Daniel, were most likely born in the Red River District, Indian Territory where the family first located after the Choctaw Removal from Mississippi in October of 1833, arriving in Red River, December 12, 1833. As witnessed from a well worn arithmetic book (now in the museum at Tuskahoma, donated by Robert O. Sumter of Atoka) that belonged to her brother Simeon born 1843 and used by him in about 1849, education at an early age was most likely very important. Dr. Turner Turnbull, Sr. had been educated at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky.

Pic. cir. 1861-1864. Turner Breashers Turnbull, Sr. (48-50 yrs. old). they wre the parents of Leroy, Simeon, Daniel, Melvina, Turner, Jr., Mary, Julia Ann and Angeline.

Mt Pleasant where Mary grew up, was about nine miles east of present day Caddo. It was and still is perhaps the most beautiful site in two counties (Bryan and Atoka). The only truly flat ground for miles around, it overlooks the rich valley of the Boggy River, and away in the distance, the pine covered deceptively appearing soft peaks of the Kiamichi, to the south the rolling grass covered prairies at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain; to the west and north the rugged hills and primitive forest. Directly below this bluff, a very old rock wagon road is visible that must have serviced the communities for many years. Many Indians made their homes nearby-Turnbull, Fulsom, Perkins, Cochnauer, Freeny, Ward and many others. On this site they built a church, a school, a home for mission teachers and boarding students, a store nearby and an enclosure for the horses of the post. "Sunday Schools" were well established at the Mt. Pleasant Mission for all Indians to better their reading, writing and arithmetic skills. It would stand to reason all the Turnbull children were well educated. Some went on to higher education after the mission school.

Some believed Mary's father, Dr. Turnbull, Sr., known as Brashears, was a fill blood Choctaw, and it is so stated in the Oklahoma Chronicles. However, it is well documented at this point he was 1/2 Choctaw, 1/4 Chickasaw and 1/4 Scottish blood. (For some enumerators this was close enough to be considered full-blood). Jerico is believed to have been full blood Choctaw. One of her brothers was the famous Choctaw Judge David Perkins. Brashears and Jerico both emigrated from Mississippi. According to the Choctaw Emigration Records, Breashears was probably the oldest in the George Turnbull family who arrived at Red River near the Old Miller Depot, December 12, 1833 under the command of Captain Benjamin Battice. The youngest was his brother John P., a baby of 3 months. The fact that one so young endured the trip is amazing in and of itself when so many died along the way. John became a prominent Choctaw statesman, Head Master at Goodland Indian Orphanage (now Goodland Presbyterian Children's Home) and Presbyterian minister at Goodland. He was also a Choctaw Judge, National Treasurer for the Tribe and Superintendent of Choctaw Tribal Schools. He gave the giant assembly bell, which is

Sisters: Left to right-Mary (Turnbull) Benton, born 1856 and Julia Ann (Turnbull) Flincham, born 1860. Picture Cir.1916

still in use, to Goodland, located just outside Hugo.

Dr. Turnbull was also very active in Tribal affairs. Although he was said by the family to be a medical doctor by education, and some recall he carried a little black medicine bag with him, it is also said he never practiced medicine. His calling certainly seemed to be political. He was known to practice law and was elected county judge and then supreme judge of the Pushmataha District in 1849. He was chosen as a Senator and later District Governor (Chief). He was defeated for Principal Chief in 1872 when he ran on the Progressive Party, "The People's Ticket", promote*d by his good friend* Allen Wright, former Principal Chief. It was a true case of being at the wrong place at the wrong time. Wright was so closely associated with the humiliating terms forced on the Choctaws after the Civil War, his protege, Brashears, shared equal blame. The Choctaw Council that he had honorably served campaigned bitterly against Wright and him. It was a stunning defeat and perhaps his only one politically. Since he died just five years later in 1877 at only 61, that devastating loss may have been part of a cause from which he never recovered. A deeply dedicated Mason, Brashears helped found Caddo Lodge #3; its sign may still be seen on the main street of Caddo.

The Turnbulls' name originated with Scotsman John Turnbull, who was born about 1741 and came to Mobile, AL about 1760. John was a trader among the Chickasaws and Choctaws and was always involved in a great deal of controversy and intrigue among both tribes, the Spanish and English. George, his son by a Chickasaw woman who was said to be a close relative (daughter or sister) of Chickasaw Chief Taskiatoka, was Turner's father and Mary's grandfather. George married a fullblood Choctaw, giving him a definite tie to the Choctaws. Her name was thought to be Sarah, a member of the Lobutcha Clan. George was a signer of the Treaty of Doaks Stand in 1820, the first attempt at the Choctaw removal. It is believed Sarah may have died in the Red River District where they initially settled. In 1844, his son Brashears and Jerico were in a group of six families who moved up the Clear Boggy to help found the Presbyterian Mission that was named Mt. Pleasant, Tomahushi. George also followed soon in 1845 and joined the church. He is listed in the Choctaw Census of 1850 as living alone, close to Brashears and Jerico. He is listed as being a recipient of land under Article 14 of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit. He helped enumerate the Choctaws who would also qualify and in one reference he is described as a "well educated half breed who knew his people well." He also had a brother William who achieved status as a Choctaw Captain. Why the two brothers, who were clearly half Chickasaw, are so closely related to the Choctaws at this point is somewhat of a mystery, although both married Choctaws. According to best estimates and unlike most of the other Turnbull men, George lived to be almost one hundred years old. His will was filed in 1860 in Atoka. A microfilm copy is in the State Historical Society archives. In it, he acknowledges his son Turner (Brashears) for caring for him in his old age at great personal and financial sacrifice.

About 1877, Mary met and married Charles Henry Benton a full blood Choctaw whose brothers included the famous Choctaw statesman Robert Benton. Thomas Benton, the renowned Methodist circuit preacher, also may have been a brother, as well as Davis Benton. It is believed their father was Wahcahtambee (also rendered Wa-ka-tombi) and mother Shakaphoma, as is listed on Robert's Dawes enrollment. Charles, 1847-1888, died before the enrollment, and, so far, no written record has been found of his parents. It is not known when the name Benton was taken in exchange for the Indian one. It is believed the family came from Louisana toward the end of the migration in 1853. When students went to the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky they were arbitrarily given white names. It also was a fact that Indians with white names fared much better even in Indian Territory. Robert's wife was the renowned Jane McCurtain Benton. It is thought Charles was from the Sugar Loaf District (not to be confused with Sugar Loaf Mountain, but Le Flore County). Robert Benton was also from this area. In Heavener, Charles's gravestone stands alone, in a pasture, close to the ruins of an old house that may have been his and Mary's home place.

In the 1885 Choctaw Census, Charles Henry, 42,

Surviving children of Mary (Turnbull) Benton and Charles Henry Bento: Left to right, Theodore "Toad" Benton (oldest), Edgar Albert Bent (youngest), James Henry Benton (middle son) Picture- mid 1940's

and Mary, 28. are shown living in Sugar Loaf County with their children, Mathis Hart, born 1877; Hephzibah (Sissie or Lizzie?)born 1878; Theodore born 1880, the twins Charles and Clemon born 1884 and thirteen year old Ida, by Charles' prior marriage to Frances Folsom. He was also married to Susan Ward. James Henry and Edgar would be born later. Charles is shown as having 700 acres under cultivation, with 780 head of cattle. He was a teacher at Buffalo Creek School in 1885, earning $43.80 for the quarter. In !884 Charles was also the first judge at Hachubby, near Poteau.

Mary married three more times after Charles death, Henry Carnes in 1896 died 1898; Milton Harkins, and William O'Dell. She would have another little girl Myrtle by Carnes, but she lived to only about 2 years of age. Mathis was to die at 22 and Hepizabah at 15. In all, only three of her many children, "Toad", Roll # 10729; James Henry, Roll # 10732; and Edgar, Roll # 10733, were to live to be older and raise families. Mary is buried in the Turnbull Family cemetery along with four of her children and some of her grand children, born to James Henry and Bessie Hopkins Benton. Jim Benton had four surviving children, Edna, Bea, Grover, and Cleo. Today Cleo lives at Shawnee, OK. Jim was the carpenter at Matoy for a number of years and during this time lived with his mother on her land allotment. James came to own and operate a restaurant in Ada during the late '20's. It is thought he may have played semi pro baseball for either Atoka or Ada. Jim died in 1961. Toad married Onie Fitzer in 1906. They also lived with Mary for awhile when they were first married. They had eight children, Irene, Cecil, Charles, Bernice, Ray Turner, Woodrow, Opal and Mary. In 1926 the family moved to Plainview in West Texas. Onie died in 1961 and Toad in 1967. The third Benton son, Edgar Albert, 1895-1967, first married Walsie Hatcher, by whom he had Willie Mae and Frances. Secondly he married Flobell Rodgers, the mother of Edgar Albert Jr. He had no children by his third wife Susie Stone. Toad, Jim and Edgar all went to Jones Academy. Jim's children Grover and Bea went to Chilocco in Kansas.

Mary and her sister Julia Ann Turnbull Flinchum remained close all their lives. In 1917, the family story goes that Mary became critically ill while visiting Julia Ann and either died at Gerty where Julia lived or shortly after she arrived back home. As mentioned before, the only children of Turner Turnbull, Sr. and Jerico to make it to the Dawes rolls were Turner, Jr., Mary and Julia Ann . Angeline, who first married Dan Mathis, is believed to have been born in 1864 and died in childbirth about 1897. She was enrolled but died before the rolls were finalized and her name was stricken. Dan Mathis also died young but their children were enrolled, as were those born to a second marriage to Thomas Riggs to whom she was married when she died. Although only three of Brashears and Jerico's children actually made it to the enrollment, Mary's three brothers, Leroy, Simeon and Daniel, who died untimely young deaths, left orphaned children who were enrolled, as well as some of their children. Simeon was a very successful lawyer in Blue County and Atoka when his life was snuffed out by a horse falling from under him while he and his brother Turner were making the spring cattle roundup in May of 1881. Leroy, a successful stockman and the oldest, was only 41 when he, like young Daniel, supposedly died at the hands of outlaws. Leroy's son, George Washington, born about 1860, Roll # 13724, whose mother was Mary Jane, attended Jones Academy. He could read and write both Chickasaw and Choctaw. He lped most of his life in Caddo, Blue County and Emet near Milburn in the Chickasaw nation. He is buried in Garden Grove Cemetery 'between Milburn and Tishomingo. Leroy was married to Lydia Pickens when he died.

No history of Southeastern Oklahoma and the great Choctaw nation could be truly complete without the colorful additions of the Turnbulls, and the many other lives they touched. As their descendants, we are all proud of our heritage and the part our ancestors played in taming an often very violent, unforgiving frontier. ◆◆◆◆

Turner Brashears Jr. and Adeline Dwight Turnbull Original Enrollees # 10785 and 10786

By Frankie James, Great Grandniece and Turnbull Historian

The epitaph inscribed on the over six foot high stone marker which dorninates the Turnbull Cemetery reads "Through all pain of times had a smile of heavenly birth; And when the angels called him home, he smiled farewell to earth." This message closed the book of life for one of the most colorful members of the Choctaws and residents of Southeastern Oklahoma. He defined dashing, daring and living by one's wit. Hard riding and known to be pretty fast on the trigger, he was never without his Winchester Afle, which in older years some say served as a crutch, needed because of a pronounced limp from some previous iniury. Young children in his presence were said to become unusually qluet and orderly so as to not draw too much attention from him. He was Turner Brashears Turnbull, Jr. born November 22,1851, and dieing at the home of his daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Boland, April 20, 1908 at Caddo. Although he had been in poor health resulting from a stroke suffered four years earlier, he died of blood poisoning from chigger bites. At the time of his death he was a director of the First National Bank of Bokchito and had earned a distinguished place as a successfill businessman and a respected leader, politician, prominent member of the Presbyterian church and Choctaw statesman. According to one obituary, one of the proudest days of his life was when as a dedicated Mason, he saw his two oldest sons become Master Masons.

Who was this man who lived such a vibrant, colorfill and exciting life, acknowledged by some as "frequently on a perilous edge"? At the end he seems to have slipped q uetly into history with a only a few written references, obituaries, an article by one or two who rode with him, and notes in Choctaw Tribal history which reference the offices he held? How could the story of his life be reduced to a few paragraphs on a single page? One chronicler had written that Turner "had the blood of many outlaws on his hands". It could be argued that he and those involved in these wild frontier times were too busy living history to write much about it. And the manner of his death, instead of in a fierce shoot-out with outlaws which took the lives of two of his older brothers, could be considered rather inglorious for such a strong man. However, perhaps this was the best, for times had changed There was no longer a wild frontier, statehood had come to Indian Territory in 1907, and the great Choctaw nation had been forced to come to final terms with an all powerfill federal governrnent. The Dawes commission enrollment of the Choctaws, like the fencing of the prairie, were more rnnifestations of the end of the era.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Volume X. states that Turner Brashears Turnbull Jr. was born at Mt. Pleasant, Indian Territory and educated there at the Indian School. About nine miles east of present day Caddo, Mt. Pleasant has perhaps the most beautifull view in two counties (Bryan and Atoka). The only truly flat ground for miles around, it overlooks the rich valley of the Boggy River, and beyond, the pine covered deceptively appearing soft peaks of the Kiamichi, to the south the rolling grass covered prairies at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain; and to the west and north the rugged hills and primitive forest. Directly below this bluff, a very old rock wagon road is visible that must have serviced the communities for many years. Many Indians made their homes nearby - Turnbull, Folsom, Perkins, Cochnauer, Freeny, Ward and many others. Some believe the original Turnbull home was built in the black community that may now be called the "Nickles land" On the Mt. Pleasant site the families built a church, a school, a home for mission teachers and boarding students, a store nearby and an enclosure for the horses of the post. "Sunday Schools" were well established at the Mt. Pleasant Mission for all Indians to bener their reading, writing and arithmetic skills. It would stand to reason all the Turnbull children were well educated. Some went on to higher education after the mission school. Turner went to Armstrong Academy. His younger sister Julia Ann went to Roanoke School for young women in Salem, Virginia.

In the early 1870's, when Turner was about 21, he and his brothers Simeon and Daniel were part of the Turnbull Rangers, a vigilante group, organized for the protection of stockmen and dedicated to Ridding the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Wichita and Arbuckle hills and along the winding courses of the Washita, Blue and Red Rivers, of outlaws, horsethieves and murders. One such encounter cost the life of 27 year old Daniel in 1871. In a shootout with rustlers, he was fatally shot through the lungs and, believing no "horse thief" should have the honor of taking his life, put his own gun to his head and pulled the trigger before anyone could stop him.

Turner Brashears Turnbull, Jr., born 1851 and died 1908. Adeline (Dwight) Turnbull, born 1861 and died 1941. Picture Cir. end of 1890's or around the turn of the century.

Another brother, Leroy, the oldest of the Turnbull children, and a successful farmer and stockman, did not seem to be one of the Turnbull vigilantes. Ironically, he too supposedly was killed by outlaws in 1882. According to an old deputy marshall from Ft. Reno, Oklahoma who "trailed" with the group, Turner as chief of the "Vigilance Committee", was instrumental in clearing a vast territory of horse thieves and murders.

One such violent event placed Turner and his fellow vigilante, Frank Long, a white merchant, on the other side of the law and on Judge Isaac Parker's wanted list for 13 years. Long's store was robbed by two black men, who were caught and hanged almost on the spot by the group. A large group (15) of friends of the hanged men took exception to this and showed up to avenge their deaths. A fierce battle followed and all the black men were killed. Judge Parker must not have bought the whole story of how it all transpired, because Turner and Frank were arrested. They escaped in shackles from the U. S. Marshall at Atoka. Why the marshalls didn't go after them is not clear, as there is no mention they fled the country. However, it could have been that this was pretty much "Turnbull Country" and the marshalls were wise to just let it go. Neither was caught, but Frank was subsequently killed at Silo in a shoot-out with Sheriff Tandy Folsom. No time frame for this story can be verified, but as it goes, Turner after 13 years voluntarily surrendered, was tried before Judge Parker at Fort Smith and acquitted. Why he wasn't tried by Tribal Law is ponderable. Perhaps because the black men were considered U. S. Citizens. The Indian man answered to both the Indian law and white law and that was 150 miles away in Ft. Smith. Protection of the "Law" for anyone was almost non-existent. After the Civil War, gangs of black marauders based in Texas regularly raided the settlements across the Red River in Indian Territory, running back to safety across the state line. This was an especially chaotic time in Indian Territory and the Choctaw Nation. Many Choctaws, in spite of the travels encountered during the removal, brought slaves with them to Indian Territory. Turner's grandfather, George, brought 9. After the Civil War, the Choctaws had a great deal of difficulty dealing with the freed slaves and there was considerable animosity on both sides.

Turner was about the middle of thirteen Turnbull children, of whom only eight survived past infancy and only three to the turn of the century. One family member said there were three sets of twins. The children were Leroy, born 1840-1882; Simeon, 1843-1881; Daniel, 1844-1871; Melvina, 1849-1855+; Turner, Jr., 1851- 1908; Mary, 1856-1917; Julia Ann, 1860-1926; and Angeline, 1864-1897. Julia's twin Harriet died in infancy. Daniel's grave is the earliest one in the Turnbull Cemetery followed in 1874 by that of Albion, infant son of Simeon and Susan Foreman Turnbull. All of the Turnbull siblings, but Julia Ann who married James S. W. Flinchum and Angeline who married Dan Matthis are buried in the Turnbull cemetery. Today the cemetery lies deep within the Stuart Ranch. Although it has been somewhat neglected and sometimes abused by vandals, the present day Turnbull descendants, with the cooperation of the Stuarts, have made recent attempts to reclaim, restore and maintain it from the inevitability of time and nature's encroachment.

Turner's parents were Dr. Turner Brashears, Sr., know as Brashears, and Angelico "Jerico" Perkins, both of whom came to Indian Territory from Mississippi during the infamous "Choctaw Trail of Tears." The family became very prominent in the new Choctaw Nation, as it had been in Mississippi. Some believed Brashears to be full blood Choctaw, and it is so stated in a story in the Oklahoma Chronicles. However, it is well documented at this point he was

1/2 Choctaw, 1/4 Chickasaw and 1/4 Scottish blood (For some enumerators this was close enough to be considered fiull-blood and the distinction between Choctaw and Chickasaw was at times fuzzy.) Jerico is believed to have been filll blood Choctaw. The famous Choctaw Judge David Perkins was one of her brothers. There is no record of when Jerico's family came "west" to Indian Territory and it was highly likely they came on their own instead of with the organized groups. These families were given more money than the others. It is thought her father may have been Nicholas Perkins. According to the Choctaw Emigration Records, Turner was probably the oldest child in the George Turnbull family of ten plus the nine slaves who arrived at Red River, Indian Territory December 12, 1833 after having left Mississippi in October. The youngest was his brother John P., a baby of 3 months when the trip began. The fact that one so young endured the trip is amazing in and of itself when so many died along the way. John became a prominent Choctaw statesman, Head Master at Goodland Indian Orphanage (now Goodland Presbyterian Children's Home) and Presbyterian minister at Goodland. He was also a Choctaw Supreme Court Judge, National Treasurer for the Tribe and Superintendent of Choctaw Tribal Schools. He gave the giant assembly bell, which is still in use, to Goodland, located just outside Hugo. John's first wife was Judith Turnbull, his first cousin Williarn Jr.'s daughter. Judith died in 1868 and John then married Harriet Willard. John died in 1894. He and Judith are both buried in the Goodland Cemetery. Harriet is buried at Doaksville.

Brashears was also very active in Tribal affairs. Although he was said by the family to be a medical doctor by education, and some recall he carried a little black medicine bag with him, it is also said he never practiced medicine. "Dr. Turnbull" also is inscribed on his tombstone. His true calling seemed to be political. He was known to practice law and was elected county judge and then supreme judge of the Pushmataha District in 1849. He was chosen a Senator and later District Governor (Chief). He was defeated for Principal Chief in 1872 when he ran on the Progressive Parly, "The People's Ticket", promoted by his good friend Allen Wright, former Principal Chief. The tenets of the party were logical growth, a reaffirmation of the treaty of 1866 and controlled growth of the railroads. It was truly a case of being in the wrong place at the wrong time. Wright had been closely associated with the humiliating terms forced on the Choctaws after the Civil War and his protege, Brashears, shared equal blame. The Choctaw Council which he had honorably served campaigned bitterly against Wright and him. It was a stunning defeat and perhaps his only one politically. Since he died just five years later December 2, 1877 at only 61, that devastating loss may have been part of a cause from which he never recovered. A deeply dedicated Mason. Brashears helped found Caddo Lodge #3; its sign may still be seen on the main street of Caddo.

Jerico lived sixteen years after Brashears died. In the 1885 Choctaw Census she is shown as a head of house with a considerable amount of land under cultivation and quite a few head of cattle, horses and pigs. It was stated she moved closer to Turner Jr. at some point so he could help her take care of her place and the orphaned grandchildren she took in when the need had arisen. It is beleived one of these was Louisa Serena-Turnbull, a daughter of Simeon's and his first wife Elizabeth who may have died when Louisa was born. Three of Jerico's sons died young and left young families. It has been written she was a devout Christian, read her Choctaw New Testament daily and ruled her house with an iron hand. She outlived all but four of her children and only three of those lived to the turn of the century. These three and a number of their descendants were recorded on the Rolls. There is only one known child of her son Leroy, George Washington Turnbull, who had five children. When Jerico's life ended at 73, it was considered a respectable old age for the times. Her last child Angeline was born when Jerico was about 43. She lies beside her husband in the Turnbull cemetery. His stone reads "Dr. Turner B. Turnbull, Husband of Jerico. "

After the very turbulent vigilante days of the 1870's, Turner began to make his own political mark as his father had before him. In 1879 he married Adeline Dwight, roll # 10786, daughter of famous Presbyterian minister Rev. Timothy and Minerva Dwight of Pigeon Roost. Many of the Dwights were equally active in Choctaw Tribal matters and earned outstanding reputations as leaders in politics and education. According to family stories, both the Turnbulls and the Dwights were instrumental in helping found Jones Academy. Adeline's brother Simon T. Dwight, another well educated filll blood, at only 28 was superintendent of Jones Academy as well as general supervisor of tribal education and a member of the Choctaw Council. His only son Ben H. Dwight, perhaps the best educated of all, became principal Chief from 1930-1936. Ben attended the University of Michigan, and after a year entered Columbia University in New York where he earned an A.B. Degree in 1912. Studying Law at the University of Oklahoma, Columbia and Stanford of California, he received his Law Degree from Stanford in 1914.

In the early 1880's Turner, better known by his initials T.B., built a large house on the edge of the prairie. The original 2 T branding iron for the Turnbull cattle is said to be in the museum at Talihina. The brand is still in use. but not by a Turnbull descendant. In addition he built a building to be used as a school, church and general benefit to the community. The school, known as Turnbull School, was there for everyone and remained in use until the late 1920's. The land for the ranch was comprised of what would be Turner's and Adeline's land allotments in addition to those of their surviving six children, some 1200 acres. The ranch was to became known as "Big Spring. "All of their children were born here; Elizabeth, 1881-1932, roll # 10787; Jesse B., 1883-1884, died before the rolls; Timothy B., 1884-1913, roll # 10788; Walter Jonathan 1886-1936, roll # 10789; Charles Cleveland 1889-1927, roll # 10790; William Perkins, 1891-1927, roll # 10791; and Jane Lilly, 1893-1903, roll # 10792. Along with raising his own children, Turner took in two children of his brother Simeon, in 1886, Inez and Julia A. and his widowed sister Mary Turnbull Benton and her six children, Mathis, Hepzibah, Theodore, the twins Charles and Clemon and James in about 1889-90 after her husband died in 1888. Turner insisted that she quit a very dangerous job delivering mail on horse back in the Kiamichi Mountains and come to live with him and Adeline. In 1902, at only 17, the twins, shot by cattle rustlers, died at their uncle Turner's home. He saw to it that all these children were well cared for and well educated. Most of the boys went to Jones, the girls to New Hope and some went to Oak Cliff in Dallas. Although it was said by a family member, the Turnbull men always took care of their own, Turner's young married sister Julia Ann and her husband James S. W. Flinchum took in John and Agnes Turnbull, the two orphaned children of their brother Daniel and his wife Rebecca, in 1880. Although Rebecca died nine years after Daniel was killed, her children were still young.

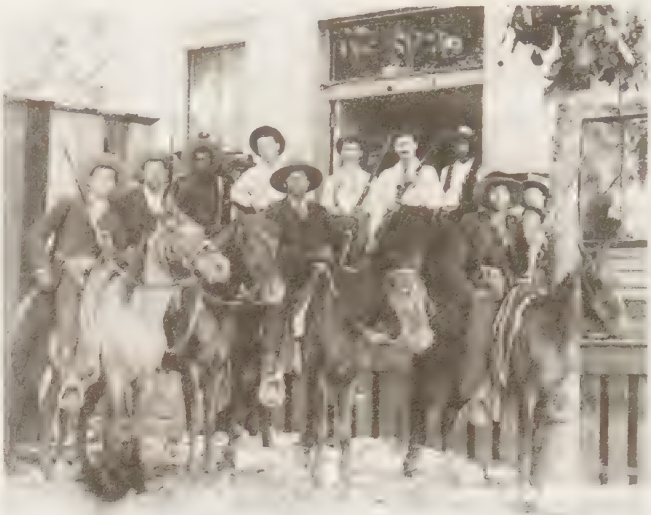
Turner's brother Simeon had established a law practice with John McKinney in Atoka in 1872. If the number of cases where he was the attorney of record was any indication, he was a successful lawyer when he died in 1881. Almost every other page of the civil court records of Blue County show Simeon as an attorney of record in many cases and his brother Turner is also involved in a number of them. It would seem the two brothers were very close. The family story goes that the night Simeon died, he and Turner were rounding up some cattle, when Simeon's horse at a full gallop stepped in a gopher hole and it fell from under him and then somehow crushed him. The horse survived, but barely a week later was standing quietly in the corral when it was struck and killed by lightning

Only a few days before Simeon's death, his wife Susan A. Foreman, a Cherokee, had given birth to twins, Selena "Lena" and Simeon Jr. The five children, Cornelia, 12, Inez, 9, Julia A., 7, and the five year old twins were orphaned when Susan died in 1886. The twins were adopted by Dr. John Cobb of Atoka. Perhaps it seemed only natural that Turner would take in two of his brother's children, however he and Adeline had three young ones of their own. Their little one year old Jesse B. had just died in 1884. Although Adeline and Turner must have seen a great deal of sadness when untimely young deaths claimed many of the Turnbulls, there also must have been many times of great joy as when weddings were held at the ranch like that of his niece Julia A. and "Big Sam" Tigert in 1900. According to a story in the History of Atoka, Turner also seemed to have been instrumental in arranging the marriages of Simeon's daughters Louisa Serena and and then Lena to Robert O. Sumter of Atoka. Louisa graduated from Bacone College at Muskogee and was a teacher at Chapel Hill and Standing Rock near Atoka. Louisa and her baby Serena Louisa, their first child died two years after her marriage. After a few years Robert married Turner's second pretty little Turnbull niece, Simeon Jr.'s twin Lena.

In the ensuing years Turner served several terms as representative from Blue county in the Choctaw legislature. In 1880 he was elected ranger, serving until 1888, when he was elected District Trustee of the Third Judicial District of the Choctaw nation, comprising Blue, Atoka, Jackson, Jacksfork and Kiamichi counties. In this capacity he kept a record of 72 schools in addition to records of boys admitted to Spencer and girls admitted to New Hope. In nine months the schools showed 1414 students were admitted. In 1897 he was appointed by Chief Green McCurtain as an enumerator for indigent Choctaws for Blue County so that they might be given crop advances (corn for making bread) . In 1892 he was elected sheriff of Blue County and served 4 years. From 1890 to 98 he was a member of the famed Choctaw Lighthorsemen for the Pushmataha District. There were only six appointed by the chief for each of the three districts. When the size of the district and the terrain they covered is considered. it is amazing that only six men on horseback could maintain any order or control. The district included Atoka, Antlers, Tuskahoma, Stringtown, Caddo, Durant, Colbert and Blue to name only a few. The terrain ranged from prairies, to the smaller Potato Hill Mountains to the very rugged forest covered Kiamichi. The earlier Lighthorsemen who date back to 1824 in Mississippi times, served as sheriff, judge, jury and administer of punishment. In Turner s day they no longer performed a judicial function but made arrests and carried out the sentences of the courts.

Adeline outlived all her children. Unfortunately she is not buried beside Turner. It is said when she died in March of 1941, the roads into the Turnbull cemetery were completely impassable because of a very wet early spring complicated bv the presence of the year round springs in the area. The first of her adult children to die was her oldest son Timothy, who, like his uncle Simeon Turnbull, had a horse fall with him. He was only 29 and had been married only a few months. The inscription on his extremely tall stone, "He did the best he could " makes one wonder about him and what this really meant. Elizabeth, the oldest child, married John L. Boland, a native of St. Louis, who became a well known lawyer and political figure in the Caddo area. Their children Margarette, Zurleika, Mary Adeline and John L. Boland Jr. were born in Caddo. In the late 30's Adeline, plagued with problems with her legs, left the ranch and came to live with Elizabeth and her family. All three of the Boland girls graduated from Southeastern at Durant and became teachers. Margarette, who retired after teaching for 39 years, 31 in Caddo, still lives in Caddo. When you ask Adeline's surviving granddaughters, now in their seventies and eighties, about their grandmother, they describe her as a tiny woman at only 4' 10", stoic, quiet and very Indian in her ways; she was "the most loving, gentle and grandmother children could possibly have". She was there for the Boland girls when Elizabeth died in 1932. Adeline and Elizabeth are buried in Caddo cemetery.

Adeline and her youngest son William "Bill" continued to run the ranch when Turner died. He was seventeen and had attended Jones Academy. With the great abundance of water from the big natural springs on the ranch, Bill and Adeline developed a major cattle dip, which was a boon to stockmen whose herds were plagued by ticks and other parasites. The ranch became extremely popular as a congregating place for the stockmen. When sometimes sudden bad spring weather precluded some of them from going home, the big ranch house was the scene of all night card games and "pallets" everywhere. Bill eventually married and brought his young bride Ruth Park from Blue, Oklahoma there. Their children Billie Ruth, Timothy Brashears, Wilman Park and Wynona Jean were all born at Big Spring.



Choctaw Lighthorsemen "Indian Police". Four are mounted and all are armed. Pistols:36 caliber Remington New Model Bely Revlover- 6 shot 1863-73. Rifles: Winchesters Model 1873, both Metal Cartridges. Picture taken at Antlers, I.T. cir. 1893 Turner Brashears turnbull, Jr. at far left (about 38-40 years old). Picture wsed with permission of University of Oklahoma Western History Phillips Collection.

When Bill died suddenly in 1927 at 36, Ruth and her children continued to live with Adeline. Times became very difficult for this young single parent family. Although not degreed, Ruth, who had been a teacher, went back to teaching at Franklin School in order to make ends meet. The oldest, Billie Ruth was only seven. The children went to Blue Schools and for a while to The Presbyterian College Boarding School in Durant until Ruth could finish a degree at Southeastern State. Although they struggled, according to Billie Ruth her mother somehow acquired an old piano and managed to find a quarter a week for piano lessons. She played for Sunday School classes when she was only about ten years old. Later Billie Ruth Turnbull (now Roberts) learned more musical skills, including playing with a dance band at Chilocco, which would remain with her the rest of her life. Her church quartet, in which she sings alto, has been together for 40 years. Billie Ruth, like many of the Turnbull descendants, never left this area. She served fourteen years as Bryan County Clerk. Billie Ruth as well as some of her children live at Roberta.

Bill's oldest son Timothy "Buck" Brashears, born 1922, studied geology at both the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State Univeristy. In the early 1960's, Timothy became involved with N.AS.A.'s (The National Space Agency) pioneering efforts of the U.S. space program. In this capacity his picture appeard on the cover of Life magazine during the Kennedy years. Buck also became administrator of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Oklahoma City for a number of years before his death in 1969. The third of Bill Turnbull's children Wilman "Pancho," 1924-1985, joined the Army during World War II and served in a heavy artiliary unit that was caught behind enemy lines in the famous "Battle of the Bulge," where many American soldiers died in the trenches from starvation and the bitter cold as much as from enemy bullets. "Pancho" was almost a walking skeleton when he came home, but he was a survivor. He returned to Southeastern State and earned a teaching degree which qualified him to teach in ten disciplines. He taught many years in High Schools in Ennis. Waxahachie and Farris, Texas. Wynona (Jean) has lived her life at Blue and for some time ran "Jean's Little Cafe" in Blue.

Turner Jr.'s third son, Charles Cleveland, educated at the University of Oldahoma, became a geologist. His wife Marv Gilkey was a librarian at the University for several years. Charles' children were Charles, Jr., Maly L, and John E. John Edward, also a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, became an engineer and was employed many years by the Corps of Engineers in Tulsa. Because of health problems with tuberculosis, most of Charles' life was spent in Anzona. Perhaps because of the stress placed on an already fragile life when Charles came home for Bill's funeral in August of 1927, he died nine days later at only 38. The last of his surviving children, Mary L. (Srnith) of Norman, Oklahoma died last fall in 1996.

Walter J. Turnbull at 28 was elected principal chief of the Choctaws by popular vote in 1914, the youngest chief ever elected. However, the Turnbull family was to be denied another Choctaw chief when he was not allowed to serve because the Choctaw supreme court ruled he was too young. According to tribal rules, a candidate had to be 35 years old. Walter attended Jones Academy, Armstrong, Sacred Heart Mission School near Shawnee, the Presbyterian College at Durant, and Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia and ultimately earned an LL. B from there in 1909. After his college years, he too returned to the ranch, living with Adeline and Bill. He was elected District Attorney of Bryan County for two terms. He married Lucille McCarty in 1912. Walter's children were Walter, Jr. and Beulah M. and Turner Brashears Turnbull III. This Turner died a decorated War hero during World War II. He enlisted in 1940, received his 2nd lieutenant's commission through Officers Training School, served as a Paratrooper in the Airborne Command, in Africa, Sicily and Italy, and received the order of the Purple Heart before he died in the invasion of Normandy, June 7, 1944. He had been hospitalized for four months in England before he went back for the invasion; his grave is marked by one of the thousands of white crosses all like the many others who fell in those critical first days of the liberation of Europe.

The story of the Turnbull family and their descendants in Indian Territory might seem unusual if viewed only in this place and time. Some would term them "movers and shakers." Not all of them led exemplary lives nor were any of them saints. They were very real people. Turner Brashears Turnbull, Sr. was frequently in trouble with the religious hierarchy and called to answer for his Christian shortcomings before the "session" of the Presbyterian mission church he helped found However, if viewed in the framework of the earliest members of the clan and from whence they came, it would more likely seem just a continuation. From the earliest, many of them, even if they were white, or were Chickasaws, helped define Choctaw history. The Turnbull name among the Choctaws originated with Scotsman John Turnbull, who was born about 1741 and came to Mobile, AL in about 1760. John was a trader among the Chickasaws and Choctaws and was always involved in a great deal of controversy and intrigue among both tribes, and the Spanish and English. George, his son by a Chickasaw woman who was said to be a close relative (daughter or sister) of Chickasaw Chief Taskiatoka, was Brashears' father and Turner's grandfather. Taskiatoka was very close to John and once bartered a number of his Spanish prisoners for John's release from a Spanish prison in 1781.

George married a filllblood Choctaw, giving him a definite tie to the Choctaws. Some speculate she may have been a daughter of Apuckshenubbe, Chief of the Western district in Mississippi with a relationship to Tobaca also a chief of the western division. Her name was thought to be Sarah, a member of the Lobutcha Clan. George was a signer of the Treaty of Doaks Stand in 1820, the first attempt at the Choctaw removal, and was listed as being a recipient of land under Article 14 of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit in 1830. He helped enumerate the Choctaws who would also qualify, and in one reference he is described as a "well educated half breed who knew his people well." He also had a brother William who achieved status as a Choctaw Captain. William died in 1830 from a drowning accident near his home in Grenada, Mississippi (His son Captain Anthony Turnbull came to Indian Territory as well as his son, Sam and a daughter Felicity Long Turnbull Reynolds). In the famous Choctaw

Chief Peter P. Pitchlynn's personal papers at Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa is the original of the Choctaw Constitution made June 1834 at "Turnbull's Stand" on lack's Fork of the Kiamichi. This site is thought to be Anthony Turnbull's trading post where the old military road that ran from Ft. Smith to Horseprairie crossed the Kiamichi River. As Captain, Anthony brought one of the earliest groups in the removal in 1832. Contrary to most of the other Turnbull's who were mainly Presbyterian, Anthony established one of the early Methodist Mission Churches in the Scullyville area.

Why George and William, who were clearly half Chickasaw, were so closely related to the Choctaws at this point is unclear. However, they both married Choctaw women and were deeply involved in their father John Turnbull's trading business among the Choctaws. He even took them back to England with him once. William married Judith Perry, daughter of Hardy Perry and Anolah. Although John eventually married a white wife and had a sizable family with her, he still regarded his half breed Indian sons and daughter Sylvia so highly that he recognized his "illegitimate children" (children of all marriages not solemnized in the Catholic church at this time were classified "illegitimate") in his will and left them inheritances considered very handsome for the times. At the time of his death in 1799 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana he was an enormously wealthy man, owning thousands of acres of land from Spanish land grants in Mississippi and Louisiana, including the large plantation with hundreds of slaves where he died. John Joyce had been his partner in building an inordinately successful trading business in Mississippi and Louisiana. George and William are mentioned frequently in the history of this area as John Turnbull's " half breed Chickasaw sons." They were born in the Chickasaw nation perhaps close to present day Memphis, Tennessee, probably in the early to mid 1760's. George was an old man when he arrived in Indian Territory, first locating in the Red River District. It is believed his Sarah may have died here in about 1845. About this time he seemed to have moved close to his son Brashears. Because the name Brashears occurs so often in the Turnbull family, although still unproven, it is thought there was some connection with another great Mississippi trader Turner Brashears. There is justification for believing there is a tie. From the name stand point none of the children. generation after generation, seem to be named by casual decisions. Every name can be traced to some close previous ancestor. Both George Turnbull and Turner Brashears were frequently in the same place at the same time. Some researchers believe they may have been brothers-in-law. Just to complicate matters a little more there were actually two Turner Brashears in the Choctaw Nation at this time when Turner Brashears Turnbull Sr. was born. The other was a famous Choctaw translator.

Copies of church records reflect George joined the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Mission church in 1845. It was established in 1844 by his son Brashears and Jerico, who were in a group of six families which moved up the Clear Boggy to help found the Presbyterian Mission that was named Mt. Pleasant, Tomahushi. This was only about two miles from where Turner, Jr., more than forty years later, was to build his big house at the edge of the prairie. According to best estimates and unlike most of the other Turnbull men, George lived to be almost one hundred years old. In the 1855 Choctaw Census he is shown as a head of house, living alone. His will was filed January, 1860 in Atoka. A microfilm copy is in the State Historical Society archives. In it, he acknowledges his son Turner (Brashears) for caring for him in his old age at great personal and financial sacrifice and leaves him 1/3 of total monies of his estate. In all George apparently had seven other children who came to Indian Territory with him and Sarah. Also surviving at the time of his death were Nancy Turnbull Bohanan, Catherine Turnbull Jones, Sarah Turnbull and John P. Turnbull. Another daugher, Rebecca Turnbull Kemp, was already deceased. Many of their descendants are on the rolls. Although a great deal is known of George's life, no one knows where either his Sarah or he is buried. Since he died before the Turnbull cemetery was established, his grave could be close to Mt. Pleasant. The remains of a slave cemetery are still there or it could be in one of several overgrown somewhat abandoned cemeteries in the area. Considerable effort has been expended to find where George and Sarah came to rest. Perhaps the most consistent thread running through this 255 year family history is its apprecation and respect for education, as it always has been with the Choctaws. It was considered a major misfortune when a Turnbull child was not educated. As witnessed from a well worn arithmetic book (now in the museum at Tuskahoma, donated by Robert O. Sumter of Atoka) that belonged to Turner Jr.'s brother Simeon born 1843 and used by him in about 1849, education at an early age was most likely very important even in the most unsettled of times. Brashears had been educated at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. Education and law perhaps more than Winchesters and pearl handled revolvers were probably instrumental in effecting the greatest changes in taming the wild frontier. Those, if not held as cherished family heirlooms, hopefully have ended up in museums. Many of us Turnbull descendants are grateful our living legacy is in this pride and appreciation of Education. -The End-◆◆◆◆

Nora Fidelia "Pat" Turner Proctor

Submitted by Jane Proctor Smith
Daughter of "Pat" and Pope Proctor
Granddaughter of Olga and Robert Turner

Nora was the youngest child of Olga and Robert Freeman Turner. She was born September 17, 1895 in Canadian, I.T. She attended school in Canadian, Indianola, and the Tuskhoma Academy for Girls. She became ill with typhoid fever and her parents had to bring her home to nurse her back to health. She did not return to the Academy. On September 7, 1913 she married Oliver Pope Proctor.

Nora Fidelia Turner Proctor (1895-1978

While they lived in Indianola, she was an active member of the Baptist Church, the Women's Missionary Society, and the Eastern Star.

Besides her housework, she was an excellent seamstress, did needlework, and quilted with the W.M.S. She had a garden and was busy in the summer canning, raising chickens, and drying fruit. She had a big washpot for boiling the white clothes and linens. When hog-killing time came, she canned meat, made sausage and cracklings, and made lye soap. The tenderloin was eaten fresh but the hams and shoulders were cured for later use.

When Indianola got natural gas, my dad bought her a Magic Chef range and she was still using it when she died.

They moved to McAlester after my dad was elected County Commissioner. They lived at 1216 So. Sixth Street and later bought a residence at 527 No. Second Street.

She worked at Hunts Department Store in the dry goods department until her retirement at age 70. After my dad's death she walked to work most of the time which meant up and down the Masonic Temple hill. She was a member of the First Baptist Church in McAlester and after retirement, volunteered at the Senior Citizens Center.

Oliver Pope Proctor (1890-1956 Married 7 September 1913

My mother was a quiet, unassuming, unselfish, hard-working, independent, and dignified lady with a great sense of humor. She was proud of her Indian heritage. She was frugal regarding herself but generous with the rest of the family. She believed in The Golden Rule, a good education, honesty, and always kept her word. She was strict with us when we were growing up but was always loving and kind.

I do not think she was ever truly happy after the death of my father, Oliver Pope Proctor, in 1956. She said she didn't believe you could die of a broken heart because she would have died if that were true. But she adjusted to her lot as a widow and enjoyed her children and grandchildren whom she loved dearly. She was called "Nanny" by her four grandchildren.

Some of her favorite sayings:

If it's worth doing, it's worth doingwell.
Waste not- want not.
Never break a promise to a child. ◆◆◆◆

The Turners — Original Choctaw Enrollees

Submitted by Jane Proctor Smith
Daughter of "Pat" and Pope Proctor
Granddaughter of Olga and Robert Turner

Robert Freeman Turner came to Indian Territory from Mississippi about 1870. He is listed on a census of Tobucksy County, I.T. on Choctaw Census Document #13562 (1868-1896) but there is a question about the census date. He came with his mother, Adeliza Smith Turner Howden, and his sister, Medora Turner, who later married Benjamin F. Hightower. Robert's father died six weeks before he was born.

Olga Thressa Standley came to Indian Territory

Olga Thressa Standley Turner (1855-1926)

from Mississippi in 1873 with a sister. Her mother, Margaret Padlock Turner, died in 1867 and her father, James Standley ll, died October 1872.

Olga and Robert were married in 1876. They were both descendants of the Choctaw chief, Apuckshunnubbee, who died in 1824 at Maysville, Kentucky as the result of a fall. He was enroute to Washington D.C. with a delegation to meet with the President regarding treaty adjustments.

Apuckshunnubbee's daughter, Tioka (Ho t i oka), married Turner Brashears. Their daughter, Lucy Brashears Patton (a widow), married James Standley 1. Their children were: Eliza, James ll, and Amelia. James Standley 1 l married Margaret Tadlock and Olga T. Standley was their daughter. Eliza Standley married Freeman J. Smith, son of John Smith, Jr. who came from Boston, Massachusetts as a Presbyterian missionary to the Choctaw Indians at Elliot Mission, Mississippi. Eliza and Freeman Smith's daughter, Adeliza Smith, married Robert Turner, Sr. Their children were: Medora and Robert Freeman Turner.

Thus, James Standley I was the grandfather of Olga Standley Turner (descended through James Standley 1 1) and the great-grandfather of Robert Freeman Turner (descended through Eliza Standley Smith).

Mingo Apuckshunnubbee was Olga Standley Turner's great-great grandfather and Robert Freeman Turner's great-great-great-grandfather. Yet, Robert was one year older than Olga.

Olga and Robert lived at Canadian, I.T. where he was a partner in Turner and Young Company. They later moved to Indianola where he owned and operated Turner Merchantile Company. They built a large two-story house with a wrap-around porch in Indianola. He was also a farmer and stockman. He was ahead of his time - - practiced crop rotation, terraced his land, planted peas with his corn, and installed a carbide lighting system in his home. Everyone called him "Uncle Bob".

The Turners, like Apuckshunnubbee before them, believed in a good education. After the children graduated from local schools, they sent Standley and Puck to Bacone, Jim and Ben to Wentworth Military Academy in Missouri, and "Pat" to Tuskhoma Academy for Girls. Olga and Robert Turner died in 1926 of pneumonia in Norman, Oklahoma. They became ill on the trip from Indianola to Norman. In route, they had to change trains in a cold rain storm and wait in an unheated depot for the connecting train. He died February 27, 1926 and she died March 3, 1926. The family believed he had a premonition of death because he took Ben and they cleaned off the family cemetery before leaving for Norman.

Robert Freeman Turner (1853-1926) Married 30 July 1876

CHILDREN OF OLGA AND ROBERT FREEMAN TURNER

Robert Standley (1878-1967) m. Lena May Terrell
Eva Almeda (1879-1903) m. Thomas Edgar Manners
Leona Teresa (1882-1978) m. John Greene Terrell
James Irwin (1885-1912) m. Laura ("Dottie") Pearson
John Benjamin (1887-1968) m. 1-Maude Dill;
 2-Artelee Pierce; 3-Bertie ?; 4-Ethel Minyard; 5-Eula Ross; 6-Jo Hamilton West
William Foster (1889-1891)
Albert Apuckshunnubbee ("Puck") (1892-1964) m. 1
 Abby Mays; 2-Ola Harper
Nora Fidelia "Pat" (1895-1978) m. Oliver Pope Proctor

GRANDCHILDREN OF OLGA AND ROBERT FREEMAN TURNER

Children of Robert Standley: Harold Van Turner
 (deceased) Mildred Turner Justice; Dallas, TX
Children of Eva Almeda: Olga Cynthia and
 Turner Edgar Manners (Both died as infants)
Children of Leona Teresa: Maxine Terrell Miller;
 Shawnee Mission, KS
 Artelee Terrell Gerth; Oklahoma City, OK
 John Robert Terrell (deceased)
Child of John Benjamin: Gerald (Turner) Manners
 (deceased)
Children of Nora Fidelia: Olga Jane Proctor Smith;
 Tulsa, OK
 Oliver Pope Proctor, Jr.; Bartlesville, OK

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF OLGA AND ROBERT FREEMAN TURNER

Child of Harold: Norman Turner Stubby; Burrton,

KS. Children of Artelee: Johnna Gerth Caldwell;
Edmond,OK
Edgar George Gerth, Jr.; Oklahoma City, OK
Children of Olga Jane: Joan Carol Smith Cotton;
Tulsa, OK
John Proctor Smith; Cypress, TX
Children of Oliver Pope: Pamela Lynn Proctor;
Tulsa, OK
Robert Wayne Proctor; Knoxville, TN

GREAT-GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF OLGA AND ROBERT FREEMAN TURNER

Children of Norma Stubby: Rae Jene Stubby Beadles.
Harold Lee Stubby, Robert LeRoy Stubby,
Richard Dean Stubby
Children of Johnna Caldwell: Catherine Maxine Caldwell Jones O'Connor,
Robert James Caldwell, Jr.,
Robin Marie Caldwell Green,
Christopher Thomas Caldwell
Children of Joan Cotton: Stephanie Jane Cotton,
Melanie Kathryn Cotton
Children of John Smith: Lorrie Jean Smith Reibert,
Lani Christine Smith Luza,
Lindsey Michelle Smith
Children of Robert Proctor: Erin Lynn Proctor,
Lara Kelly Proctor Berry

GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF OLGA AND ROBERT FREEMAN TURNER

Children of Robert Stubby: John Robert Stubby,
Raymond Eugene Stubby,
Elizabeth Jene Stubby
Children of Richard Stubby: Jason Andrew Stubby,
Joshua Matthew Stubby
Children of Catherine O'Connor: Jerromy Lane Jones, Sarah Marie O'Connor
Cara Louise O'Connor
Child of Robert Caldwell, Jr.: Bryan Caldwell
Child of Robin Green: Nicholas Green
Child of Christopher Caldwell: Katelyn Michael Caldwell
Children of Lorrie Reibert: Tyler Houston Reibert,
Sarah Jordan Reibert
Child of Lani Luza: Hayleigh Morgan Luza
Child of Kelly Berry: Daniel Robert Berry

GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF OLGA AND ROBERT FREEMAN TURNER

Child of John Stubby: Alexander Stubby

The Indian Territory Turners reflect America's melting pot. They were descended from English immigrants, New England missionaries, and a Choctaw chief, among others.

The area around Indianola and Canadian in those early days was wild and primitive. I remember the story of Uncle Ben Hightower going hunting. He killed a deer, tied it behind his saddle and started home. He had to go through a wooded area and a panther jumped on the deer carcass, scaring the horse, causing it to run. Uncle Ben had his hands full trying to control the horse, dodging the limbs, etc. He finally was able to get his knife, cut the thongs - both panther and deer fell off and he was able to get home safely. My mother told us about an incident when she was going somewhere with her mother in a buggy. The horses became frightened and refused to continue. She said they waited for the horses to settle down and soon a huge snake started crossing the road. She said the snake was as large around as her waist and it seemed to take forever for it to get across the road.◆◆◆◆

Ola Marie Wade

Submitted by: Ola Marie (Wade) Patterson

I was born on May 5, 1905 in Heavener, Indian Territory to Scott Alec and Mary (Heavener) Wade. Both of my parents were living in Indian Territory when they met and married. I had three siblings with one brother, William Joseph, being an original enrollee. I attended schools at Reickert and Tuskahoma, Oklahoma.

I married Ople Holman Patterson in Cameron, Oklahoma and lived in Heavener, Oklahoma. I have spent my life being a homemaker and taking care of our children.

We had five children:
S.J. Patterson was born September 4, 1925.
Ople Junior was born December 25, 1928.
Albert Bill was born July 15, 1933.
Delbert was born January 6, 1936
Bobby Joe was born January 8, 1942.

There are three great grandchildren.◆◆◆◆

Davis Walker

Submitted by: Lucy W. Rimbach

Davis Walker (Roll #3825) married Ellen Kaniatobe (Roll #3826). They had one girl and five boys. They were Semie (Roll #3828); Dennison (Roll #3829); Johnson (Roll #3830); Joe (Roll # 3831); Solon (Roll # 3832); and Loston (Roll #3833). The last two were stricken from the roll.

Johnson was our father but I haven't been able to find very much on Ellen or Semie. I do remember my father and his brothers. When we were small, it was very difficult to make a living around Idabel which was where we lived. I attended boarding schools at Wheelock and Haskell as so many other Choctaw children did. I left the Choctaw Nation and moved to California where I worked for the Navy then the Air Force in Alaska. My sister, Lena, and I live together in Talihina now since we are retired and both are widows.◆◆◆◆

Ellen (Kaniatobe) Walker
Roll #3826

Submitted by Lucy W. Rimbach

Ellen Kaniatobe married Davis Walker - Roll # 3825. Ellen (Walker) Kaniatobe said she was born in Mississippi, but no confirmation has been made by family.

Her daughter was Semi Walker -- Roll # 3828.

Grandchildren were:
Denison Walker - Roll #3829
Johnson Walker - Roll #3830
Joe Walker - Roll #3831
Loston Walker - Roll #3833
All were full blooded Choctaw.◆◆◆◆

Thomas Jefferson Wall

Submitted by: Barbara Sullivan

Name: Thomas Jefferson Wall
DOB: 7-30-1848, Tennessee
Died: 11-17-1911, Rock Island, OK
Census/Roll #: 6611
Marriage: Elizabeth Riddle, 5-5-1869, Skullyville, OK
Children: Tryphena, Theodore, Bizarre, Allegro, Ida, Catherine (Kate), Jessie, Thomas Benjamin, Eva Bell, Ella, Elizabeth, Blaine, plus 2 unnamed infants who died at birth. Seven of these children would have been original enrollees. The rest died before the Dawe's Roll was established.

Thomas Jefferson had minimal education; five months at a "neighborhood Choctaw national school" and eight months in Arkansas. At some point, he owned and operated a sawmill and one or more cotton gins and grist mills. He was sheriff of his county (then known as Skullyville Co.) in 1876 and 1877. He was also appointed as "coal weigher" by the governor of the Choctaw Nation. He served as Deputy United States Marshal at Ft. Smith, Ark. from 1881 - 1893. He was allotted 90 acres on which he built a home and outbuildings. This 90 acres was in or near Poteau. During this time, he was apparently engaged in buying and selling real estate. At some point, he owned a boarding house that straddled the Arkansas-Oklahoma line. He housed his family on the Oklahoma side and sold liquor on the Arkansas side. He died in 1911 and is buried, along with 5 of his children, in a small family cemetery near Rock Island. He also owned 2 slaves at one time, one of them also named Thomas.

Eva Bell Wall and Mack Avery Loving on their Wedding Day 7-1-1831.

Thomas' grandfather was Noah Wall who was married to Nathaniel Folsom's daughter Minerva Lucretia (Lucy). Lucy's mother was Ai-Ne-Chi-Hoyo who was descended from Puskush, one of the great medaled mingos. (This is documented on records received from Durant on the Wall family history.) Thomas' father, also named Thomas, was appointed Chief Mushulatubbe to be one of the leaders of the first group to travel the Trail of Tears in 1831.◆◆◆◆

Elizabeth (Betty) Riddle Wall

Submitted by: Barbara Sullivan

DOB: 1-12-1848 (parents: Joseph and Phoebe Riddle)
Died: 3-7-1916, Poteau, OK
Census/Roll #: 6612
Marriage: 5-5-1869, Thomas Jefferson Wall
Children: Tryphena, Theodore, Bizarre, Allegro, Ida, Catherine (Kate), Jessie, Thomas Benjamin, Eva Bell, Ella, Elizabeth, Blaine, plus 2 unnamed infants who died at birth.
No available information.◆◆◆◆

Bizarre (Biza) Wall

DOB: 10-17-1873 (Parents: Thomas J. and Elizabeth)
Died: 10-20-1946
Census/Roll #: 6625
Marriage: Capt. John McClure; William McClure
Children: Nell (Census #6626), Jessie, Raymond (Census #6627), Bertha, Thomas and Samuel Ed.

Attended New Hope Academy. Her second husband, Will, was apparently a nephew of her first husband, John.◆◆◆◆

Allegro (Allie) Wall

Submitted by: Barbara Sullivan

DOB: 2-23-1875 (Parents Thomas J. and Elizabeth)
Died: 9-23-1944
Census/Roll #: 7261
Marriage: John Lane
Children: Nicie, Myrtle, Dawie, twins Allie and Callie, Marshall

Probably attended New Hope Academy.◆◆◆◆

Ida Wall

DOB: 1-6-1877 (Parents Thomas J. and Elizabeth)
Died: 3-19-1911. Buried in Calvin, OK
Census/Roll #: 6613
Marriage: Dr. P.J. McClure
Children: Dora Mae (Star of Evening)

Daughter Dora Mae married Tony Lyons and they had 3 children, Tony Jack (Chief White Eagle), Jimmy (Chief Rising Sun) and Yvonne (Princess Pale Moon). These names were given the family by Chief William Durant in February, 1940 when he appointed them to be "ambassadors" of the Choctaw tribe.◆◆◆◆

Catherine (Kate Wall)

DOB: 2-8-1878 (Parents Thomas J. and Elizabeth)
Died: 10-22-1952
Census/Roll #: 7261
Marriage: Andrew Jackson Allen: 6-5-1898, Cameron, OK
Children: ?

Lived in Perry and Hickory, OK. Attended New Hope Academy. She was a postmaster and school teacher.◆◆◆◆

Thomas Benjamin Wall

DOB: 9-21-1881 or 1882 (Parents Thomas J. and Elizabeth) Cameron, OK.
Died: Date unknown. Died in North Carolina
Census/Roll #: 6614
Marriage: Ida Griffith
Children: Two girls, one name Lois

Was a banker and spent time in Ft. Leavenworth, possibly having to do with bank fraud.◆◆◆◆

Eva Bell Wall

DOB: 4-20-1883 (Parents Thomas J. and Elizabeth) Cameron, OK
Died: 3-16-1980
Census/Roll #: 6615
Marriage: Mack Avery Loving, Ft. Smith, Ark. 7-1-1903
Children: Carl, Helen, Janet, Leonard, Lee Wall, Phillip, Harold and Fred. Carl is the only one to have been registered on the Dawe's Roll.

Attended New Hope Academy. Raised a large family and lived in several homes, including Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Cameron, OK, Poteau, Panama, Wister, Holdenville, Calvin and Ada. Her allotment land was in Calvin. She was a very good cook. She was a very pretty young woman and was always well groomed, wearing her finest clothes and jewelry every day. Had a quiet nature and was not given to talk unless she had something to say. Daughter Helen never married and always lived at home.◆◆◆◆

Ella Wall

DOB: 8-21-1884 (Parents Thomas J. and Elizabeth)
Died: 11-1-1912, buried in Poteau, OK
Census/Roll #: 6616
Marriage: Dan Patton, 12-15-1906
Children: Louis, Elizabeth, Martha

Probably attended New Hope Academy.◆◆◆◆

Winnie Wall

Submitted by: Lorene Darcy and Winnie Cook

Winnie Wall was born March 27, 1885 at Boiling Springs, Indian Territory. Winnie was 14 years old when she was enrolled on the Choctaw Nation Rolls. Her father's name was Jessie Wall and her mothers first name was Nancy, but that was all she knew because she was young when she was adopted. She was adopted by a family, Mr. and Mrs. Rockett at Wilburton and was raised there.

Winnie grew up and married Stuard Davis Patterson. From this union, there was one son and three girls. Their son Henry Davis had one son.

Their girls are: Virginia Winnie (Patterson) Brown who had one son and one daughter. Lorene Ruth (Patterson) Dorsey who had two sons. Dorothy Marie (Patterson Spears who had one son and one daughter.

There are 13 grandchildren, 11 great grandchildren and 9 great-great grandchildren. ◆◆◆◆

Clarence Wallace
Roll #11315

Submitted by: Jean Bridges

Clarence was born 4-19-1892 and died 11-6-1927. His spouse was Alla. He attended schools at Turkey Creek, Boarding school at Tishomingo, Kendall College which is Tulsa University today. He was a school teacher and was in the Army, being on active duty in Europe during World War II. He is buried in Centrahoma Cemetery.◆◆◆◆

Leona Gertrude Wallace

Submitted by: Jean Bridges

Minerva Wallace with her daughters, left to right: Grace Horton, Myrtle Crane, Minerva, Leona Holmes and Mattie Heck Brannom.

Leona Gertrude Wallace (Roll # NB277) lives in Coalgate, Okla. She attended schools at Tuskahoma and Turkey Creek. She was a homemaker and a beautician. Leona was married twice. The first marriage was to Tom Tiner and the second marriage was to John Holmes. Her children are Ralph Tiner and Bobby Holmes. There are eleven grandchildren.

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Mary Myrtle Wallace
Roll #11316

Mary Myrtle Wallace was born near Hartshorne, Jack County, Indian Territory on September 21, 1894. She was the daughter of John Ford Wallace and Minerva Wallace. She attended school at Turkey Creek School. At age 13 and 15 she tried going to a boarding school at Cottonwood and at Tuskahoma. Because of homesickness, she was not able to stay so she spent the last three years of her education in the eight grade at Turkey Creek School. Mrs. Sanders, her teacher tried in vain to get her to take the teachers' examination and start teaching but she declined because of her shyness.

Francis Marion Crane was born July 29, 1888 at Mountain Home, Arkansas. To Josiah Bennett Crane and Delphia Sinor Crane. At the age of 16 he left his home in Arkansas and traveled horseback to Oklahoma. Marion and Myrtle were married Feb. 11, 1912. She was 17 and he was 23. They were married at Centerpoint, Coal County, Okla., by a Church of Christ minister. As was the custom at that time, the couple sat in their buggy and the minister stood on the ground as the vows were

Mary Myrtle Wallace

repeated. Following the ceremony, they moved to a tent on land Marion had contracted for making railroad ties. He was paid 17 cents each for them. After they started their family, they moved to the house where her parents had lived. When the Indian allotments were being made, Myrtle was given the choice of $1300.00 or 230 acres of land in Garvin County. She chose the latter and it was to this farm at Paoli that the Cranes moved in 1923. In 1934 the family moved back to Coal County and their home place. Fourteen children were born to them, including one set of twins. Two died as infants.

Education was very important to Myrtle. She made sure all her children stayed in school and insisted that their homework was done every night at the library table. Newspapers and magazines were always available, and even though there was no library nearby, she ordered books from a lending library for herself and the children. As a homemaker and mother of twelve children, she worked long hours every day. She also taught her children to work. Each one had a chore to do either in the house or outside. Myrtle always prepared three meals a day using vegetables from the garden, fresh eggs and milk from the farm. After the children were grown she laughed about the meals she had put on the table. She cooked a big pot of red beans one day, a big pot of white beans the next day, and then a big pot of red and white beans the next day. She baked fresh lightbread every other day. Providing healthy meals was a major chore for a living and caring mother.

Marion suffered a heart attack and died at home Feb. 22, 1947. The oldest son took over the farm and Myrtle moved into Centrahoma. She lived there 30 years. She then moved to Coalgate and enjoyed being with her friends. In 1982 her heart gave out and she died August 26, 1982. She was an unselfish, loving mother, friend and neighbor. Loved by all who knew her. She was "Mama Crane" to all.

Children:
Zedna Mae Crane, Green
Alfred Bennet Crane
Hazel Minerva Crane, Block
Mabel Alene Crane, Menard
Olita Raye Crane Grubbs Twins
Juanita Faye Crane, Hing
Jack Crane
Margaret Ellen Crane, Lovelis
Venita Jo Crane, Rice
Leo Vernon Crane
Clifton George Crane
J.C. Crane
J.B. Crane
Nonda Jean Crane Bridges
Grandchildren:
Blanquita Green, Klecan
Barbara Ann Crane, Shearman
Zedna Faye Crane, Grubbs
Mickey Crane, Miller
Patricia Crane, Ellerson
Bettye Block, Wilson
Norman Lee Block
Evelyn Faye Block
Nancy Menard, Hassing
Thresa Jones, Sirianni
Gary Hink
Rodney Hink
Kenneth Crane
James L. Crane
Vickie Bridges, Prestage
Linda Bridges, Pennington
Marion Lovelis
Dorinda Rice, Faaborg
Angie Rice, Brashier
Don Crane
Paula Crane, Zeek
Dempy Crane
Jerry Crane
Jeff Crane
Marion Block
Ernest Block
Edit Block, Watkins
Paul Menard
Mary Mortensen
Sheryl Hink
David Crane
Tom Crane
Steve Lovelis
John Lovelis
Mike Lovelis
Rick Rice
Randall Rice
Ronald Rice

Great grandchildren: 82
Great-great grandchildren: 40 ◆◆◆◆

Mattie Maybelle Wallace
Roll # 11314

Submitted by: Jean Bridges

Mattie married Tom Heck, then later to Clarence Brannom. She was a homemaker with 8 children: Odie Heck, E.T. Heck, C.E. Heck, Mildred (Heck) Wright, Lucy (Heck) Schoffer, Christine Heck, Margaret (Heck) Arp and R. L. ((Dutch) Heck.◆◆◆◆

Viola Grace Wallace

Submitted by: Patricia Berdene Horton Sutton

Grace was on the Dawes Indian Roll as one fourth Choctaw with Roll #11317. She was born 2-4-1899 at Owl, I.T. and passed away 1-26-1977 in El Cajon, Ca. at age of 77 years.

Grace was married to Charlie (Chock) Landreth and John Jesse (Pete) Horton. Chock and Grace had 4 children: Lloyd, Vernon Ezell, Alla Christine and John James Landreth. She and Pete had 3 children: Patricia Berdene, Lucinda Louise (Linda) and Johnola Jessica Horton.

She attended school at Turkey Creek, Wheelock Academy and Tuskahoma Female Academy. At Wheelock, she spoke of having piano lessons, learning to cook and clean plus her school lessons. Her motto was, "A job worth doing is worth doing right". Mother was a homemaker. She was always telling us of her teachers and the rules she had to follow. She was always praising the schools she attended.

Grace was born at Owl, I.T., to John Ford Wallace and Minervia Jane (McCoy) Wallace. Minervia Jane (Jenny) McCoy's parents were Christopher McCoy, 1/2 breed Choctaw, and Lucinda (Springs) McCoy who was 1/2 Choctaw according to record at the BIA office in Muskogee, OK. John Ford Wallace was from Dime Box, TX. His parents were John Wallace and Louise McCoy. John was Scotch and Louisa was Irish. Jenny was from Goodland, I.T. and John Ford from Dime Box, TX. Jenny was listed with Roll #11313.

After John and Jenny were married, they were allotted land at Owl, I.T. Grandpa Wallace had to have the approval of the Choctaws stating that he was a good upstanding citizen. Their marriage license cost him $70. His roll number was #IW380. To this union was born: Mattie May, Clarence Emmitt, Myrtle, Viola Grace and Leona Wallace.

My mother, Grace, always talked of her love for horses. Her horse had four white stocking feet and was very gentle. His name was "Old Joe". She told of riding in a horse and buggy to Muddy Boggy then catching a train to Atoka, OK. to shop. You could see her face glow when telling of riding to different places and to parties. She would tell us of things she and her cousin, Ethel McCarter, would do. Her papa raised thoroughbred Quarter horses on land leased in Coal County outside of the town of Centrahoma, OK.

Mother loved to play with us children and teach us about the Bible. She was a member of the Church of Christ. Mother was laid to rest next to her baby son, Lloyd Calloway Landreth, January 29, 1977 at Centrahoma, OK.◆◆◆◆

Reuben Wallen

Full name: Reuben Wallen
Choctaw Roll Number: 14754
Census Card Number: 2463
Degree of Indian Blood: 1/2
Birthdate: July 31, 1900
Place of Birth: Keota, I.T.
Parents' Names:
Father: Thompson Wallen
Mother: Sarah (Lutral) Wallen
Where did parents originate from:
Father: Resided in Sans Bois County, I.T.
Mother: Sarah was born ca 1861 in the United States, her parents were immigrants from Ireland.

Birthdates of Brothers and Sisters:

Ellen Wallen	born ca 1890
John Wallen	born ca 1895
Elish Wallen	born February 21, 1898
Absolum Wallen	born February 26, 1905

Original Enrollees: Ellen, John and Elish were original enrollees. Absolum was enrolled as a newborn.

Spouse: Rubie Marie (Davis) Wallen
Date of Marriage: July 27, 1929
Place of Marriage: Eufaula, Oklahoma
Where lived with spouse: Oklahoma, California, Washington and Mississippi
Date of Death: May 7, 1974
Buried: Eufaula, Oklahoma

Children of Reuben and Marie Wallen:
Leonard Harrison Wallen
b. August 21, 1930
d. February 21, 1984

Jesse Thompson Wallen
b. May 1, 1933

Kenneth Eugene Wallen
b. March 28, 1935
d. October 16, 1986

Carolyn Sue Wallen
b. May 16, 1940

Reuben Wallen, Jr.
b. June 11, 1943

Vera Kay Wallen
b. May 5, 1945

Linda Fay Wallen
b. January 16, 1951

Donald Robert Wallen
b. October 23, 1954

Grandchildren of Reuben and Marie Wallen

Leonard H. and Mona (Poe) Wallen
Leonard Harrison Wallen, Jr.
b. February 22, 1956
Cynthia Dawn Wallen
b. March 25, 1957
Mark Thomas Wallen
b. January 3, 1960

Jesse T. and Shirley (Curry) Wallen
Michael Thompson Wallen
b. June 21, 1955
Diana Marie Wallen
b. June 21, 1955
John Wallen
b. January 24, 1960
Sandra Ann Wallen
b. August 18, 1963

Kenneth E. and Bernice (Qually) Wallen
Suzanne Kaiwahine Wallen
b. August 7, 1959
Victoria Lynn Wallen
b. August 28, 1965

Carolyn S. (Wallen) and Donald Ramos
Virginia Louise Ramos
b. July 18, 1957
Donald Joseph Ramos
b. November 13, 1958
John Phillip Ramos
b. November 11, 1959

Carolyn S. (Wallen) and Arthur Wills
Holly Rebecca Puanani Wills
b. December 27, 1965
Dean Andrew Wills
b. March 20, 1967

Reuben, Jr. and Linda (Liska) Wallen
Anthony Ohoyatabee Wallen
b. December 18, 1968
Autumn Marie Wallen
b. December 6, 1971

Vera K. (Wallen) and Jim Clavdianos
Evanthia Marie Clavdianos
b. August 18, 1964
Paris Nicole King
b. October 1, 1967

Linda F. (Wallen) and Barry Hamilton
Jasmine Renee Hamilton
b. May 21, 1977
Ashley Nicole Hamilton
b. January 9, 1980

Donald R. and Leah (Camp) Wallen
stepchildren raised by Don Wallen
Katherine J. Gretzka
b. June 11, 1958
Geraldine R. Gretzka
b. May 2, 1959
Timothy Klein
b. January 25, 1961
Casandra L. Klein
b. May 28, 1967

Great Grandchildren:

Jeffrey Len Wallen, Hannah Lenzee Wallen, Hayley Layne Wallen, Stacy Rena Crow, William Robert Crow, Vincent Harrison Wallen, Meagan Elizabeth Wallen, Lisa Marie Wallen, Jessie Diana Walton, Robert Allan Walton, David Thomas Wallen, Michelle Ann Noonan, Sarah Marie Noonan, Daniel Anthony Noonan, Kenneth Marcel Nelson, Racheal Pua Lani Ralston, Matthew Titus Ralston, Donald Joseph Ramos II, Andrea Marie Ramos, Robert Benjamin Ramos, Devin Kaehamakolo Fitzpatrick, Daniel Makanaaloha Fitzpatrick, Kelsey Landry (step-daughter), Cheyanne Autumn Wallen, Storm Ohoyatabee Wallen, Truman Keith Keplinger, Jr., Jessica L. Melton, Shannon M. Innerarity, Brittany L. Klein and Timothy Robert Justin Klein.◆◆◆◆

Simon Wallen

Full name: Simon Wallen (enrolled as Sim Wallen)
Choctaw Roll Number: 8008
Census Card Number: 2738
Degree of Indian Blood (DIB): Full
Birthdate: circa 1878
Parent's Names: Father: Thompson Wallen
Mother: Iney ( ) Wallen
Spouse: Sophia (Thomas) Wallen
Roll number: 8009
DIB: Full
Note: Stricken from roll - died August 12, 1900 and enrollment cancelled by Department on July 8, 1904.
Children: No children are known to have been born to this union.
2nd Spouse: Siney (Thomas) Wallen
Roll Number: 7883
DIB: Full
Note: Siney is the sister of Sophia
Children: Isom Wallen
Born: November 21, 1903
Roll number: Newborn 648
Card number: NB 672
DIB: Full
Note: It is unknown if any other children were born to this marriage.◆◆◆◆

Thompson Wallen

Full name: Thompson Wallen
Choctaw Roll Number: 7144
Census Card Number: 2463
Degree of Indian Blood: Full
Birthdate: July 24, 1842
Place of Birth: Place of birth unkown; resided in Sans Bois County, Indian Territory
Parents' Names: Father: John Wallen
Mother:
Where did parents originate from:
Father: Birthplace unkown; resided in Red River County, Indian Territory

Brothers and Sisters: Two known brothers; James Wallen and Allen Wallen
Birthdates of Brothers: Unknown
Were brothers original enrollees: No, died prior to enrollment.

Who Married: 1st marriage to Iney ( ) Wallen
(Iney died prior to Thompson's second marriage)
Note: See information page on Simon Wallen
2nd marriage to Sarah (Lutral) Wallen
Married circa April 1882 in Sans Bois County, I.T.
Where lived: Post Office address during enrollment: Milton, I.T.

Post Office address for later correspondence during enrollment: McCurtain, I.T. and Iron Bridge, I.T.
Date of Death: September 21, 1904
Buried near McCurtain, Oklahoma

Just outside of McCurtain, Oklahoma, is a small, Wallen family cemetery. There are at least six graves, but there is thought to be several others. Thompson Wallen and his wife, Sarah, are buried there. One grave is marked simply, Baby Wallen. One grave is encircled with stones, with no marker. Two children, Allen and Jackson Wallen, thought to be the sons of Watson Wallen, are also buried there.

Children of Thompson and Sarah Wallen:

Ellen Wallen	born ca 1890 died March 16, 1908 (roll number 7146)
John Wallen	born ca 1895 (roll number 7147)
Elish Wallen	born February 21, 1898 (roll number 7148)
Reuben Wallen	born July 31, 1900 died May 7, 1974 (roll number 14754)
Absolum Wallen	born February 26, 1905 (roll number Newborn 487)

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Watson Wallen

Full name: Watson Wallen
Choctaw Roll Number: 7145
Census Card Number 2463
Degree of Indian Blood: Full
Birthdate: ca 1882
Parents' Names: Father: Allen Wallen
Mother: Elizabeth ( ) Wallen

Spouse: Unknown
Children: There are two graves in the Wallen cemetery near McCurtain, Oklahoma that are thought to be the sons of Watson Wallen.

Allen Wallen
born February 19, 1906
died April 18, 1911

Jackson Wallen

born February 16, 1909
died April 21, 1911

Watson Wallen was enrolled as the son of Thompson and Elizabeth Wallen. Thompson was later questioned by the Commission about this. Thompson said during his interview, that Watson was the son of Allen and Elizabeth Wallen. Allen (Thompson's brother) had died when Watson was an infant and Elizabeth also died. Thompson stated that under Choctaw law, his brother's son would become his son. Watson was raised by Thompson and was enrolled with his family, however, Watson was actually his nephew.◆◆◆◆

Cleo Irene Ward #1493

Irene Ward was Mary Augusta and Dave Ward's first child, she was born on Dave Ward's Choctaw Indian Allotment (160 acres) near his mother's (Tabitha Hickman Ward) farm in the Choctaw Nation. October 3rd, 1904.

Irene lived with her parents on the farm, where she was born. Her parents had a house in Heavener, Choctaw Nation. They stayed in Heavener when they wanted to, and also lived on the farm.

Herbert, Irene's brother was also born on the farm on Reichert road, between Blue mountain and Pine mountain, on his father's Choctaw Allotment.

Irene and Herbert were companions as they grew up. They had a little fuzzy dog and they hunted rabbits when they were small on the hill by their house. Irene was sixteen months older than Herbert Zach so she was the little mother looking out for her brother.

Irene's little brother, Herbert Zach, kept her life busy. As I was sitting talking to these two, Irene and Herbert about the days of their childhood, Herbert Zach would tell a story recalling when they were small, and Irene would listen then she would tell what she remembered. I gathered that Herbert Zach was a little bit daring when he was a child. Irene looked after him and would run for her mother when he got into things he shouldn't. He said, "she'd tell on me every time." Mary Augusta, their mother, had told Irene to let her know when he was being a little daring.

When I was listening to Irene and Herbert Zach, they always said, "Mama was washing." So I realized, when Mama was washing is when they would get into mischief.

Pauline was born in their house in town (Heavener). Mary Augusta and Dave were taking trips to Hot Springs at this time in wagons. They would take two wagons and several extra horses. It took a week to get to Hot Springs in a wagon, They took their time and at night they camped under the starts with their little brood. I asked how in the world would a couple go to Hot Springs from Heavener, Choctaw Nation in a wagon? This is what Herbert Zach told me; they would take pallets or mattresses in the wagon. They had chairs and so forth. For groceries they stopped at farm houses along the way. You could buy almost anything you wanted to eat from a farmer, a slab of smoked bacon from his smoke house or a fresh fryer from the chicken yard, milk, eggs, potatoes, fresh vegetables, butter, cheese and many things we buy in the store today. This was a way of life at this time.

When the settlers moved across the country coming into the Choctaw Nation and Arkansas, they traveled this same method.

There were not many roads, just trails. There were no cars in this area at this time. They would be gone to Hot Springs at least a month, then a week for the trip back.

Mary Augusta had relatives in Hot Springs, (she was born in Hot Springs) so she took this chance to see all of her folks. She had one cousin there who was a Pharmacist and owned a drug store. His last name was Crawford. I have been unable to locate his first name, she told me but with so many papers, his name is not lost just misplaced. The springs in Hot Springs attracted people from all over the country. They were said to be of the therapeutic value. There were bath houses in Hot Springs and mineral water to drink.

The children enjoyed the attractions that were there such as animal zoos, rides to ride and picnics to go to there was plenty of fun for all ages in Hot Springs.

When Mary Augusta and Dave arrived there with all of their little ones, they had to visit a little with each family. If each family wasn't visited then there were hurt feelings.

The Crawford clan was a very large clan and were close knit. Some were teachers, some preachers, some lawyers. They were all educated people for this period in time.

Irene and her family lived in Heavener as she was growing up. They bought a house on the corner of B. St. and Morris creek road. It was the same house that is there today. (A large two story white house) They lived there until after Jessie Jean was born. (She was born in this house.) Irene went to school in Heavener, then when the family bought the "old home place" on the Pike road, north of town, she went to school at Forest Hill, the one room school house. She and Herbert Zach would trot off to school each day carrying their little lunch pail. (There was no school cafeteria) Herbert would look at the mountains as they passed. He longed to go to the mountains instead of school. (Some times he did, and hunted with a man's dogs who lived over on the mountain.) But Irene would tell mama, so he tried hard not to look at those mountains as he went to school. Forest Hill was located north of the "old home place," neither place being there at this time. I feel I should go into detail: to go there, you went out the Old Pike road north, when you reach Hern's house you took a left hand turn and the "school house" sat on the hill on the left side of the road, this was the highest point on this road. You drove on down this road across the railroad tracks and you intersected the highway that went to Poteau. The highway has also been moved now. So better say the road that the Forest Hill school was on was the first large section line road after you left the turn off to the north Pike road from the highway that is there today. Hern's old house may not still be there. (My doesn't time fly.)

Irene was a private person and well mannered, she learned to cook, sew, and all of the crafts that a well-raised young lady learned. She attended church as a girl and they told me about "Brush Arbor" meetings they would go to. Herbert Zach loved those all day singings and dinner on the ground. Mary Augusta's father was a minister and she had been raised very close to the Methodist Church. She made sure that the children went to school and went to church. When there was a Choctaw meeting, Dave would load the family into the wagon and take them all to the meeting. This usually took three days. One day to the meeting or Pow Wow and a day at the meeting and then a day to come back home. This was fun, every one used this time for visiting with old friends. Dave had many Choctaw friends and relatives.

Irene was sent to a school for young ladies in Missouri, when she was a teenager. The school was "Old Central" at this time Herbert Zach was sent to "Wentworth Military Academy," and Pauline went to "Old Central" with Irene. Irene and Pauline both excelled in art classes, they were talented, it came easy for them. They could paint before they had a lesson. These lessons improved their natural talent.

Irene was a nice looking young lady, she had olive complexion like her father, dark hair and brown eyes, she is of medium height and very much Choctaw in manner and looks.

Irene is always a fair judge in any situation. She is a Christian person, a very talented artist, she has a sensitive nature, and is a good wife and companion. She has two children. Wanda June and Buddy (Herman L. Johnston Jr.) She is a swell mother. Irene and Herman moved in the same house they live in today when they were first married. All of the natives of Heavener know and love Irene. She is always there when anyone needs her.

Cleo Irene (Ward) Johnston

When the grandchildren come to Heavener they always want to stay with Irene and Herman because they are fun people and interested in every thing and every one. They have both been active most of their lives in the Methodist church in heavener. Herman has sung in the choir forty years. He has been a Mason fifty years. He received his fifty year pin this passed February. They moved the ceremony downstairs so Irene could be there to pin the fifty year pin on Herman. Irene had a massive heart attack last December just before Christmas. She was very bad for several weeks, everyone's prayers were answered. She is doing fine now. You can't keep her down. She is fishing with Herman and goes right along, she attends the family dinners and get togethers too. She is a cheerful person and was cheerful through all of the illness.

More solid citizens than Herman and Irene are not to be found. There are other couples in Heavener like Irene and Herman, that is what makes a fine town, is fine people. You see why Heavener is such a fine town.

Herman worked on the volunteer Fire Dept. of Heavener for twenty years.

Irene and Herman's two children Wanda June and Buddy went to school in Heavener and graduated there. They played in the band and participated in all of the activities in Heavener.

Patch Patton was the son of an old pioneer family in Heavener, he and Buddy were pals all of their lives. When Patch was fighting in World War II he was taken prisoner. When the war was over, and he was coming home, Buddy organized a "Welcome Home Patch" party for the whole town. Everyone met Patch at Howe, when he came home on the train, in the middle of the night. They had a parade back to Heavener, then a party, presents and speeches and so forth. Patch was welcomed home for several days.

William John Martinez II, grandson of Irene and Herman, was the sole surviving son of William John Martinez I, who died in the line of duty for his country. Bill II did not have to go to Vietnam. He went by choice. When he came home, he married Linda Strickland of South Carolina. They have one child. A son William John Martinez the third.

Patch Patton was the son of Lucy Patton and Johnny (Jelly) Patton. His sister was Johnnie Lou Patton. J.W. Patton and Sue Patton were his grandparents. J.W. Patton and Sue were some of the early settlers of Heavener, he was always active in the education of the children in Heavener.

Wanda June married William John Martinez of Boston, Mass. He was in the Naval Air Force. They traveled a lot in the service. They had two children Wanetta and William John Martinez the second. William John Martinez I was killed in the line of duty for his country. Wanda June and children came home.

Wanetta grew up and married Jerold McKaye of Heavener. They have three children. Kellie Ann, Carrie Lynn and James Michael. Wanetta is young and has a happy disposition, she is always bubbling over with enthusiasm. Everyone loves to meet a happy person, Wanetta is a happy person. The children are very well-mannered. Jerold is a nice person that everyone likes. He loves to hunt and fish, they make a nice pair. They are active in local projects. They attend the Methodist church.

Wanda June married Kenneth Smith a native of Heavener. He had three children. Terry Dale was a little girl, Sonny was very small, Sharon was larger. Wanda June became their mother, she was like a real mother to the children. She feels today as if the children are hers. She is happy today with all of her children around her and grandchildren. She works in the Methodist church. She fishes and works in her flowers, attends all of the family dinners and get togethers. Goes shopping with her daughter and mother. Kenneth Smith passed away. Wanda June still checks on the children. They are grown now and married. They have families of their own. She shares a very good relationship with the children.

Herman L. Johnston Jr. (Buddy) was in the Army Air Force, in 1945 in World War II. When he returned from the service, he finished high school, then went back to the service. After coming home the second time, he married his old high school sweetheart Shirley Sykes.

Buddy and Shirley have two daughters -- Pamela Gail and Debra Rae. They are grown now and are married. Both girls are starting their families. Debra is married to Jeff LaVerngne. Pamela is married to Michael Carey.

Pamela was an instructor at Northwestern State University for many years. She coached the girls basketball team and held the State Championship for years while she was there. She is an avid sports enthusiast as is her father and grandfather. Pamela is also into her Choctaw heritage and history. She's very proud of her Choctaw heritage.

Shirley and Buddy live in another city but come to Heavener as often as possible. They have purchased a couple of lots in Heavener to build a home on when they retire.

Buddy has worked with the weather bureau as a forecaster. Shirley has retired from her job since she had a massive heart attack and had a triple bypass operation. She is doing fine at this date.

Buddy and Shirley are like Herman and Irene about children and their friends. Although they live in another city, there are many people living in this city from Heavener, they spend a lot of time with young people who live in the city and are from Heavener. They add a little bit of home to the young people who are away from home. Their home is a gathering place for the young adults. You may take a person born in Heavener out of Heavener, but you never take Heavener out of them. Its like a big family. Buddy has worked with the weather bureau many years and will soon retire.

William John Martinez II came home from Vietnam. While there he had three boats shot out from under him. When he came home he was not Billy anymore. He was Bill to the family. A war can change a sweet boy into a man fast. Bill served his country by choice. No one made him go. Bill comes to Heavener to see all of his folks as often as possible. The family would like to see more of him though. I guess we have to wait for retirement.

Irene and Herman love to go to the mountains, hunting and fishing. Irene writes poetry and paints, while Herman hunts. On one such visit to the mountain, Irene was sitting on a big rock looking out over the chain of mountains. She wrote a poem, she called it "Autumn Leaves." Later she was looking through a magazine and noticed and ad in the classified in the magazine. It was an ad that stated they wanted poems, if the poems were good they would buy them. Irene sent her poem, "Autumn Leaves" into the people. She never heard anything from them. She thought her poem was not any good. Then a little later the song Autumn Leaves came out and it was Irene's poem set to music. She was surprised. She had never heard from these people, so she looked into this. The law says that if your work is not copyrighted then anyone can take it. When you hear the song "Autumn Leaves," just remember Irene wrote the words to that song, sitting on one of our beautiful mountains.

Irene is a member of the Sugarloaf Art Society, she has had her paintings on exhibit in Kerr Museum, The Five Civilized Tribes Museum in Muskogee and other art shows. She has sold a good many paintings of the "Warrior at Prayer" and the "Mule Deer." Irene has painted many beautiful paintings. She has flowers in a vase, she has scenes and landscapes. She is not limited, she paints about anything and everything. Herman had a studio built for all of her paintings. She has many paintings.

Irene painted a painting of the Warrior at Prayers for Chief Gardner and he was so proud of it. He told her it would always be hanging in his office when she came to the Choctaw Nation offices in Durant.

All of Irene's life she has visited with her mother everyday. They were very close. Mary Augusta was close to her children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and then her great-great grandchildren, she loved them all. She had a great influence on their lives.

Herman and Irene are 76 and 78 years old. Very active and interested in everything. One day when I was sitting in Irene's den and we were talking she said "When Herman and I get old, we are going to do this." No they are not old. I ask her how older people wanted to be treated and she said she like to be treated just like everyone else. As we get older, we understand that today people are not old, and not considered old, as they were years ago. Things have changed and people live much longer today. I could tell the youngsters, right here don't think a 60 or 70 year old person is old, they aren't they are just older. They have the same likes and dislikes they have had for years, they don't change. When you get older, you don't feel older you just look older. You still feel like you did when you were 40 or so. Sometimes when you look in the mirror, you think, is that me? Because in your mind, your are still just as young as you ever were. Time does fly. When you are busy living.

Herman has always been into sports. All sports, Irene always went with him to all of the games. Herman was referee at many of the games. He took an interest in the young men of Heavener, Herman is the one who spotted Chris (Junior) Haskins for a minor league Baseball team. Chris did well, and had a great career nipped too early, by the Second World War he enlisted and rose from the ranks to Captain in the U.S. Marines. Herman helped many boys in sports.

Buddy Johnston's best pal all of his life was Patch Patton (John Millwee Patton,) son of Johnny and Lucy Patton, an old family in Heavener, patch was taken "prisoner" in World War II, and when he came home, the whole town participated in a giant celebration, every one in town met him at the depot in Howe, in the middle of the night, then all drove to Heavener in a parade of cars. There was food, presents and speeches. Patch was certainly happy to be home. Every one was glad to have him back, he was a son of the whole town. Buddy Johnston is the person who got it all together, in Heavener, you can always count on every one, in a case like this everyone was interested.

Irene told me about when she was a small child, while she was talking, her brother Herbert Zach was sitting there listening. Irene said, "the first horse she had she named Black Beauty. She said "she and Marie Wade, now Patterson, saddled her horse Black Beauty and went for a ride, while they were riding the saddle came loose and slid under the horses stomach. Both girls fell off of the horse and were knocked unconscious. The horse ran with the saddle under her stomach. Some men working on the road came running and caught the horse and took the saddle off of the horse. The horse was so scared that she shook all afternoon.

Herbert Zach was sitting there listening to Irene and he said "Irene was that the old grey mare you used to have?"

Irene said "yes, Herbert. It was the only horse I ever had in my life. Papa bought it from Uncle Sam Wilson."

Herbert said "well, why did you name it Black Beauty?"

Irene said "it was black when it was young Herbert."

He rather kid her than eat when he was hungry. I love to listen to these two. (This is a way he shows his love for his sister. He teases her.)

Herman Johnston's (Irene's husband for over 50 years) family was an old family in the area. The Charles Johnston farm is located on a hill west of Heavener on Wister lake road, just west of Field's food market and shopping center. This is about where the western boundary of Tabitha's farm in the Choctaw Nation was. Herman's father and mother were Charles Reese Johnston and Ida Lee Johnston. His brother and sisters were: Chester, Homer, Harry, Willard, Claudia, Eva, Verna and Grace. Charles Reese Johnston and Albert Johnston were brothers. They married sisters. Albert's wife was Nolee and their children were Fess Johnston, Lewis Johnston, Wilma Johnston Hartman and Jewel Johnston. So they were double cousins of Herman's. They all live in Heavener and have always been active in the betterment of Heavener.

Irene has always loved the Johnston family members and they her. Herman has always been as much a brother to Irene's sisters and brother as could be possible. So there is a very good relationship between the two families. When one family has a picnic or family get together, both families always come. Homer's wife Evelyn was related to Irene through the Crawfords. Evelyn is a descendant of V.O. Crawford, a brother to John Cunningham Crawford. Evelyn and Irene are granddaughters of these two brothers. No one ever marries blood relations, but this was a small community years ago and there were several families living here that their children married and nearly everyone was related by marriage. Many folks ask me when I started this book. Do you think you can sort all of the relatives out? I said "I hope I can." With a lot of help from all of the members of each branch, I have it all straight now. So we better keep all of this down on paper for our children. They would never figure it all out without some help.

Irene was so interested in a book of our heritage, she has been my most ardent supporter through the whole research, she has encouraged me and helped me when she could if it had not been for Irene, I would have thrown it all in the waste basket and quit. She wouldn't let me. So here we are with a book and all of the family in it. I sure hope it is informative. Irene has lived a wonderful life. She has been a very lucky Choctaw. She loved her Choctaw people.

Used with permission of Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin from her book ***Choctaw Heritage*** which is dedicated to her Aunt Cleo Irene Ward Johnston.

The following story is an addition from Cleo Irene Ward as she remembers her days of growing up. Our many thanks for her follow-up story.

Original Choctaw Enrollee Cleo Irene Ward Johnston was born October 3, 1904 in Heavener, Indian Territory. Her parents were David and Mary Augusta Crawford Ward. She had eight brothers and sisters, and one of them, Herbert, was also an enrollee.

Cleo Irene married Herman Lafayette Johnston July 28, 1924 at the home of her sister-in-law in Heavener. They had two children Wanda J. Johnston Smith Martinez and Herman Johnston, Jr.

Cleo always enjoyed painting, sewing for her family and working in her vegetable and flower gardens. She remembers that they used to get by on $20 a month for house expenses. Eggs sold for 10 cents a dozen, corn meal for bread was ground at a mill in Hodgens. It had to the ground and sift at least twice in order for it to not be coarse,

"We made our own soap into bars and as needed it was cut into pieces and melted for washing clothes," said Cleo.

Meat was bought from the back of a wagon (beef) and pork was bought from the grocery store or killed at home, salted down, cured and put in the smoke house. Neighbors who helped scald, scrape and clean the pig were usually treated to a roast.

Vegetables were raised in the garden to be canned and dried for later use.

"We had a cow so there was always milk, butter and buttermilk. My mother made her own cottage cheese. We had fruit trees so there was plenty of fruit. My brother (also an original enrollee) and I had the job of digging around the roots of the trees and getting the worms out that caused damage. Then we put hardwood ashes on and worked it into the dirt. We hated this job," said Cleo. "We had a lake near the house for fish, and we also had chickens."

She said her mother made most of her clothes and she dressed in long waisted "flapper" type dresses in her late teens, when she was dating.

Cleo remembers a story that happened when she was about nine years old she recounted. "My cousins and I were visiting my grandma with our families and we had been there awhile before we ended up playing in the corn field.

''We decided to play dolls. We played dolls with ears of corn with tassels of red, brown, black and blond, that was their hair and the husk was their dress. We didn't care that they didn't have faces. We heard some giggling about then and found out it was our brothers spying on us. They were both big teases and it made us mad so we ran to the house to tell mama but after telling, all we ended up with was a good switching for pulling grandma's corn.

"Another time my brother and my sister next youngest to my brother and I went squirrel hunting together (mostly my sister and I were just tagging along) My brother spotted a squirrel that ran into a hole on a limb so he called his dog to the hole at the bottom of the tree and he covered the hole on the limb with a bag. The squirrel got away anyway and my sister and I just stood there, scared of being bitten. When my brother realized his squirrel was gone he blamed us for not catching it! He knew that I was as big as him so he didn't get after me butt he grabbed my little sister and gave her a good spanking. Needless to say, that was the last squirrel hunt that my sister and I went on".

"Another time, my father sent us to our grandma's (his mom) out in the country because there was talk about small pox in the Heavener School, I didn't know anybody but my cousin in the Conser School where we were. While we were talking in class one day, the teacher came up and reprimanded us for talking in class. She made us stand at the blackboard with our noses in a circle she had drawn on the board. The children were laughing and I started crying because I was so embarrassed, I cried and cried - I guess that was the most embarrassing moment of my life."◆◆◆◆

Dave Ward #6417

Dave was the youngest of Tabitha and Zachary T. Ward's children. He was born May 10th, 1880, in Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation. His family moved to "Prairie of the Long Grass" the first year of his life.

Dave had an older sister and an older brother, Lu Vicy and James Ward.

His mother Tabitha petted him a little, I have been told. I was told she spoiled him. Him being the baby of the family and his father died when he was only three years old. I can understand Tabitha spoiling him some.

He was a Choctaw. That's for sure and was raised by a Choctaw mother, who held with the old ways and customs.

When he was a small child his mother remarried and had more children. He cared very much for his half brother and sister Joe Heavener, Jr. and Mary Elizabeth. These are the only two out of five children that Joe Heavener and Tabitha had that grew to adulthood.

Marie Elizabeth married Scott Wade a brother to George Wade, husband of Pearl Crawford Wade. (Pearl Crawford Wade was Mary Augusta Crawford Ward's sister.)

Mary Elizabeth Heavener Wade's second husband was Clarence Ernest Manley. Clarence was a brother of Mary Tennessee Manley. Mary Tennessee Manley married Austin Hickman, son of Margaret Hickman and Samuel Joshua Hickman, who married and settled at Summerfield. Margaret was a daughter of Samuel F. Hickman and Lucy Fille mor tubbee Hickman.

Mary Elizabeth and Scott had two children -- William (Bill) Wade and Marie Wade Patterson.

Mary Elizabeth and Clarence had five children -- Lucille, Homer, Thelma, Mildred and Hayward.

Joe Heavener Jr. married Alice the first time and had one son Carl.

Then he married Ora Milligan Heavener and they had ten children -- Lavon, Dave, Gearldean, Juanita, Freda, Oleta, Zelma, Herman Ray, Doris Jean and Leroy.

LuVicy, Dave's only sister was a beautiful young lady. I knew her and she must have been a beautiful young woman because you could tell when she was older, she was very pretty in her older years. She was a lot of fun with the children when I knew her. She would sit at the player piano and pedal as hard as she could because she liked that music. That's how I remember her.

LuVicy married William (Bill) Robbins they only had one child, David Zach Robbins.

LuVicy then married a school teacher. I do not have his name, he was from Kansas City, and she moved to Kansas City with him and they had one son, Andrew. Andrew died when he was eight years old. (Herbert Zach Ward and Irene Ward Johnston).

LuVicy then married Marion Curtis, had five children. They were Larabell Curtis, John Curtis, Homer Curtis, Harry Curtis, Pearl Curtis Adams. (Irene Johnston)

James Ward, Dave's own brother grew to manhood and married Alice Robinson. They had one daughter, Jimmie. James worked on the railroad when it was being built through Heavener. When the railroad was being built through Heavener, they brought in crews to work on the railroads, that brought diseases into the area. When they were building the railroad through Poteau, they brought black small pox into the area.

The places they had already built the railroad had the same experience. They were building the railroad in 1898.

James Ward was working on the railroad, he came home for lunch one day and felt very bad so he went to bed. He was ill and later died. We do not know what he died of. James and his wife Alice Robinson were expecting a baby when James died. The baby was born after James died. Jimmie Ward who is in the Heavener Nursing Home at this time was the baby girl daughter of James Ward and Alice Robinson Ward.

LuVicy was pretty and the Hickman girls were all beautiful. I have been told they were well thought of in Skullyville too. Samuel F. Hickman must have had his hands full with all those beautiful daughters. (Jimmie Ward born Aug. 8, 1898.)

Tabitha had lost her farm to the railroad and now she had lost her son working on the railroad.

Jimmie Ward married R.O. Stewart. They had four children -- Helen Stewart, Margarite Stewart, Kenneth Stewart and June Stewart. June was born June 26, 1923. She was the youngest child. Jimmie Ward Stewart is a great grandmother now.

All of the children and one grandchild are listed in the family tree section.

Alice Robinson Ward after a period of mourning, married Samuel R. Wilson (his wife Julia had died.)

Samuel R. Wilson and Alice Robinson Ward Wilson had the following children: Earl, Eunice, Charles and Ruth Wilson.

Dave was Zachary T. Ward's only son that lived now and Tabitha was more protective than ever. She worshipped Dave. Dave was nine years old when he walked seven miles to Potts mountain and back to Heavener carrying a 10 pound sack of corn. He carried it to the man who had a stone corn grinder. Every week he walked to Potts mountain and back with his ten pounds of corn and came back with ten pounds of corn meal.

It is seven miles from Heavener to Potts mountain and seven miles back. That's 14 miles every week, carrying 10 pounds. That's a pretty good hike for a nine year old. Of course it was good for him, but I can just see any of us sending our nine year old child on that mission. This was not his mother's idea though.

Dave grew into young manhood. He was as good looking a man as there is. All of the young ladies gave him plenty of attention. He dated all of the girls, but there was one he liked more than the others. She was a minister's daughter. She was white. Dave ran around with Bill Carney, Joe Heavener Jr. and full bloods at Howe. I don't know all of their names. He raced horses with Dennis Billy and later Herbert his son raced with Watson Billy's horses. Watson was Dave's first cousin. They all stayed busy farming and when they could they would have a horse race. What they called a match race.

There was one race I heard about that took place in Heavener. It was out by Charles Johnston's farm and they raced to Cox addition. (Herman Johnston)

This is the story. Dennis Billy and Dave Ward had a match planned. Dennis had a good looking fast black horse he had been training to race called Grey Charley. Dennis' horse was call Queen. I think those names also tell us the sex of these two horses. Well Uncle Ile (Oliver) Crawford, Sam Wilson, Earl Wilson, Dave, Dennis and Ott Windom.

Everyone was there for the race. Earl Wilson was supposed to ride Dave's horse Grey Charley but it had rained a little and Earl said it was too slick on the bridges, so he wouldn't ride. Dave was just about to forfeit his money he had put up when Herman Johnston just a barefooted boy came up on his horse. He was on his way home. Dave asked him if he would like to ride in a race. Herman said well he guess so. Dave said he would give him $10.00 if he rode it and won. So Dave helped him up on the horse and gave him a switch and told him how to ride him. Uncle Sam Wilson started the race with a handkerchief. He waved the flag (handkerchief) and they were off. Dennis rode his own horse. They had each put up $50.00, winner takes all. The horses were really running. They were neck and neck and they ran that way for a long piece then Grey Charley pulled up ahead just a little. They were still running hard. Herman started to use the switch on Grey Charley and he increased the pace a little and won the race. Not by much though. He was declared the winner and Dave handed Herman a new $10.00 bill. Herman got on his horse and went home. He couldn't wait to tell his folks he had earned a $10.00 bill riding a horse in a race and his horse had won. The weight of the jockeys was Dennis 170 pounds and Herman 120 pounds.

Ott Windom and Uncle Ile were at the finish line to judge the winner.

This is the way a match race is run. Dave had many of these, he loved to see the horses run. He always had several good horses around. He was a horse trader and he had cattle that he traded once in a while. He also farmed, he raised a lot of corn. I can remember him looking for cribs to put it all in.

Bill Carney had been raised by Tabitha, Dave's mother. When Bill was a little boy his mother had died in childbirth. She asked Tabitha to take Bill and raise him. She did, she always loved Bill and treated him just like her other children. Her children were pretty good size when she took Bill. They all treated him like a baby brother. He had his own toys and his own room and Tabitha spoiled him just like she did all of the children. Herbert Zach told me that when he would go to see his grandmother, Bill didn't want them to play with his toys and Tabitha would give Herbert and Irene and the other children other toys but she wouldn't make Bill let them play with his toys. He didn't want the little ones in his room so they had to stay out of his room. I don't believe Tabitha ever whipped a child in her life. The Choctaws did not believe in whipping children. They talked to them. One day Bill caught some of the grandchildren in a barrel and he rolled them in it and scared them. Mary Elizabeth and Clarence were there and Mary Elizabeth got Bill and whipped him. Tabitha didn't like it one bit.

Dave went to Jones Academy as a young man and he was about fourteen. He used to sit by the fireplace and tell us talks about when he went to Jones Academy and he play Choctaw Stick Ball. We listened with big eyes. Mary Augusta would sit there and listen to what she had heard a hundred times like it was the first time she had ever heard it. (If ever a woman loved a man Dave was one man that had a wife that really loved him. She lived with her Choctaw all of her life and had his children and raised them, and loved Dave until the day she died.) One night when I went to see her in her last couple of years her mind would wander back to earlier days sometimes. She was in her nineties, about ninety-four at the time. I had just been sitting by her bed loving her and talking to her and I saw she was getting a little sleepy so I said I believe I better go. And she said "Honey, leave the door unlocked for your Granddad." Dave had been gone a long time. When she was tired is when her mind would go back to the days years before. She wanted Dave to be able to get in when he came home.

Dave told his grandchildren all about his adventures and they were always Choctaw adventures. He planted a seed on fertile soil in the minds of his grandchildren. Every one in the family is very proud of their Choctaw Blood.

Dave when he was a young man dating as I said before, his choice was Mary Augusta Crawford. They were married and had nine children. She raised her children the hard way. She was a hard worker.

Mary Augusta said one night she was alone in a farm house with her little children. Dave had gone hunting. She heard a noise and she said "Dave is that you?" No one answered. She heard the noise again and it sounded like someone was coming in. She was afraid, but she said she knew what she had done by then, she had let who ever it was know that Dave wasn't home. So she hollered "Dave you better speak up before I fire this shot gun" She said she heard the back door slam and then everything was quiet, until someone fell over the wood pile and the dogs got who ever it was. She said she learned that night not to ever say "is that you Dave?" After that she would say real loud "Dave get your gun."

Dave loved to hunt, he and George Wade would go hunting, Pearl was George's wife and Mary Augusta was Dave's wife, and they were sisters. Sometimes the horses and dogs would beat Dave and George home. They would be back in the mountains hunting and come upon a Square dance, and boy like they would stay awhile. Mary Augusta would worry if the weather was bad but if the weather was nice, she didn't worry. In the winter when he went hunting is when she would worry. Then she only worried he might "Freeze" if, old John came home alone.

Usually a white woman wants to change an Indian as soon as she marries him and it doesn't work, but Mary Augusta might have wanted to change Dave a little in her life, but she was too smart a woman to even give it much thought. She accepted Dave as he was. Dave that loved to hunt and liked people. He was well liked and had a lot of friends. Sometimes a man enjoys being with a bunch of men hunting and having a little home brew, this is the way it was. She use to say well lets go to bed and leave the door unlocked. Dave didn't go hunting every night. He went about one night a week some times not that often. He was home a lot too.

When your husband likes to hear the dogs run fox! They run them until the wee hours, so if you worry, go with him ,its fun. The dogs have fun and I think the fox do too because they outsmart the dogs every time, its just the race that you listen to, Dave loved the chase, he had good dogs. He always rode a horse. When he got up in years he didn't quit hunting. He got a horse when his legs would no longer walk all of those miles hunting . His last horse was Black Hawk. The picture of Black Hawk and Dave are in the book.

Dave had the prettiest hand writing I have ever seen. He wrote letters to Jessie Jean and Helen when they were in California working during World War II . We have saved his beautiful handwriting. The Choctaw trait of loving children was very strong in Dave. I listened to him one time telling his great grand sons Zach and Fraiser about a squirrel hunt , of course both of them said, "Granddad lets go hunting." He promised to take them real soon. Mary Augusta was listening , and she said to her Granddaughter "Oh honey, don't let them go, Dave can't see like he used to." (It takes a good eye to hit a squirrel in the tops of trees.) Of course they enjoyed the tales about the hunts as much as going hunting. Herbert Zach their Granddad took them hunting , he taught them how to hunt and fish. Mary Augusta would always laugh when Dave was telling tales, she did enjoy those tales because she could see a lot of it in her minds eye because she knew the people involved. All relatives. Some of them related on both sides of the family. Some of those tales won't bear telling .

I'll tell a good one on Mary Augusta , that she told me herself. I really don't think she would mind me telling it , she's always laughed at jokes on herself.

This happened when all of these couples were real young and first married. There was about four couples and they were at Mary Elizabeth's house, her husband was Clarence. Gertrude, her sister was there and Pearl, the men were all building a barn, the women were cooking. They all went out there to help. The men had some home brew in a crock. The men had a glass of it now and then while they were working.

The women were cooking and talking, someone in the group said "I wonder what is so good about that?" Another one said, "I have often wondered." The men seemed like they felt so good after they drank, it. Well one of the lades said "Let's taste of it." They got a glass of the home brew, and passed it around for each one to sample. They sampled it and could not see why the men liked it so well, it didn't taste good. No one had over one swallow, and they were all tipsy. One let the gravy go too long and it was paste, another one burned the meat and the milk on the stove boiled over. All they could do was stand there and giggle. So Mary Augusta said that was only time she or any of the other women ever tasted it. They left the home brew to the men after that. They knew now what it tasted like. Now in the day this was very daring, women did not touch things like home brew. You can not compare today with the time this happened. In this period of time women didn't smoke or wear make up. A woman who wore make up was considered a pretty fast women. There are other names they called them too.

Dave liked all of the relatives, and there was a lot of them. He lived just like he wanted to live and none of the white side of the family tried to change him. Not that he was so much different from the white members of the family. He lived on Choctaw time. He did what he wanted to do when he wanted to do it. No time clock for him. He worked harder than any man watching the clock. But you could not coop Dave up.

When the family lived on the Reichert road near the Poteau bridge (that has been removed due to Wister Lake) Dave farmed and raised cattle and horses. He always had a big crop of corn be had a lot of hogs too. There were chickens and geese- When they moved to town Dave and Bill Wade put in a store where Dunn's was for so many years, they sold groceries, One day Bill was in the store alone and Dave had gone after supplies A customer came in and purchased a bill of groceries, Then the customer said he needed 2 boxes of matches. Bill told him no he couldn't sell him those matches, he only had two boxes, They didn't stay in business very long, (Herbert Ward)

When Dave and Mary Augusta lived on the Pike road north of Heavener, Dave farmed and took care of the horses and cattle, He raised corn out there too.

When Dave and Mary Augusta moved to the , "Old Home Place" out on the pike, they had Cleo Irene Herbert Bach, Pauline, Jessie Jean was the small one at this time. Helen was born in the house on the old pike road. They had lost three babies when they were small Dave Jr.. Paul, and Beatrice, and Dave Jr, were Infants but Paul Reon was two years old, Mary Augusta talked about him.

Dave and Mary Augusta had their sad times and good times like every other family.

Every one you talk to about Mary Augusta said she was one of the sweetest persons who ever lived, I never met any one that didn't think she was the best there was.

Dave was of average height, dark hair and brown eyes, looked very much Choctaw and French, his father was Cherokee and white, I have been told by Mary Augusta that Dave Ward looked very much like his father, Zachary T. Ward. Mary Augusta was very fair and golden hair when she was young, and she had blue eyes. Jessie Jean and Herbert Zach were the two children who looked like their Mother and Cleo Irene, Pauline, and Helen looked like Dave, Helen and Irene looked more like Dave, Pauline looks like Pauline: she is a ' mixture, she said, "her mother told her she was like her Grand- mother Lavannah Wilson Crawford. Pauline was the tallest child. When the family moved to the old home place, there was never a dull moment some thing going on all of the time. There was horses to break and ride and there was plenty of farm animals to feed and care for. Herbert Zach always had between 25 and 35 good hounds, and other dogs, he kept more hounds than other breeds, he had bird dogs and so forth.

There was a big stallion named Rex too, beautiful animal "that was the only thing Herbert Zach wouldn't share with me, Pauline said."

He wouldn't t let her ride that stallion. One thing every one sure enjoyed was all of the kin folks, every one had cousins by the dozens and there was always a few out on the Pike, when some of the relatives would come over for a visit, they would bring all of the kids and they would sleep on pallets. That was lot of fun for all of the girls they would talk and giggle all night. The attitude of the more the merrier, prevailed. It was true too, It was a fun family that really enjoyed their kin folks.

There was a big lake on the old home place and there was plenty of fish in it. Every one fished when they wanted to. At this time the ponds always froze over in the winter and every one had ice skates and they really enjoyed those ponds.

There was boating and swimming in the summer. The whole clan enjoyed the lake it was a large lake, in the picture I have it looks smaller than it was, this picture is a small portion of the lake it had a dam and a spillway, you could drive a boat and pull a skier on this lake. There was a raft built and anchored in the middle of the lake , the ones in the family like Pauline and others could swim to the raft and sun bath. Herbert Zach had a rodeo arena built at the old home place, there were Rodeos every Sunday afternoon.

There were enough saddle horses for all of the kids to have one to ride, Helen had her own horse, Yeller" and Betty Jeanne had her own horse, Dixie, Buddy had his own horse , Tony. These horses were gifts from Herbert Zach.

There was always a big garden, with four o'clocks growing on the garden fence, The smoke house was always full of food, potatoes, canned foods and a ham or two hanging from the ceiling. Dried onions and peppers, hanging from nails, The house on the old home place was two story, It had four bedrooms up stairs and two bedrooms and a big back porch enclosed just like the house, (Downstairs with beds there was also a well in the concrete floor. (Downstairs) there was a bath room upstairs it had fixtures and a drain and a generator an electric pump to get the water up there, there was a tank of water. There vere big walk in closets up stairs.

Downstairs there was a sitting room and it had a big fireplace, a living room or parlor, then a big kitchen with a dining area, and another (her enclosed porch behind the kitchen, for storage. Two bedrooms downstairs had a fireplace, there was a bathroom down stairs, There was also an out door shack or out house for the use of people working around the place, The house had a big front porch, with a concrete banister around it, There was also a side porch, (North side) the house faced the east, it had a big front yard with a concrete curb across the front and umbrella trees planted across the front, Cars parked at the curb . There was a 'large drive way came in off the pike road to the front of the house and went around the side to the back, There was a big red barn, that had horse stalls on each side down stairs and a hay loft up stairs in the barn, a tack room a feed room, (this is where the corn grinder was too) out side of the barn ,the side of the barn had a roof that covered pens on each side of the barn, (this is where you found most of the nests the hens had that were full of eggs.)

Mary Augusta cooked the finest meals you have ever seen, for breakfast she cooked eggs and they were all on a platter, she cooked ham or sausage , served on a platter and a big platter piled high with home made biscuits every meal. She made her biscuits real big around, they were light as a feather, Home churned butter and some times there was quail, and gravy. There was gravy even if there was no quail , every morning. She cooked on a wood stove, food cooked on a wood stove has a better taste. There was a real long table in the dining area, and there was always plenty of children around that table,

Then at night after supper, sitting around the fireplace, in the sitting room this was story telling time, Dave could really tell the stories with adventure, when the grandchildren would get very sleepy they were put to bed. In the Parlor there was a recorder player with a dog on it and a big speaker, you had to turn the handle and crank it for it to play. The records you put on this record player were real thick and heavy. There was a player piano in the parlor, and the grandchildren took turns, they were too small to pretend they were playing the piano and pump the petals at the same time so they took turns, Wanda June would sit at the piano while Betty Jeanne pumped the petals then Wanda June would pump the petals while Betty Jeanne sat and pretended she was playing the piano. There were rolls of paper with holes in the paper that you put into the piano, then it played the music you had selected. The keys on the piano worked up and down by themselves.

In the summer time every one sat on the front porch in the evenings, instead of around the fireplace. I don't know that any body missed anything by not having T.V. at this time in our lives. There were so many things to do. People talked to each other instead of watching T.V. The children learned things about their own families. The people in the area visited back and forth and there was plenty of home made ice cream made on the porch. This is also the porch where a lot of pictures were taken.

Dave loved his family and took pride in the things they did. Mary Augusta was an inspiration to every one in the family.

Herbert Zach was always on the go, he ran around with his friends and cousins. He broke horses and flew his planes, drove boats, had a lot of cars, usually had one for each day in the week. He was young and loved cars, motorcycles, any thing that would go fast. He was an excellent driver. He loved good horses and dogs . He loved to hunt and so did Dave, his father.

Cleo Irene, the family called her Irene, was a quiet person but was right by her mother learning all the things a young lady should learn, Pauline learned the things a girl should know, but spent a lot of her time painting, reading, and carving figures of people and animals- out of P. and G. soap. She made beautiful little figures then later large figures out of clay.

The Ward family all were very definitely individuals each did his or her own thing, but there was so much love and unity among the members of the family. Some of the members of the family were direct opposites, Helen was the one that rode horses like an Indian and Jessie Jean was the one who was not interested in any of this activity, she stayed clean and looking nice while Helen was busy with her activities and would go all out to do what ever she was doing. She liked to wear over alls, and would bath a dog or wash down a horse, she loved the out doors. G.G. (Jessie Jean loved Helen , and was very close to her but they were direct opposites.)

Dave enjoyed the rodeos at the old home place, he enjoyed all of his horses and dogs. He always had plenty of dogs, good hunting dogs. His son Herbert Zach did too. This was very hard on Mary Augusta's flowers, she had pretty flowers. She always had climbing roses , I believe she settled on the climbing roses because the climbing roses would climb up and the dogs didn't bother them as much as flowers planted in beds. Mary Augusta could screen a porch or anything else she wanted to do. She did not hesitate if it was something she wanted done, she wouldn't say anything, you would just look around and she would be doing it.

When she was well up in years and living in Heavener, she had a back porch that every one love to sit on and visit. She had a lot of visitors that came and sat on the back porch. Her children and grandchildren always headed for that back porch to sit and visit with her. When the kids had a problem, they knew where to go, she could solve any problem on that back porch. She listened to you talk until you solved your own problem.

Used with permission of Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin from her book, "CHOCTAW HERITAGE" which is dedicated to her Aunt Cleo Irene Ward Johnston.◆◆◆◆

Freida Isabelle Ward

Submitted by: Freida Isabelle (Ward) Moore

I was born to Jefferson Davis and Helen Isabelle (Hahn) Ward on March 10, 1903 at Spiro, Indian Territory. My father lived at Skullyville, Indian Territory. I had one sister who was born on February 8, 1901 and two brothers who were born on July 14, 1907 and December 2, 1908. They were born too late to be enrolled. My father, sister and mother by inter-marriage were all enrolled.

I attended school at Spiro, O.C.W. in Chickasha and Ann Arbor in Michigan. During the summers, I attended schools in Poteau, Norman, Stillwater and Boulder.

In 1931, I married Lyman Southard Moore in Tahlequah and he was an original enrollee, also. Spiro

Freida (Ward) Moore

was always our voting place, but we lived in Antlers, Idabel and Canton. Lyman worked with the Oklahoma Highway Department until 1943. Then he worked with irrigation for the Indian department and lived where he was sent.

I have spent my life teaching school and being a housewife. I have enjoyed crocheting and knitting items that I have lovingly displayed in my home plus giving as gifts. Some of the first wages I remember receiving were $125.00 a month with $30.00 being charged for "Room and Board".

My mother made our coats, dresses, panties and petticoats. Our father, Jeff D. Ward, was the first mayor of Spiro. The lake along the highway at Spiro was named Ward Lake for my father. He was also an interpreter during the enrollment period. Also, when he was a young man, he carried mail on horseback from Ft. Smith and Skullyville and was a county judge at Skullyville.Freida (Ward) Moore◆◆◆◆

Herbert Zach Ward #828

Herbert Zach was the second child of Dave and Mary Augusta Ward. They lived on a farm that was Dave's Choctaw allotment of 160 acres. Dave farmed, and raised cattle. He also had a lot of pretty horses. Tabitha , Dave's mother lived on the same road (Reichert Road) south of the big metal bridge, over the Poteau river.

This 160 acres was a part of Tabitha's two sections in the Choctaw Nation, before the Allotment Act was passed by Congress. Tabitha's two sections were between Pine Mountain and Blue Mountain. (In the Choctaw Nation after the Government had taken her two sections in the Choctaw Nation, on the-west side of Heavener. She moved between Pine Mountain and Blue Mountain.)

Herbert and Irene, his sister were busy playing around the farm and they had a little fuzzy dog, that went every where with them. It also hunted rabbits.

I ask Irene and Herbert to tell me what they remembered , about the period of time when they were very small. Almost every story they told me, they said, "and Mama was washing" I knew Mary Augusta didn't wash all of the time. I thought about it and I think that was the time they got into things (when Mama was washing.)

Herbert was a busy little boy and into something all of the time, it took Irene and Mama both to keep up with him.

He love to fish even at this young age, they lived close to the river , and it was easy to go fishing.

One day Mary Augusta was washing near a ravine that backed up from the Poteau river near their house. She of course had a big black pot and a big fire under it. In those days , the method of washing was to boil the clothes in a big black pot, then take them out with a stick, and drop them into a tub of nice clean cold water. The clothes made the water in the tub hot, then you rubbed them on a rub board. After the clothes had been boiled, washed with a rub board they were then put into a tub of clean water and rinsed, the clothes were wrung by hand then hung on the fence to dry. They use to make their own soap, lye soap. This soap was made in the fall when the hogs were killed for the winter's supply of meat. The fat was used for soap. Mary Augusta called Irene and Herbert to come and bring some water from the river, or ravine. She gave them two lard buckets. Irene went to the edge of the water and stood on a grassy knoll, she dipped into a clean place and brought out a nice clean bucket of water. Herbert had been into the wooden keg of home brew that was sitting in the corner of their tent, Dave and Mary Augusta were having their house built, so they were living in a tent, with board floors and board sides, until their house was finished.) Dave and Uncle Clarence had made a keg of home brew. It was sitting in the corner of the tent, it was not ready, it was in the process. Herbert had found it and tasted of it, it tasted like real sweet soda pop. Herbert took a couple of dips out of the keg. (Or crock) He ran as soon as he heard his Mama calling him. She told him to go to the waters edge and get a bucket of water. He walked to the ravine full of water and just walked off into the water and dipped a bucket half full of mud and took it to his Mother. Of course she sent him back after another bucket. He had to go get on the little grassy knoll like Irene and dip the water up, and bring a nice clean bucket full of water to his Mother. He remembers it yet so his Mother made an impression on him about clean water. She did not know he had sampled the brew. But Dave knew when he looked in the crock and saw the little cup. Dave took stern measures.

Herbert's mother was a sweet gentle woman but could be very firm.

He said when she whipped him , she always made him go get the switch, he knew what size it had to be, or he would be sent back for another switch. She always smiled when she was whipping him because she wanted him to know, she wasn't angry , just doing her job as a Mother.(Spare the rod and spoil the child).

They had a big round dining table later and he said, "he wanted to run around that table so bad, because he wore little short pants and that switch really stung." He would ease around part of the table then stop, because he knew if he ran he would really get it.

Dave and Mary Augusta had a house in town at this time. When they wanted to stay in town they did. Their house was located where the Mose and Katherine Courington Home is located now. Dave and Mary Augusta's house was frame and sat in the same location as the Courington home today but not the same house. Their lot went to the corner, the lots were large at this time.

There was a big tree right on the corner, this was the corner of their yard then. Herbert Zach remembers all about the place. He said "he and all of the children played in that tree and the limbs were so large they could lay down on the limbs."

One day an organ grinder came by their house in town, with a monkey, it was so cute. All of the children in the neighborhood came running to see the monkey and listen to the music of the organ grinder. Irene was in the group, Herbert walked out of the house and sat down on the steps, he was watching every thing that was going on. The little monkey would dance around then run up to the people and put his hand in their pockets. After a while the monkey ran to Herbert Zach. He had a little short pair of pants on with a flap in front. He was pretty small at this time. All of a sudden Herbert Zach jumped up and kicked the Monkey. The man said," what did you do that for " he was only looking for a penny or a dime, "Herbert said, well that isn't what he got a hold of."

One time all of the family went to the movie, silent at this time and very boring to a small child. Herbert went to sleep. When they gathered the children to leave some how they didn't discover Herbert wasn't there until they got home. Dave went back after Herbert, the theatre was dark, Dave had to go get the owner and the owner unlocked the theatre. There was Herbert still sound asleep. Dave awakened him and took him home. Herbert never liked movies in his life and can not stay awake when he is watching T.V. today. He goes right to sleep.

He said, he and Irene hunted rabbits when they lived on the farm on the Reichert road, they were both very small. The little fuzzy dog went with them and he was their rabbit dog. Some times Mary Augusta had to come and help them. As time passed Herbert went to school in Reichert, the first years. He went to the Heavener schools when the family moved to town. Dave bought a two story house, on the corner of B St. (it is still there) and Morris Creek Road. (Jessie Jean was born in this house,) (Pauline was born in the house located where Mose and Katherine's home is today.)(Helen and Betty Jeanne were born in the house on the, "Old Home Place".)

When the family lived in the white two story house on BSt and Morris Creek road; Dave had just had a new out house built, he was sure proud of that new out house. He mentioned he was sure going to watch that out house on Halloween.

Halloween time came around. Herbert, Bonnie Singleterry and Buddy Moore were riding their horses around and trying to think of something to do that night. They just happened to think of Dave's new out house. They knew they could pull the out house over with their ropes with three horses they could do it easily.

That night they all went to the back and Herbert stayed in the alley behind his house so no one could see him from the house. Bonnie, and Buddy rode up by the out house and they didn't know it at the time but Dave was in the out house he was watching it.

The two boys rode up and roped the out house, about that time Dave came out of the out house and told the boys they should be home in bed like Herbert was, he thought he knew where Herbert was.

This was the story, but I bet you, Herbert knew that Dave was in that out house and he thought if he hid in the alley and sent the two boys to pull the out house over , he would be sitting there in the alley and see some fun, when they pulled the house over with Dave in it. What do you think?

Dave bought the Old Home Place on the Pike north of town and the family moved out there, it was a great place, it had everything, and what it didn't have they bought. The house had four bedrooms up stairs and a bath, and walk in closets. Two bedrooms down stairs and a bath. There was a big concrete back porch with a well in the concrete. A kitchen, dining room used as a sitting room, it had a big fire place in it, there was also a fireplace in the master bedroom. There was a big kitchen and a storage room, and a big eating area or breakfast room. There was also a living room. The house had an electric generator and the electricity worked some times and some times it didn't so there was always lamps to use in case.

Herbert Zach was seven years old when oil was struck on his Choctaw allotment.

Most of the Choctaws staked their allotments near where they lived but the New Borns, Freedmen, and Snake Indians received allotments that the B.I. A. or the Dawes Commission selected for them. This land was very poor land . There is no way an Indian or any one could have made a living farming that land. Well God is still in the heaven above, these kind of things make you know he is still there. All of these poor Choctaws, had this very poor land and they all struck oil on it.

You might read Angie DeBo's book,"And Still the Water Runs" it will tell the whole story. The book is very interesting, if you know some of this Choctaw history ahead of time. (Back ground)

The full bloods did not receive all of their money, the mixed bloods did. The full bloods received so much a month. The B.I.A. took care of their money.

Herbert had a guardian, Dave was his guardian he didn't know much about business, but he was honest and the Judge at Poteau helped him if he needed help. He was Herbert's father so he was more interested in Herbert's welfare than a stranger.

Herbert was treated just like he was before he had the oil income.

One day Herbert's calf he had trained to jump a fence, became a big cow and was turned out to pasture. The cow jumped the pasture fence every time it wanted to. Dave told Herbert he better keep that cow in the pasture. This day I am speaking of, the cow had just jumped out of the pasture again.

Mary Augusta called to Herbert, for him to go get his cow, it was out of the pasture again.

Herbert was so disgusted with that cow, he was walking toward his horse to go get the cow. He had a piece of wire in his hand and his horse was standing there sleeping in the sun. Herbert just walk up behind the horse and hit the horse with the wire across the hind legs. The horse kicked both feet at once and Herbert landed on the wood pile. He was out for a few seconds then he got up. Mary Augusta hollered again "Herbert go get that cow, your Daddy told you to keep that cow in the pasture."

Herbert got up and got on the horse and went after the cow. He was little but tough as a boot.

Dave always kept horses around the place, he liked horses and Tabitha his mother always had a lot of pretty horses. So naturally Dave would like them too.

The old home place was a beautiful place. Herbert had the lake built and it was a pretty good size lake. He could drive his boats on it. He also pulled Pauline on the surf board. There was a place to swim. There were also many good fishing spots and a big dam and a spillway.

In the winter there was a lot of ice skating on the two ponds in the front of the place. In those years the winters were much colder then they are now. The ponds would stay frozen for a week or more. Every one in the family had ice skates.

Herbert had a raft built and anchored it in the middle of the lake, so you could swim out to the raft and sun or rest.

One day when Herbert was a small boy, Austin Hickman came by to see Dave. Dave wasn't there but there was a horse standing there and Austin said, By Doe, I think I'll ride Dave's horse, Dave won't care. So he got on the horse and he bucked, and kept bucking. Austin was a good rider and the horse bucked all over the yard, he bucked all the way to the store and back, while Austin rode the bucking horse, Herbert was just a small boy watching every move through the cracks in the board fence Aunt Pearl Wade was in the living room and she walked over to the record player and cranked it and put the record Pony Boy, Pony Boy , on the record player (big thick records and the record player was the one with the dog and the big speaker sticking up.) Austin didn't know it but he was riding that bucking horse to Pony Boy, Pony Boy." Aunt Pearl and Herbert were enjoying the performance.

Dave and Mary Augusta's home on Dave's Choctaw Allotment on the Reichert road, between Pine Mountain and Blue Mountain was built by Mr. Zach Sanders.

The First Methodist Church in Heavener, was built by Mr. Baker, Sam R. Wilson, Jim Crawford, Ile (Oliver) Crawford, John Cunningham Crawford and any one else who wanted to help. John Cunningham Crawford was the Methodist Minister. He was the first Methodist Minister in the first church. After he died. Finley Brooks rode a horse from Hartford, Arkansas and held church once a month, the other three Sundays other churches held their services in the first church.

When Mary Augusta Ward died in 1978, one woman said, lets see if we are going to be able to have her services in the Methodist church ? When they checked they found out she was a Charter member of the Methodist church.

She watched the first church built, and her father was the first Minister. He was an ordained Methodist minister.

South of Heavener, Joshua Hickman was also a minister and the first Choctaw Minister of the area, there was a Choctaw School and Ella Free, daughter of Elizabeth Hickman Free and Martin Walker Free taught the little one room school. Ella graduated from New Hope Seminary for girls. Elizabeth Free and Tabitha Hickman Ward were sisters. Joshua Hickman was a brother to Elizabeth and Tabitha, and he preached in the one room school house on Sundays. They held the services in the one room school house. Joshua preached in Choctaw. He owned the two sections south of Tabitha. Tabitha's land was Heavener, and is where Heavener is located today. That is why Heavener, was named for Tabitha, by her relatives, friends and neighbors .

Herbert Zach loved the trip to Hot Springs by wagon, they camped under the stars by a clear running stream and bought chickens and ham and almost anything they wanted from the farmers along the way, they had certain places they liked to camp. The farmers were very nice, you could purchase most any thing you needed from them, fresh eggs, milk, butter, potatoes ,it depended on what the farmer had on hand and what you needed. He loved those trips, they had to cross a river on a Ferry. Dave always made the man take the wagon first, then the horses 'because there had been cases of the Ferry man stealing the horses and leaving the family stranded. Dave rode the Ferry with his horses.

When they arrived in Hot Springs, Mary Augusta had many relatives in Hot Springs, they visited with all of her folks and had a fine time, they went to "Happy Hollow," that was the fun place. Today we would call it an amusement park. It took a week to make the trip to Hot Springs in a wagon, they usually stayed a couple of weeks then a week coming back home. Some times other couples or families of relatives would go with them.

Herbert Zach came into his money so young, seven years old. When he became of age and could do what he wanted to, he bought cars, airplanes, boats, good horses, and anything he wanted.

He had a lot of friends and he was young and in a hurry. There was a great big world out there, full of wonderful things to do. He wanted to see and do as much as he could.

Herbert was enjoying life. There were not enough hours in a day or night. He drove fast and lived fast. The reason be drove-fast, he was always late for the next event.

People talked about Herbert, because he was a lot of fun, and kept things moving all of the time.

It was depression time, and people were tired of talking and hearing about the depression. They wanted something else to talk about. So Herbert became a legend in his own time. The stories you might hear about Herbert are not all true. I have heard some pretty rich ones, when I checked them out they weren't true. He flew his own planes and stayed on the go all of the time. Herbert lived on Choctaw time and he did the things that were most important to him. He didn't pay much attention to a clock. He love to hunt and fish . He would hunt all night and sleep all day. He worked as hard as any other man. Some of the things Herbert has done in his life time are. He donated the Airport to the city of Heavener, to be used as an Airport. He donated the Heavener Runestone and fifty acres of land to the State of Oklahoma, for a Park.

He donated the land the Senior Citizens homes are on, to the city of Heavener, for ninety-nine years for a Base Ball Park and Park for Sports, when they wanted to build the Senior Citizens homes, they needed the deed, so Herbert took a small fee to make it legal. They got the deed and built the Senior Citizens homes with Tax Payers money. Heavener needed these nice homes for our Senior Citizens. The older members of Heavener are enjoying them now.

The Heavener Runestone State Park, brings a lot of people or tourist to Heavener, which is very good for business in Heavener. This is beautiful country and people enjoy coming here to see our beautiful mountains. (If they don't dig them all up for coal, and cut all of them bare, for the timber). The tourist trade is much more valuable to Heavener. It is a terrible sight to see what the large eastern lumber companies have done to the mountains, in Eastern Oklahoma. Is there any way to stop them?

Mama Sue Patton told me when she moved into the Senior Citizens homes,. She move in the duplex that was located where first base was when it was a Ball Park, because Johnny, her son played first base. She said "she wished they had named the Senior Citizens homes after Herbert."

Herbert Zach has his own set of values, and he told me not to tell one thing good about him, because that would appear to be bragging, he wouldn't like that.

Well Herbert I won't tell any more but I could. There are people who know many things he has done. If you want to hear them, I'll tell you personally some times, when he is not around to hear me. I know a lot of things he has done, that were extra fine. He never mentions any thing good he has done, he just tells the other tales. He is the most truthful man I have ever known, he will tell the truth, and let it fall where it may. I have never known him to tell a lie. (Choctaw trait).

Herbert received his pilots license when he was eighteen or nineteen and flew his own planes, he has done about every thing. These are some of the planes he owned a long time ago. A Stinson Detroiter , with a special paint job, it looked like a minnow. A cub single wing , a Waco 9, a Waco 10, and a Stinson Glider type, silver.

The old cars he has owned were; a red Cadillac convertible. A Packard roadster, A red Lasalle, A Blue Lasalle, both of these Lasalles were roadsters. A 16 cylinder Cadillac, 1928. A Chrysler Imperial, (the first one they made) A Green Cadillac Fayetton , A Black Cadillac sedan, A Dodge coupe, A Dodge sedan Grey, a suntan Dodge, a Ford Coupe and many more. These were the oldest ones.

When Herbert was flying he had a landing strip on the Old Home Place, his airplane hanger was there too. Mary Augusta was just luke warm about his flying, it scared her.

One time she was watching him come in for a landing and he went behind the trees, she fainted on the concrete back porch there was no one home except her, she laid on the concrete porch until she came to. When she was getting up she saw Herbert coming in his car towards the house (she was in) so she was so happy she didn't say anything about it to him. Mothers are something aren't they. She didn't know that he had to land according to the wind direction. He had never landed at the Old Home Place in that direction that she knew of. She thanked the good Lord for watching over him.

When the family went to Hot Springs every summer, every one took the baths and stayed on Lake Katherine and Lake Hamilton.

Herbert had a lot of cars so the whole family went. It was more fun for every one to go.

One trip that Mary Augusta and her little family took when the children were small was to Tom Ball, Texas. Herbert was about 8 or 9 years old . So it would be about 1914 or 1915 Jessie Jean wasn't born so it was before 1917. Pauline was a small child. They went to Tom Ball to see Mary Augusta's sister Gertrude, affectionately called Aunt Gertie. Aunt Gertie was married to Fred Meenans. Fred worked on the railroad in Tom Ball, Texas and his father worked for the railroad too, they lived near the depot.

There were weeks of preparation for the trip. Mary Augusta had to get everything ready before she could leave. She left Dave plenty of food to last him while they were gone. She packed a big basket of food, to take on the trip with them.

Oliver Crawford was going with her, his three children were Charles, Benton and Jessie. Benton was the youngest. Leona, Oliver's wife had died a couple of weeks after Benton was born. The children were born every year so their ages were close. Oliver was Mary Augusta's brother, she was taking her three children too, and the children were double cousins. Leona their mother was the daughter of Julia Hickman Benton and Watson Benton. Dave was the son of Tabitha, Julia's sister.

The children were very excited , the adults were talking and Dave was driving them to the railroad station in Heavener, Oklahoma. They were to leave from Heavener and travel to Shreveport, La. They changed trains there and went to Tom Ball, Texas.

They boarded the train in Heavener. There was a big black pot bellied stove for heat in the winter and in the summer you were suppose to just open a window for air, but if you opened a window the cinders would hit you in the eyes. They just sat and traveled like they were there was no air-conditioning . A man came around with a basket of fruits, candy and nick nacks, you could also rent pillows.

Mary Augusta had her big basket of food so they didn't need anything. The children were busy looking out the window and watching the world fly pass them. About 30 miles an hour was top speed and I do not believe they were going that fast. It was something new to them and kept them entertained.

They arrived in Shreveport and they all got off the train and went to a hotel and got a room, they freshened up then went to the dining room for supper. They all went to bed early, because the next day they would go to Tom Ball.

The next day they hurried to the train station and boarded the train, Tom Ball, Texas next place they would get off of the train. It wasn't too long until the conductor yelled "ALL OFF! for Tom Ball, Texas. They had arrived.

Aunt Gertie and Uncle Fred were there to meet them. Aunt Gertie was very happy to see her brother and sister and all of their children. The children were glad to be there and ready for some activity. They had been sitting along time they climbed a tree as soon as they reached Aunt Gertie's house and were playing. Mary Augusta said, "that tree is too small find a larger tree." They were breaking the limbs off of the young tree climbing it. They moved over to a big tree. It was a real large tree, the limbs were broad. Herbert Zach was having a good time until Pauline fell out of the tree. Mary Augusta made them all get down out of the tree before someone got hurt seriously. Charles Crawford and Herbert Zach decided there was a railroad hand car over there, Why didn't they push it and ride it to the bottom of the hill.

Herbert said "this was Charles idea." Herbert didn't object so they headed for the hand car sitting on a siding.

All of the children except Pauline climbed on the hand car Pauline had to go in the house with her Mother, because she fell, she was the smallest one of the children.

Charles and Herbert managed to push the hand car off where it was sitting , to make it roll to the incline. After they reached the bottom, they couldn't push it back up the hill.

Fred Meenan's father came over about that time, and the hand car rides were over. Herbert saw a watermelon sign, so he went over and charged some water melons, for the children to eat. Each day Herbert would go over and charge watermelons. After a nice visit with Uncle Fred and Aunt Gertie, they all had to go home, they boarded the train in Tom Ball. Traveled to Shreveport, La. when they arrived in Shreveport their train was already going down the tract. Herbert ran after it, with Mary Augusta yelling "Herbert you come back here this minute." He kept running after the train and she kept yelling "Herbert come back!" Finally Herbert gave up the chase. She ask him what he would have done if he had caught the train. He said he would have held it until she could get on. Now how could you whip a child who was doing that for his mother? They all stayed in Shreveport that night and left early the next day to go home.

Before Herbert left Tom Ball, while Mary Augusta and the others were waiting at the station, he ran over and paid his watermelon bill he owed.

When they arrived home, Dave met them at the station in Heavener. They all went home.

Herbert went to the Forest Hill school. As I told you turned right to go to the mountains and left to go to school. There was a man that lived over by the foot of the mountain and he had some good dogs that he let Herbert use any time he wanted to, so Herbert took the right turn a lot and was having a good time hunting until Irene told Mama, Mary Augusta sent Herbert out for the switch.

Irene was looking out for her brother. He said when he got in a different room at school, he would see Irene peeping around the door checking on him for Mama.

When he was attending Wentworth Military Academy, he was caught smoking, and had to walk the bull ring.

Mary Augusta said, She was so proud of him when he attended Wentworth because he was doing real well in his grades, and she thought he looked so nice in his uniform. She hated to see the children taken out of those fine schools, but Dave wanted them to come home. So all three of the children came home and attended school in Heavener.

Herbert married very young , he married Betty Goldie Haskins and they had one child, a daughter, Betty Jeanne. Herbert married three times in all , first Betty Goldie Haskins and then his second wife was Goldie Floyd , then the third marriage was to Elizabeth Jane Williamson, later legally changed to Jane Elizabeth.

Herbert enjoys his fishing and loves to stay on the lake. Helen and Herbert make a good team. They fish together and they catch them too. They keep the fish until they have enough for a fish fry and then every one comes to the fish fry and eats.

Herbert enjoys all of his friends around him, and his family. We are getting ready for the family reunion held at the Heavener Runestone State Park, in Heavener. At the 1980 reunion, Betty Jeanne hung a portrait of her father Herbert Zach in the building in the park with a Plaque telling his birthday and so forth.

Used with permission of Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin from her book,, “CHOCTAW HERITAGE” which is dedicated to her Aunt Cleo Irene Ward Johnston.

Names and Roll Numbers of relatives and descendants of the Ward family as listed by: Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin.

Austin Billy	#5993
Susan Billy	#5994
Louisa Billy	#5995
Alice Billy	#5996
Watson Billy	#6786
Minnie Billy	#8370
Simon Billy	#6798
Mary Britton	#6508
Samuel Britton	#6509
Margaret Britton	#6510
James Britton	#6511
Effie Britton	#6512
Myrtle Britton	#6513
Owen Columbus Britton	#6514
Lu Vicy Curtis	#6617
Larabelle Curtis	#6619
Johnnie Curtis	#6620
Homer Curtis	#6621
Tabitha Hickman Ward Heavener	#6413
Joe Heavener Jr.	#6414
Mary Elizabeth Heavener	#6415
Matthew Heavener	#6416
Leona Benten Crawford	#6882
Charles Crawford	#6683
Jessie Crawford	#6884
Benton Crawford	#6885
Dave Ward	#6417
James Ward	#266
Cleo IreneWard	#1493
Herbert Zach Ward	#828
Martha Hickman Johnson	#6920
Deller Johnson	#6921
William E. Johnson	#6922
Lynard Johnson	#6923
Lee Morris	#6896
Luella Wilson	#6894
Dora Wilson	#6893
Ed. Wilson	#6895
Josephine Wilson	#6892
Joshua Hickman	#6561
Betsy Camp Hickman	#6562
Narcy (Nancy) Hickman	#6563
Atchinson Hickman	#6564
Samuel Hickman	#6565
William P. Hickman	#6566
Emma Hickman	#3837

Sandy Hickman	#6824
Lizzie A. Hickman	#7834
Hugh R. Hickman	#7835
Della Josephine Hickman	#7836
Lawrence Quinton Hickman	#7837◆◆◆◆

Jefferson Davis Ward

Life of Jefferson D. Ward

An editorial tribute following the death of the first mayor of Spiro, Jefferson D. Ward, a southern gentleman' whose word was his bond." Judge Ward was born in Skullyville County to Jeremiah and Eliza (LeFlore) Ward. His father an early settler of Skullyville County, having come from Mississippi served as Sheriff, then as Circuit Judge 12 years, and County Judge 6 years, in Skullyville County. His father was Scott's-English; his mother French, Indian, and Spanish. The LeFlore Family was in Oklahoma Indian territory and in Mississippi. Through the LeFlore's Judge Ward, traced his decent from Pushmataha, the greatest Choctaw Chief who was interned in the Washington D. C. Congressional Cemetery. J.D. Ward was born May 17, 1862, and died June 4, 1930. He was educated in the Skullyville school and took special course's in civil engineering and laws.

His first work was carrying the mail from Oak Lodge to Eufaula; after work doing farm work for others and himself. He taught a term of school in Gains County; was County Clerk of Skullyville County under Judge J. H. Ward, his brother for 2 terms; then their County Judge; He practiced law in the Choctaw Nation, and among his appointments was that of prosecution attorney and after statehood he was admitted to practice in the State Courts. He was familiar with Federal Courts having attended sessions of Judge Parker's Fort Smith Court. He was Deputy U.S. Marshal of the McAlester Federal Court, and interpreter in the U.S. Land Office in Atoka. He had also engaged in the grocery, and feed business in Spiro. May 23, 1899 he was elected the first mayor of Spiro, and reelected April 4, 1900. Aug 3, 1900 he was elected County Judge, and served as census enumerator until July 7, 1900. Having promoted the best interest of the City he left the office of Mayor with the confidence and good will of the people. On the 8th day of July, 1897 near the town of Oak Lodge, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Maggie LeFlore a choctaw. They afterward secured a legal separation. Then on Oct. 29, 1899, he married Miss Helen Isabell Hahn of French-German descent. Four children were born of this union. Maud Helene, Freida Isabel, Jeff D. Jr., and Martin Jeremiah. Their father constantly stressed the virtues of honesty, truth, and charity; and value of common sense, good work habits, and education to full fill the requirements of a worth while life he often remarked "Remember to use your common sense. There is nothing worse than an educated fool." Beginning in 1921, he was for several years County Clerk at Spiro, and later accepted appointment as Justice Of The Peace. His love of the woodlands and of the prairies likely influence him to become a surveyor. He continued his studies of higher mathematics, and was very proficient as a surveyor; and become a member of the American Society of Engineers, one of his last projects before his death was for a group of Kansas City engineers relating to the Arkansas river forming the northern boundary lines of LeFlore County. With alidade and plane table he walked the entire north width of the County, along the south Bank of the River, compiling data making calculations, and submitting reports. He was very adept in mathematics, and his knowledge was reflected in his surveys and maps which he made for years during his extensive land surveys in southeastern Oklahoma Counties. His many affiliations included Ross Lodge, No. 15, Old Skullyville; Knights of Pythias, Vienna Lodge, Cameron, I.T.; and the first Chancellor Commander of Skullyville Lodge No. 41 in 1900; Past Master of Murrow Lodge No. 49, Spiro.

Joseph (Joe) R. Hall Ward and family members. This picture was taken down town Spiro, what is now Spiro Graphic. This was taken about 1919 with his Harley Davidson.

He was happy to oblige friends and relatives who called on him for free legal advice through the years. He was public apruted in an eminent degree, and local advancement and national progress were causes dear to his heart through out his life.

He made a valuable contribution to Spiro's future by giving Park Hill to the City to be used for recreation. He specified that any building constructed on the properties was to be for nonprofit purposes.

His other valuable contribution to the town was the land for Spiro's first City Lake, which supplied water to the community for more than 60 years. These legacies will be long remembered.

The four children were graduates of Spiro school, and earned advanced degrees from Oklahoma, Kansas, and Michigan Universities.

Maud Helene and Freida now lives in the same city block in which they were born. Maude is the widow of Emory Skinner, a petroleum engineer. She has been an English teacher and music supervisor in Okla., Kansas, and Penna. She was also a counsellor for 700 women in a Wichita aircraft plant, and did volunteer work for years. For 10 years she had written a column for the Spiro Graphic, and is President of the Spiro Senior Citizen Club. Freida is the widow of Southard Moore, a retired rancher. She was the 1985 honored Spiro alumni.

Jeff Jr. lives in Phoenix, and was married to Virginia Howe who is now deceased. For 36 years he was financial manager for public health services.

Martin, a doctor of law, is married to Mildred Leimbrock of Gilliam, Mo. and practices law in Marshall, Mo. They have homes in Marshall and in Sun City, Ariz.

This was written by Maude Skinner before her death in Oct. 1993. Jeff now lives in Scottsdale and is married to Jane General. Martin no longer owns the home in Sun City, Arz.◆◆◆◆

Joseph R. Hall "Joe" Ward

Joseph R. Hall Ward "Joe" was bom three miles east of Old Skullyville on Sept. 16, 1855, and has lived his entire life near the place where he was bom. He was the son of Jeremiah Jerry "Judge" Ward and Eliza (LeFlore) Ward.

On Jan. 8, 1858 Lula May Bateman was born in Cold Water, Mississippi on the Bateman Plantation. Her mother Sarah Jane (Dwight) Bateman died at childbirth with Lula. William remarried Salley Margaret Nichols and had other children. After their plantation was destroyed during the Civil War her father William J. Bateman was forced to leave his Plantation so he chose to come to Indian Territory with his family leaving part of the plantation with his slaves to be caretaker of his wife's grave. It was such a drastic life style life for Salley she grieved herself to death soon after they arrived. With out a wife and a mother for his children he was afraid of their well fair, he let other family's raise them. Jeremiah R. H. and Eliza Ward raised Lula for William J. Bateman. Lula later married their son.

Joseph (Joe) R. Hall Ward and family members

On 7 March 1877, after Lula and Joseph were grown Nathaniel F. Krebbs, united them in marriage. They had eight children:

Eliza Myrtle Jane Ward - b. 29 May 1879 d. 20 March 1979. She attended New Hope Academy All Indian Girls School. Donated land for the Murry Spur Freewill Baptist Church. She married J.F. Casey.

John Wilkes Booth Ward "Smoot" - b. 14 Jan. d. 27 Oct. 1899 Who died at the age of 19. Smoot's mother named him after John Wilkes Boothe that shot President Abraham Lincoln. She was upset because "as a child the Civil War forced them to leave their plantation in Cold Water Mississippi, to come to Indian Territory."

Beckie Parlee Ward - b. 2 Sept. 1882 d. 8 July 1969 Also known as "Aunt Beckie". She also attended New Hope Academy All Indian Girls School.

Laura Ward - b. 12 March 1884 d. 3 Jan. 1916 Died at the age of 32 from Infantile Paralysis. She took several trips to Hot Springs, Arkansas to sit in the springs trying to help her Infantile Paralysis.

Sampson Sumler Ward "Sam" - b. 30 Aug. 1889 d. 27 Feb. 1970 Married Mary "Eunice" Fox who was a midwife in the area.

Willie Lee Ward "Bill" - b. 23 June 1893 d. 1960 Who was remembered as a CALLER for square dances. He married Myrtle Allen.

Baby Sister - b. 15 Feb. 1891 d. 15 Feb. 1891 Who was stillborn.

Lula May Ward "Tugar" - b. 22 March 1899 d. 31 Dec. 1993 During her life time she was blessed and enjoyed six generations of her family.

Joseph died 9 Jan. 1940 and Lula died I Dec. 1938. They are buried at Wards Family Cemetery in Spiro, Oklahoma along with Beckie, Smoot, Laura, and Baby Sister.◆◆◆◆

Lily Irene Ward

Lily Irene (Ward) Morrison, age 91, lives at Olney, Oklahoma with her husband of 73 years, Lee Morrison, age 94. She was born July 29, 1905 to Joseph McDaniel Ward and Minnie Rosa (Head) Ward at Olney, I.T. She has lived most of her life at Olney. She and her husband, Lee, met at Olney school when she was at the age of 11. Lee moved with his family to the Olney community in 1913 and started to the two room school. Even though they were young children, it was love at first sight. He was so smitten that he composed his first (and only) poem and sent it to her. It read, "As sure as the rat runs over the rafter, you're the girl that I'm after."

When they were grown, they married and bought the land where the first schoolhouse had stood and built their home where they still live today. On October 17, 1996, they celebrated their 73rd wedding anniversary.

They lost their first child, Thelma Lee, when she was 8 months old. They raised 5 more children: Wilma Jean (Morrison) Stutsman, Kenneth Morrison, Wendell Morrison, Jeannine (Morrison) Beam, Alan Morrison.

Lily and Lee gained recognition by being one of the first to introduce "purebred" cattle to Coal County. They first raised registered Shorthorn and later, registered Angus cattle. They and their children won many county and state awards for their cattle. Lee also served as County Commissioner of Coal County for 8 years. He and Lily served in many ways in their community and church. Lee was song leader and Lily was the pianist for their church for 35 years. The two of them and two fellow church members, Norma Wood and Mrs. Portman had a gospel quartet for several years.

Life has never been dull for them. Lily has always been prolific in writing songs and poems and at the age of 90, she finally had her book of poems, "Random Thoughts", published and has had a second printing at this time. She was honored by a Citation from the Oklahoma Legislature commending her for her "PIONEER SPIRIT" for accomplishing this at her age. She has several gospel songs published.

Lily had three sisters and two brothers: Alice (Ward) Morrison and is deceased: Martha (Ward) Taylor, Elba (Ward) Willey is deceased, Joseph Ward and Thompson Ward. Alice and Martha, both were original enrollees, also.

Lily attended Olney school which only went through the eight grade, then she went on to further her education at Wheelock Academy, Murray Normal School in Tishomingo, East Central Normal School in Ada and Clarita High School in Clarita.

Both of Lily's grandmothers on her father's side came to Oklahoma on the "Trail of Tears". When the Choctaws had to move from Mississippi, Lucy Elizabeth Thompson was only 5 years old. She was a descendant of Chief Pushmataha. She moved to the Boggy Depot area where her father, Giles Thompson, established a salt works, the only one in this area, and became a prosperous rancher and business man selling salt to the other Indians, white settlers, military people and others.

Lucy Elizabeth grew up and married Joseph Henry Ward who had come to the area as a boy, with his mother from New Jersey who was contracted by the U.S. Government to "teach skills to the Indians of the Choctaw Nation" in a contract dated 1841. All their children settled in the Ft. Towson - Caddo - Atoka - Kiowa areas. Two communities were named for them (Wards Chapel and Wardsville). Joseph Henry Ward and his father-in-law, Giles Thompson, were both charter members of the First Masonic Lodge established in what is now Oklahoma. This was at Boggy Depot.

Lily (Ward) Morrison and husband, Lee Morrison

Lily's other great-grandmother was Martha Redbird, a Cherokee, who came on the "Trail of Tears" as a girl. Her daughter, Eliza Beck, married William Giles Ward, one of the sons of Joseph Henry and Elizabeth (Thompson) Ward. They lived in the Caddo area when Lily's father , Joseph McDaniel Ward was born. Little is known of the family history of Lily's mother, Minnie Rosa (Head) Ward. She was born in Cotton Plant, Arkansas.

Lily and Lee have 14 grandchildren: Sharon (Jost) Maxfield: Donald Jost: Kathy Stutsman: Andrew Morrison, Sherry (Franklin) Livingston: Rhonda (Franklin) Luckett: Kenneth Morrison: Karen (Morrison) Savoie: Robert Morrison: Roy Morrison: Michael Morrison: Mark Morrison: Sarah Morrison: John Morrison. At the present, they have 17 great-grandchildren.

Quoting from Lily's book: "Memories are all we have left of so many happenings in life, some memories are happy, some sad, but all are precious."◆◆◆◆

Lula May Ward Lester

Lula May Lester (Ward) also known at "Tuggar" was bom in the home on 22 May 1899, Old Town (Skullyville, Oklahoma). She was one of the last original enrollee living until her death, 31 Dec. 1993, at the age of 94. Lula had three brothers and five sisters. She is the youngest child of Joseph R.H. Ward and Lula May (Bateman) Ward.

Lula May Ward and Thomas Morrow Lester were married three miles east of Spiro, at her home in Skullyville, on Sept. 19, 1915. He first saw her at a ball game, sent her a card saying, "Be My Valentine" and it started from there. They dated nearly a year, before Brother Lige Harlan united them in marriage, she was 17, he was 24.

The couple farmed and raised a garden. Mr. Lester worked for a highway crew. He was also a PVT in the U.S. Army during World War 1. Lester was bom Jan. 26, 1891 at Pocola, then in Indian Territory. They lived in and around Spiro all their lives.

Lula and Tom had four children with the first son stillborn, buried at New Hope Cemetery in Spiro, Oklahoma, along with Lula, Tom, and their second daughter Ruby Lee Lester who married the late William "Orvil" Collins. Thomas Raymond "Bud" Lester still living lives in Spiro. Oklahoma. He married the late Sarah "Irene" Baxter. Their youngest daughter Lula "Geneva" Lester lives in Fort Smith, Arkansas. She married Paul Webester Byers, after his death, she married Jay Neal of Alma, Arkansas.

The couple was interviewed by a local news station for their 72nd anniversary, was asked what the most accomplishment they made? Tom answered with raising three healthy children.

Tom and Lula were lucky enough to enjoy six Generations in their family. They include Lula May Lester, Ruby Lee Collins, Oleta "Sue" Giampietro, Paula Kay Green, Kellie Lee Arnett, (now Kellie Lee Keller) and Jonanthan Randell Arnett.◆◆◆◆

Walter Gus Ward

Cousin of Dave Ward

Walter Gus Ward was born 1876, in Texas his father was also born in Texas. Some of the Ward's lived in Bonham, Texas and some lived on the Preston Road, the route to Dallas, Texas from the Choctaw Nation.

Gus's mother was born in Arkansas, she was of Cherokee blood.

Many of the Cherokees after their TRAIL OF TEARS, did not live in the Cherokee Nation they settled in Arkansas and built homes in Arkansas. These Cherokees are not on the rolls. They did not want to be on the rolls. Many Indians after the treatment they received from the government in the removal did not even want the government to know where they were.

Gus Ward was married three times, according to the records. His first marriage was to Ada Freeman, from Grand Valley, Choctaw Nation. They were married in the Beaver Hotel, by Rev. Munsell (from the Beaver Herald Newspaper).

Gus's second marriage was to Minnie B. Combs Feb. 1- 1899. Miss Combs was from Summerfield, Choctaw Nation.

Gus's third marriage was to Miss Sallie LeFlore (daughter of Mack H. LeFlore) #8822. Miss Sallie LeFlore's Aunt Millie LeFlore had a farm where LeFlore, Oklahoma is located today in the Choctaw Nation, much like Tabitha Hickman Ward. Her land was taken for the town of LeFlore, the town received its name after Millie LeFlore. She was an old maid and raised any child who did not have a home. She some times had as many as 12 orphans , in her home. She also raised some children for her own relatives that had passed away.

Mack LeFlore was the son of Wallace LeFlore , Wallace LeFlore was a son of Michelle LeFlore and Mahaley Jones LeFlore.

Louis LeFlore also lived in LeFlore, Choctaw Nation he was also a son of Michelle LeFlore and Mahaley Jones LeFlore.

Millie's farm was taken for LeFlore, so the town was named for her. This was customary at this time.

The date these towns were founded , was along time before the Dawes Comm. Rolls. The rolls were taken between 1896 and 1906. Any of the Choctaws who died before 1896 were not on the rolls. If a Choctaw died before Sept. 1902 they were stricken from the rolls. This is the reason some people can not find their ancestors Roll number.

Many families were enrolled on a field card together in a family group , if your family was enrolled in a family group on the same roll field card, then look up the number of the field card and order the field card from the Federal Archive in Fort Worth, Texas. You can order a copy of each field card from Fort Worth. This gives you the information on each family member. This field card also gives all of the family members roll numbers, sex, age, father and mother's name.

Gus Ward was known in LeFlore, Choctaw Nation as the Cattle Baron, it is said he had over 1000 head of cattle and he had two or three men that did nothing but buy cattle for him. No one really knew how many cattle he owned, there were too many to count.

George Ward lived at (Hodgen) Houston, Choctaw Nation and Walter Gus Ward also lived at Houston, Choctaw Nation. George Ward was the father of John Ward, Charles Ward, Luther Ward and Claud Ward. John Ward was the father of Clyde Ward.

Claud Ward was a telegraph operator in De Queen, Luther Ward was a telegraph operator in Sallisaw, Charles Ward was a telegraph operator in Spiro, Choctaw Nation. John had one daughter Nettie Mae Ward. John Ward was a farmer.

In my research I have found many Ward's and some could be related, I wanted to put this in the book, so that any one who would want to do research could have what I have found so far. I plan to continue my research on the Ward's after, the book is published.

There is one more Ward that fits into this picture. Charles Ward and his family are from Celina, located on the old Preston Highway.

It seems there was a very large family of Ward's who lived in Bonham, Texas in the early 1800's. Some moved to Celina, on the old Texas highway to Dallas from the Choctaw Nation, some moved into the Choctaw Nation, earlier in this history, the family or some of the family had moved to Cherry Hill, Ark. It is located near Mena. The sons married women there that were Cherokees. They later moved back to Bonham, Texas. Some of them with their wives and families moved to the Choctaw Nation. Some of the family stayed in Bonham and Celina, Texas. The Cherokees were some people who had been removed and settled in Arkansas. Many Cherokees after the terrible Trail of Tears, settled in Arkansas and never came to the Indian Nations because they didn't want to be under the Government control.

The Wards in Spiro were related in some way to these Wards but I have to find the key person that connected the two families. I will research more on the Ward's.

Zachary Taylor Ward was Cherokee and he had one sister, she was born after Zachary Taylor Ward was nearly grown. His mother died while Zachary and Tabitha lived in Skullyville. His sister was taken back to his mother's people. Zachary had planned to go get his sister and he and Tabitha were going to raise her, but Zachary died in 1883. When Tabitha remarried it seems most of the history of her former husband was wiped out. We only know what she told Lu Vicy and Dave and what Tabitha told Irene and Mary Augusta. Zachary is buried in the Lower Cemetery in Heavener. According to Pearl Curtis Adams. She said, her mother Lu Vicy told her that Lu Vicy's father was buried in the lower Cemetery next to the highway, the one below the Hill Cemetery.

Zachary Taylor Ward was of medium height, not a big man. He is said to have looked a lot like his son Dave. He showed his Indian heritage in his complexion and features. Every one seemed to like him from the stories I have heard. They called him "Seed Tick" That was his nick name.

Used with permission of Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin from her book, "CHOCTAW HERITAGE" which is dedicated to her Aunt Cleo Irene Ward Johnston.◆◆◆◆

Calvin Watson

Submitted By: DebbieWatson, granddaughter

Choctaw Makes New Home In Pacific Northwest

Calvin Watson was called Papa by both his children and his grandchildren. He passed away before about half of his grandchildren had any memory of him, but his children and his older grandchildren have related such strong memories of Papa through the years, that even though some of his grandchildren do not remember him. Papa has become a kind of persona to all of us, which has given us a feeling that not only did we all know Papa but that he is a significant part of all of us. He was a soft-spoken man who did not have an assertive nature. He was generally quiet and was somewhat reserved by nature. Mama's personality lent itself more easily to colorful description than did Papa's, and one could say that her fiery personality even overshadowed Papa's.

But Papa is a link for many of us, historically, as well as emotionally. A young man at the turn of the century, he was the last of the old generations, for he could speak Choctaw, and the first of the new generations, part white, part Choctaw, living in a place which had not become Choctaw until the nineteenth century, but which was rapidly becoming Caucasian with the advent of the twentieth century. Few of Papa's grandchildren remember Oklahoma, but Papa and Mama and the others could not leave Oklahoma behind completely, which often made them wonder if they had truly left it behind at all. The Trail of Tears, the state of Oklahoma,

Calvin and Addie Watson with their two oldest children: Left to right, Helen and Alta. Cir. 1920-21

the Choctaw Nation, and the legacy of an orphaned teen of mixed blood, have created the foundation for the lives of all of us who have called Idaho home for such a long time, but who know our roots and the connection we share began far from here in a place that is somehow both strangely familiar and foreign.

Papa was bom May 10, 1884 in Indian Territory at Watson, in present day Oklahoma. He was one of the younger of five children born to Joe and Rose Ann Norman Watson. Joe and Rose Ann's other children were Tom, Melvina, Elmira, and Martha Amanda, known as Minnie. Joe's father was a Choctaw living in Mississippi when he was removed and forced to walk the Trail of Tears, along with the rest of the Choctaws and the other Muskogean nations in the region, into what was known to European Americans as the Indian Territory.

It is not known where Joe's father lived after he reached Indian Territory. A family history speaks nearly as briefly of Joe as of his father. It simply states that Joe settled in Watson. It is generally agreed, however, that Joe was born in Indian Territory, rather than in Mississippi. Whether or not the town of Watson was named after either Joe or his father, whose first name has slipped from the family history, but whose surname was Watson, is not certain. It seems likely that this is the case, however, since Joe's appearance in present day southeastern Oklahoma, as well as his father's, probably would have preceded any settlement by European Americans by several decades. Apparently, the name had been chosen by the time Joe settled there, which was sometime in the mid nineteenth century.

Joe died in Watson in 1898, as did Rose Ann, two years earlier, in 1896. The ages of Joe and Rose Ann at the time of their deaths is not known, but at the time of Joe's death, Papa was only fourteen years old. It is generally agreed that Minnie, or Amanda, as she is referred to by younger generations, was younger than Papa, but her age is not known. Papa and Amanda lived with their sister, Elmira and her husband, Dave, for awhile, then went to live with a family named Trotter, who also lived in Watson. It is interesting to note that Papa's Aunt Amanda, a sister to his father, Joe, was the mother of Dave Whale, who married Papa's sister, Ehmira. Apparently, it was not uncommon for someone to marry their first cousin at that time, especially in the southern regions of this country.

The Indian Territory was sparsely settled at the turn of the century, and like many settlements in the western regions of the country, who lacked many of the advantages and conveniences of the more populated and progressive eastern cities and towns, life in southeastern Oklahoma was difficult. Scattered families and communities of European and Native Americans, and a racial mixture of these people, often accentuated their diversity, rather than their commonality, thus, union between and among these people progressed at an even slower pace than elsewhere in the rapidly growing United States.

Papa attended school at Watson and finished his education around the turn of the century. He could speak Choctaw well enough to translate for the government agents, who came to the area around Watson to converse with the Choctaws who did not speak English. Both my older sister and my older brother remember that when they were small, in the latter part of the forties and the early fifties, Papa would take them for walks and tell them what the names of some of the things of nature are in Choctaw, such as a tree, a rock, a bird, or a flower. Since they do not speak the language, my sister and brother have forgotten the words, but they have not forgotten the experience and what Papa was trying to teach them.

Papa enrolled in the Choctaw Nation, along with Amanda, in September of 1902, the month and year that the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations ratified the land allotment act, which was approved by the Congress of the United States on July 1, 1906. Papa's land allotment certificate is dated December 21, 1906. Since he was not a full blood Choctaw, however, he could sell his land. A satisfactory living wage was difficult to obtain in the new state of Oklahoma, and like many others of mixed blood, Papa sold most of his land early in the new century. The region was rich in oil and newly formed oil companies were eager to get it. However, few members of the Muskogean Nations got as rich from the land as did the oil companies.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the month and year are unavailable, Papa married a woman named Clara Carter. He and Clara had one daughter, Myrtle, but the marriage did not last long.

Papa met my grandmother, Adeline Toon in Watson. She was born in Tuskahoma in 1895. They were married on November 13, 1913 at Cove, Arkansas. He was 27. She was 18. Papa and Mama lived together for about ten years in Watson. During that time, he worked at Blake's General Store, as a clerk, and their two eldest children were born, Helen Marjorie, on September 28, 1914, and Alta Dale, on May 3 1, 1918. Sometime prior to the birth of their third child, a son, Warren Ancle, on August 24, 1922, Calvin and Addie began their management of the hotel at Smithville. Another son was born, Wallace Bertram on October 23, 1924. A family history reveals that Papa's brother, Tom, had become an Indian judge. Tom's interest in governmental employment, as well as Papa's previous occupation as a translator for the government, undoubtedly encouraged him to seek an appointment as Justice of the Peace in Smithville. During this time, another daughter was born, Norma Jean, known as Jean, on September 10, 1931.

The Depression caused a great deal of economic hardship in southeastern Oklahoma. An area of the country which had not progressed far beyond a nineteenth century way of life was stymied once again. The drought, the accompanying crop failures, and the lack of employment, caused many people to leave Oklahoma for places farther west. By the latter nineteen thirties, Papa's and Mama's two oldest girls, Helen and Alta, had married, and one granddaughter, Joan (pronounced Jo Ann), had been born to Helen and her husband, Raymond Robison. Helen and Raymond would have one more child, a daughter, Sandra. Alta's husband, Dallas Harris, along with his brother, Ivan, decided to make the move to Idaho. The Harris brothers went into the timber business establishing The Harris Brothers Lumber Company and later, Producers Lumber Company of Boise, Idaho. Alta and Dallas had four children, Felicia, Gary, Millie, and Randy.

My dad, Warren, worked as a truck driver and met my mother, Beulah, through a mutual friend, who had moved from Smithville, Oklahoma to Jasper, Tennessee. They were married in 1942, six months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Warren went into the army and served in the South Pacific during World War 11. When the war ended, he returned to Tennessee. My oldest sister, Wanda, was three years old and a son, Warren Jr. would be born before my parents moved to the historic gold mining town of Idaho City, Idaho.

As Joan was growing up in Smithville, Papa's gentleness was making an impression on her. While Joan and Papa were walking one day, they stumbled onto a snake. Joan ran from Papa and screamed, "Kill it!" "Allright," he said. When he returned, he told Joan he had killed it, but she says, " I know he didn't kill that snake!" Papa seemed also to have a need to feel rooted and generally declined to join other family members on short trips away from home. "Somebody's got to watch the place," his son, Warren, my dad, remembers him saying.

Papa was also kind and patient, especially with his grandchildren. I would have been between the ages of five and seven sometime between 1957 and 1959 when I remember being with Papa for the first and only time. My family came to visit Mama and Papa. Papa was lying in bed, for his health was deteriorating. I loved the big platform rocker that set in the comer of the room and Mama had told me I could rock in it as much as I wanted, when Papa was awake. I do not remember Papa speaking much to me, if at all, when I was in the room with him. He didn't even seem to pay any attention to me.

On one occasion, though, when Papa was awake, I remember him speaking to me. I was rocking in the chair. It was warm and quiet and the only sound was that of the rocking chair. I was comfortable and enjoying the quiet. Suddenly, Papa said, "You like that rocking chair?" I remember his accompanying tender smile. I nodded shyly. I also remember how melodic his voice sounded. It lulled me and I felt a calm come over me. I have thought of that moment many times in the years since. I did not know my grandpa and he did not know me, but perhaps in that solitary and brief moment, he learned everything that was really important about me and I learned everything that was really important about him.

In 1946, Papa and Mama made the move to Idaho City, along with Wallace and Jean, and Helen, Raymond, and Joan. Papa worked for the Harris brothers as a night watchman at their mill and in the late forties Papa became the coroner for Boise County, which was based in Idaho City. The harsh winters that Papa and Mama found in the Idaho mountains were unsettling to them. It is not uncommon for snow levels to reach ten feet and even higher anywhere in the Rocky Mountains. By 1949, my parents, Warren and Beulah moved to Lebanon, Oregon, located in the lush and fertile Willamette Valley, the destination of the pioneers who made the overland trek on the infamous Oregon Trail. Before my parents returned to Idaho in 1960, they had two additional children, myself, Debbie, and my sister, Joan.

In search of a milder climate, Papa and Mama bought the unfinished house next door to my parents' house. My dad and Jean's husband, Bill Walker, whom Jean married in Lebanon, Oregon in the early fifties, finished the house. Jean and Bill had four boys, Steve, Mike, Kelly, and Eddie. Papa and Mama lived in the house in Lebanon for about a year. Wallace did not make the move to Oregon. He remained in Idaho City and married Lavon Finch there in 1948. They had two children, Bonnie and Ron. Papa and Mama visited Idaho City several times while they lived in Lebanon but on one such visit, Papa fell and broke his hip. Papa and Mama did not return to Lebanon. My parents rented Papa and Mama's house there until it was sold in the late fifties. After Papa broke his hip, his health began to decline. He developed heart problems, but the treatment of heart ailments was not as sophisticated in the fifties as it is today. Papa and Mama moved one more time, to an apartment in Boise. Papa entered what was known then as Boise Lutheran Sunset Home in Boise, Idaho and died there on January 11, 1960. He was buried at Cloverdale Cemetery in Boise, Idaho.

Papa's life was neither extraordinary nor adventuresome. His accomplishments were neither grand nor noble. But he did something that was difficult for Papa to do after living in one place the better part of his life. He left a place which not only had been a life long home for him but also a place that had been a home to his parents, and even his grandparents. It is my understanding that there are a number of Choctaws living in Idaho, now, but in the nineteen forties, I do not think that was the case. Maybe in a symbolic way, and in a way which does not attempt to diminish the tremendous feat of the Choctaw ancestors, the Trail of Tears extends all the way to Idaho, and even beyond. Papa made it all the way to Idaho and the Pacific Northwest, a remarkable undertaking for a man who as an orphan and as a young man unaccustomed to travel preferred to remain close to home. He saw stark and dramatic country in the Northwest and helped to establish a new home for his family in Idaho's Boise Valley and its west central mountains.

Papa had five children and sixteen known grandchildren, several of whom have returned to Oklahoma and to neighboring states to visit, and even to attend college. Mama died in 1982 and Jean, in 1994. Papa left us a great legacy, the heritage of the Choctaw Nation, his life in Oklahoma, and the lives of his parents and grandparents in Oklahoma, which has given us all a strong sense of both identity and union, and connected us decisively with a definite time and place in history.◆◆◆◆

Abel Wesley

Abel Wesley, born in 1855 and died 5-25-1902. His wife was Polly Ann, born in 1863 and died 12-25-1899. They had four children: Henry Wesley, Millie Wesley and Jane Wesley.◆◆◆◆

Eliza Ann "Dain" White Steelman

Dain (White) Steelman

Eliza Ann "Dain" White, daughter of Livingston "Buck" White and Angeline Mitchell White, was born in Sugarloaf County, Choctaw Nation (now LeFlore County, Okla.) on March 30, 1892.

Dain was one half Choctaw and an original enrollee in the Choctaw tribe (#6988). Her father Buck White was a full blood Choctaw and the son of Jerry White and Rebecca Bacon. Jerry and his father Louis White both came to Oklahoma Territory on the Trail of Tears, arriving in the spring of 1832 when Jerry was one year old.

Dain was raised in the White Community located between Reichert and Summerfield. The family home was a very large, white, two-story with porches in front on the first and second stories, running the length of the house. Their home housed the White Community post office from 1906 to 1921 and a telephone switchboard believed by some to be the first telephone company in the LeFlore County area. It is said that Dain and her sisters as young girls would have to "ride the line" on horseback to check on interrupted connections.

Dain never learned the Choctaw language as her father forbid any of his children to speak it (a fact regretted by his grandchildren.) This is particularly interesting considering that Buck taught the language to others and acted as an interpreter for the first district judge of LeFlore county.

The lives of the White family were greatly affected by the burning of the family home in January 1912. Dain and her sister Belle were on their way to an Indian boarding school when the house burned. They were then forced to return home because their help was needed

The White Family, cir. 1904. Back row, left to right: Robert and Eliza ("Dain"). Front row: Ada, Buck, Belle, Samson and Angeline. All except Angeline were original enrollees.

and possibly because of a lack of funds. It is believed that the family lost a substantial amount of money in the fire as Buck did not use banks.

On Nov 3, 1912 Dain married John Richard "Rich" Steelman (b. 7 Jul 1892 d. 18 Feb 1935), son of John Wesley Steelman (1854-1929) and Polly Ann Wilkerson (1865-1928). He was born in the Number Ten Community just north of Heavener. They were married in LeFlore County where they lived until 1928 when they moved to Honey Grove, Texas. They remained in Texas until Rich became ill with tuberculosis. They returned to LeFlore Co. in Dec. 1934, shortly before his death.

Dain worked hard all of her life. The family continued to raise their own food and farm after Rich's death. Dain made most of her children's clothes and sewed for many others in the community. Dain had learned midwifery from her mother and delivered many babies through the years. She also would often "sit with the sick," sometimes for days at a time.

Upon Rich's death their oldest son, Hershal assumed the fathers' role for the younger children and was a great support to his mother. The children were taught to look out for each other and the importance of hard work and responsibility.

The things remembered about Dain most by her grandchildren are her love for fishing - "she could fish all day, not catching a thing" and her love for playing dominos and Uncle Wiggly with her grandkids.

Rich and Dain Steelman had 11 children:

1. Baby Boy
b. 18 Nov 1913 died at birth

2. Hershal Raymond
b. 18 Oct 1914 d. 19 Jun 1994
m. Ruby Bernice McLaughlin 16 Dec 1939
- 9 children: McCoy, Charlotte, Larry, Lonnie, Mackie, Gary, Curtis, Racine, and Robin
- 21 grandchildren
- 15 great grandchildren

3. Merrel
b. 18 May 1917 d. 11 Jan 1983
m. Faye Curtis 10 Oct 1937
- 2 children: Harvey Steelman and Odessa Haynes
- 6 grandchildren
- 15 great grandchildren

4. Pauline Idalee
b. 18 May 1919 d. 12 Aug 1940
m. Albert Rex 10 Aug 1936
- 2 children: Marvetta Taylor and Daphna Beckman
- 10 grandchildren
- 15 great grandchildren

5. Delbert Arvil
b. 17 Jul 1921 d. 17 Dec 1987
m. Lillie Janette McLaughlin 10 Oct. 1944
- 6 children: Connie May, Phyllis "Cheryl" Braziel, Phillip "Pete", JD, Randy and Kim Phillips
- 18 grandchildren
- 8 great grandchildren

6. Camilia Onia b.
b. 28 May 1923
m. Estes Luman 18 Dec. 1940
- 3 children: Estes "Leon", Billy Arvil and Allen "Ray"
- 6 grandchildren
- 2 great grandsons

7. Esther May
b. 27 Jan 1925

m. (1.) John Dedman 18 June 1939
- 5 children: Eugene, Barbara Kannady, Leona Qualls, Linda Olive and Hilda Oliver
- 17 grandchildren
- 23 great grandchildren
m. (2.) Daily Ryburn
8. Ida Belle
b. 9 Jan 1927
m. Harrel Moody 5 Oct 1946
- 3 children: Eldon D., Harrel Richard "Rick" and Vicky Ann Cardona
- 5 grandchildren

9. Clifford Olive "Chief"
b. 15 Mar 1929
m. Dorothy Brown 4 Dec 1948
- 7 children: Roger, Clifford, Joyce Alstatt, Jan West, Gail Hudson, Melba Hall and Gwenda Taylor
- 12 grandchildren
- 2 great grandchildren

10. Finis Richard
b. 1 May 1931
m. Margie Flemings 23 Dec 1950
- 3 children: Ronald, Judy Rushing and Audra Cole
- 7 grandchildren

11. J.L.
b. 15 Apr 1934 d. as an infant (5 mo.)

Dain White Steelman died on June 15, 1974 at the age of 82. She died of heart failure at the hospital in Poteau, Okla. Dain's 100th descendant (grandson Mark Taylor) was born in March 1974 just before Dain's death in June.

The descendants of Dain White Steelman now consist of 11 children, 40 grandchildren, 102 great grandchildren and 80 great-great grandchildren.

By: Sherry A. Fowler Steelman
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December 31, 1996◆◆◆◆

William Jourdan Whiteman Intermarried #64
Mattie Josephine "Harris" Whiteman #2883
Maggie Elizabeth Whiteman #2884
Mary Lena Whiteman #2885
Henry A. Whiteman #NB798

William Jourdan #64 was born northeast of Clarksville, Texas on 3 November 1869. He attended Whiteman's Chapel and Annona Schools and received his diploma from the Little Rock Commercial College in Arkansas on 3 June 1890. He began his commercial career at the age of eleven as a clerk for his father David C Whiteman. William Jourdan moved to the Goodwater, Red River County, I.T., area in 1893, the following year he opened his store in the almost all Indian community. Mr. Whiteman has been referred to as a genius for merchandising and in any general line of business. He was President of Whiteman Mercantile Company with stores at Goodwater, Jadie and Haworth in McCurtain County. On 3 December 1894 he was appointed postmaster at Goodwater and was postmaster there so long that no one can remember anyone else holding the position. He served on the local school board and the McCurtain County School Board Association and was a charter member of that group. He married on 2 August 1896 at Pleasant Hill to Mattie Josephine Harris the youngest daughter of Choctaw Supreme Court Judge Henry C. and Margaret Elizabeth Harris. He was a member of the first Grand Jury in McCurtain County after statehood along with his brother-in-law Bert S. Harris and cousin W. H. Pipkin. William Jourdan was active in Choctaw Politics. He drew up the bill in 1898 presented by Chief Green McCurtain forbidding citizens of the Nation to sell pine timber from their reserve banks. He ran for a representative from McCurtain County and in 1904 he was a delegate to the notable convention at Tuskahoma that nominated Thomas Hunter for Governor of the Choctaw Nation. This brought on the famous feud between the Hunter and McCurtain factions, finally ending when the military authorities compelled the Hunter faction to vacate the national capitol in favor of McCurtain. Mr. Whiteman owned cotton Gins at Goodwater, and Haworth, owned farming interests in many different parts of McCurtain county, was a charter director of the First National Bank of Idabel. and a

Mattie Josephine (Harris) Whitman married to William Jourdan Whitman

Director and President of the First National Bank of Haworth. He was a member of the Haworth Mercantile Company, the Haworth Publishing Company, and the Southern Oklahoma Abstract Company of Idabel, among many other pioneer businesses in the County.

Mattie Josephine Harris #2883 was born on 26 July 1880 in the "Harris Home Place" at Pleasant Hill. She was the 11th child and the youngest to live to adulthood. Her father was an illustrious and prominent member of the Choctaw Tribe. Her fathers uncle's were Chief Peter P. Pitchlynn, and Chief Samuel Garland (see Lena B. "Harris" Swink #4992). Mattie and Wm. Jourdan were married at the Pleasant Hill home of her parents by her father, Judge Henry Churchill Harris. Mattie's sister Lena, had married David Randall Swink, who founded the Town of Swink just as William Jourdan pioneered the Goodwater community. W. J. Whiteman was a partner of David Randall's in the first mercantile store in the Town of Swink. A Whiteman cousin J. M. Herd, worked for William Jourdan at Goodwater and moved north to the Town of Swink, bought the mercantile store from the partners and remained in that community. Mattie and W. J. had 8 children, Maggie Elizabeth named for her Mother in 1897. Mary Lena, named for her sister in 1901, Henry Alexander in 1903, William Jourdan Jr. in 1906, David C. in 1908, Mattie Beatrice in 1910, Bessie Angaline in 1912 and Adolphs Lee in 1917.

Mr. Whiteman was a member of the Red River Rifles, a volunteer company of Texas militia, he often attended the annual encampments at San Antonio and Austin. He was also prominent in the Masonic Lodge. He was Master of Goodwater Lodge No. 148, for 8 years and was a member of the Garvin Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; belonged to the Indian Consistory of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, at McAlester and to the Bedouin Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Muskogee. He often attended the annual old timers reunion at the home of James Wood Kirk near Garvin with family members, Walter C. Harris, Bert S. Harris, David Swink, John Kirby, W. W. Swink, Dave Kirby, Dr. W. H. McBrayer and Congressman Paul Stewart.

Maggie Elizabeth Whiteman #2884 was born on 2 August 1897 in Goodwater, Choctaw Nation. She married William (Will) L. Barrick, they had 5 children, Dorothy Barrick Hamil, Ethel Barrick, Marie Barrick, James Barrick and William Barrick.

Mary Lena Whiteman #2885 was born on 23 March 1901 also at Goodwater. She married Carl S Prewitt, they had 3 children, he became a Judge in McCurtain County, OK. Their children are: Mary Prewitt, Leonard Prewitt, and James H. Prewitt, who lives in Little Rock, AR.

Henry Alexander Whiteman #NB798 was born 27 July 1903 in Goodwater, Red River Co., Choctaw Nation. He married Nora Willis, they had one son, Henry Herbert Whiteman born in 1927 at Goodwater. Henry Herbert married Celia Tovar, they have 4 children, Tommy Victor, Herbert Alex, David Richard, and Mary Ellen Whiteman Jenkins. Henry and Nora were divorced and he died in Alabama in 1986.

William Jourdan Jr., was born on 28 December 1907 and married Nora Barrick. They had 3 children, Bennie Whiteman, Leo Whiteman and Richard Whiteman. David C. Whiteman was born 17 November 1908, he married Miss Jimmie Lou Lewis and they had 3 children David Charles, Corda Sue Whiteman and Elizabeth Ann Whiteman. David C. married again and he and Helen had Gary Don Whiteman and Brenda Whiteman. Mattie Beatrice Whiteman, born 10 October 1910 married Mr. C. Riddles, they had no children. Bessie Angaline Whiteman, was born on 6 January 1912 and she married John Dyer 26 August 1933 in Goodwater. They had 11 children, Nell Dyer, John Dyer, Gene Dyer, Ted Dyer, Florene Dyer Shenold, Wyota Dyer Talbert, Shirley Dyer Griner, Linda Dyer Morrison, Debbie Dyer Lujan, Joyce Dyer NcNair and Geneva Dyer Shumaker.

Adolphs Lee Whiteman, was born on 11 May 1917 in the Whiteman House in Goodwater, just as all his other brothers and sisters had been. He married Delcie Pursell and they had 5 children. Shirlene Whiteman Loucks, Jerry Lee Whiteman, Beatrice Irene Whiteman, Kenneth Dale Whiteman and Franklin Bob Whiteman.

William Jourdan Whiteman died in the hospital in Paris, Texas on 22 August 1934 and is buried in the Harris Cemetary in McCurtain County. Mattie Josephine Harris Whiteman died at Goodwater on 25 January 1956 and is also buried in the Harris Cemetery which is near both Goodwater and Pleasant Hill where she was born. Maggie Elizabeth died in June of 1965 in Idabel, McCurtain Co. Mary Lena died on 3 February 1959 and she and her husband Judge Carl Prewitt are buried in the Broken Bow Cemetery, McCurtain Co., Oklahoma. William Jourdan Jr. died in 1906 and is buried in the Harris Cemetery. David C. Whiteman died on 15 May 1967 in Midwest City, Oklahoma. Mattie Beatrice died in March of 1931 and Bessie Angaline died in 1955 and is buried in Redland Cemetery, McCurtain Co., Oklahoma, as is Adolphs Lee who died on 14 February 1983.◆◆◆◆

Frank Anukytubee Williams

Submitted By: Ruby Elinor Mandelin-daughter

Frank Anukytubee Williams was born in Ft. Towson, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory. He was the son of Silas and Mima Anukytubee. He was raised by a family named Williams and was always known as Frank Williams on the Dawes Roll. He was a full degree Choctaw and was an original enrollee.

He had two sons by a first marriage, Wilson and Joe Williams. He married Mary Ellen (Ella) Tindell, daughter of Pearce and Nancy Jane Tindell, in Coalgate, Coal County, Oklahoma. Nine children were born of this marriage - Mamie, Louise, Florence, Flora, Janie, Frank, Forrest, Silas and Ruby Elinor.

My father and mother lived on the farm that was allotted to him five miles north of Centrahoma, Oklahoma. He was well known and had many friends in Coal County. He died in September 1927 and was buried in the Globe Cemetery near his home.◆◆◆◆

Leonora Anabella (Williams) Dendy - Roll #15528

Lenora (Williams) Dendy

Born: February 27, 1878, Walnut Hill, Williams Mtn., Eagle Co., Choctaw Nation, Indian territory.
Died: October 4, 1961.
Married: Daniel Baker Dendy - He was born Feb. 10, 1856 and died June 11, 1942.
Father: Samuel Williams
Mother: Parilee Hoff Williams
Grandmother: Rebecca Williams (Moshulatubbee's Daughter).
Grandfather: Samuel Williams; believed to have been Caucasian captain in the army.

Children:
Samuel Marcus Dendy: October 31, 1893 to July 12, 1924
Minnie Idella Dendy Jameson: March 3, 1897 to October 21, 1975
James Lindly Dendy: May 15, 1899 to June 13, 1985
Ozella Dendy McDonald: July 31, 1901 to September 25, 1990
Herbert Buck Dendy: September 7, 1903
Yula Beryl Dendy Urice: August 1, 1905
Leonora Leona Dendy Smith: September 1, 1907 to December 22, 1992.

Six of the seven children were enrollees.
Brothers:
Samuel Williams

Sisters:
Lauada Rebecca Williams
Ozella Williams
Lena Clementine Williams
Laura C. Williams

Grandchildren:
Children of Samuel Marcus Dendy:
King Williams: birth date unknown
Mark Williams: birth date unknown

Children of Minnie Idella Dendy Jameson:
John Herbert Jameson: birth date unknown
Betty Jo Jameson: birth date unknown
Stuart Jameson: birth date unknown
Ginger Jameson: birth date unknown
Loa Jameson: birth date unknown
Ralph Jameson: birth date unknown

Children of Ozella Dendy McDonald:
Leonora Foster Arguellas: July 28, 1926

Children of Yula Beryl Dendy Urice:
Joe Roy Urice: March 1, 1924
Wynona Jane Urice Morrow: August 29, 1926
Billie Marion Urice Byers: January 17, 1929
James Aurthur Urice: February 11, 1931

Children of Leonora Leona Dendy Smith:
Jeanne C. Smith: Sept. 16, 1928
James Leonard Smith: July 28, 1932

Notable Ancestor: Chief Moshulatubbee.◆◆◆◆

Lizzie (Williams) Jones

Lizzie (Williams) Jones

Submitted by: Margaret Clark

Lizzie (Williams) Jones was born to Moses and Wynie Thompson Williams in Gaines County, Hartshorne, Indian Territory. She was put on the roll at 9 years of age. She also had two sisters that were original enrollees. She had a half brother and a half sister when her mother remarried after the death of her father.

My aunt, whom I called "Mama" lived 10 miles east of McAlester, Oklahoma, and attended High Hill Baptist Church. She was a faithful servant of the Lord. I recall seeing her sitting on the porch in the summertime, reading her Bible and singing Choctaw hymns. Another event I remember is that she would walk a mile or more to the old Carbon Grade School to vote at election time.

Her husband died leaving her to care for four girls and a son. She was a widow all of the years I knew her. She was a hard working woman and did the type of work that men usually did. She would harness the mule to a plow and tilled the soil for her garden. The Lord blessed her with a beautiful garden. She canned the vegetables and dried fruit. She would get us up early to go harvest the crops in the coolness of the morning. By 10:00 a.m., we were on the back porch preparing the vegetables and fruit for canning. She would always do the canning because she didn't want us using the pressure cooker because it could be very dangerous if handled improperly. It would be so hot in the kitchen that I could see perspiration rolling off of her face.

She milked the cows, made her own butter, raised hogs and chickens so we always ate well. I recall her drying fruit and corn on the roof of the house. She cut wood for fuel and could kill a snake with her twenty-two rifle when necessary.

It wasn't all work because we had time for fun, too. She would take us to town where we had an ice cream cone (a treat) and go to a cowboy movie. Sometimes she would let us have a party where we played games like the Flying Dutchman, Red Rover and other games. She would bake a cake and serve Kool-aid and refreshments.

My aunt has made the transition to heaven where, no doubt, she is singing Choctaw hymns and worshipping her Lord.◆◆◆◆

Elmira Willis

Submitted by: Irene Miles Calhoun, granddaughter

My maternal grandmother, Elmira Willis, was a full blood Choctaw (roll #4122). She was probably born in 1872 or 1873. Her mother died at her birth, so she never knew her birthday or birthplace, though it was probably Skullyville, I.T. Her mother could not have been too young as she had a grown daughter with two children. It was this daughter who took care of my grandmother as a baby.

Grandma remembers all three children were told to never go near a cane thicket, but like all children, they disobeyed. The wild hogs were there. The boy, possibly eight or nine years old, told his sister to grab Elmira and run for the house while he tried to divert the hogs. Of course, he was killed by the hogs. His mother had a nervous breakdown and her husband took her away, leaving Grannie with neighbors.

Grandmother didn't remember much about her life until she was near a teenager and she was living with a spinster German lady, making a garden, potato and corn patches and clearing more land. That's how she met a horseback rider who came by often to talk with her. This rider, whose name was Thomas J. Coston, became my grandfather. He had the same rights as the Choctaws. His Roll number was IW200 and evidently received Indian payments and land allotments.

He left my grandmother before my mother, Lina Coston, was born on 1-7-1889. Mother's roll number was 4123. She was born between Hugo and Soper. Grannie and Mama lived with an older Indian lady, called Aunt Mary, in a four room log house. Aunt Mary taught Mama to read and write, but Grannie only learned to draw her name very good, and although she married three times, she always stayed Elmira Willis. She had five children that were on the Dawes enrollment—all are deceased.

Mama married a non-Indian in 1904. Her first born, John Thomas Daniels was born in 1906 and was enrolled NB 1182. This baby died in only a few days.

Back in those days, they didn't have electricity, no refrigerator, no washing machines and no electric stoves, but they had fun. Pie suppers, get a couple of fiddlers, move the furniture out of a room and dance all night. On Sundays, there was "Church all day and dinner on the ground."

Even after I was born in 1917, and we had a chance of a much easier life—we had the great depression in 1929. I was off to school and missed the first year of it. At Grannie's, we had chickens, a cow, a garden and corn patch. I didn't miss very much except the blame cistern would go dry every summer. But through it all, we had fun. Grannie's other children were Rebecca, Thomas and Irene Willis, and Pete Miller. They had a hard but happy life.◆◆◆◆

Lillie Willis Bresser

Lillie Willis Bresser

Lillie Willis Bresser, full blood Choctaw, was born in Neshoba, Mississippi. The family moved to Limestone Gap, I.T. in 1903. She attended Tuskahoma Female Academy at Tuskahoma, Oklahoma and later attended Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas earning degrees in Nursing and Home Economics. Following graduation, she was employed by the Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs in Muskogee, Oklahoma. There, she met Herman Bresser and they married in 1926. They had one daughter, Mary Cecilia.

The Bresser family established a landscape nursery and florist business in Muskogee. Lillie was a homemaker and very active in the state floral organizations along with Herman. She was a charter member of the Do-Co-Tah Indian Club, Women's Monday Club and volunteer worker at the children's home, Bacone Indian College, taking the children into Muskogee every Saturday afternoon to the movies.

Lillie died October 26, 1932 in Muskogee. When the Atoloa Lodge Museum was built at Bacone, her husband, Herman Bresser, landscaped the grounds around the building in her memory.

The Bresser Nursery and floral business closed in 1981. Herman died February 19, 1990 in Muskogee.

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Original Enrollee Raymond Wilmond

Submitted by Ruthie Imes MCR 2067

Raymond Wilmond came to Indian Territory an orphan accompanying his father's sister, Nancy Emiyahtubbee, wife of Wallace Emiyahtubbee in 1903.

Raymond was the son of Sam Wilmond and a woman named Rosie, all fullbloods.

He made his home in the McMillan and Durwood, Indian Territory areas and is the only Wilmond enrolled on the Dawes Commission roll books.

All Choctaw/Chickasaw Wilmonds or Willmonds may trace their ancestry back to this man.

His place of burial is unknown, but believed to be somewhere in the Ardmore area.◆◆◆◆

Birdie Wilson

Submitted by: Mollie Sue Williamson, daughter

Birdie (Wilson) Drennan was born 9-26-1902 at Atoka, I.T. She is an original enrollee (Roll #NB 1267). Her parents were DeArthur C. and Alice (Hynson) Wilson. Birdie went to school in the lower grades at Hawkins. She also lived in the Hawkins community, just a few miles north of Alex, OK in Grady County. The higher grades, Birdie attended school at Alex, OK and Murray State School of Agriculture in Tishimingo, OK.

Birdie first married Glen White and they had one daughter, Alice Mae (White) Lents. She later married Stonewall J. Drennan, and they had two daughters, Bettie Joe Drennan, who died in infancy. The other daughter was Mollie Sue (Drennan) Williamson.

Stonewall and Birdie moved around a lot. They lived in the Hawkins community, Alex, Oklahoma City, Ada, Pocasset, Minco and McAlester, OK, also Lomita, CA, then back to Oklahoma at Eakley and settling in Alex in 1954.

Stonewall and Birdie did a number of different things to make a living. They farmed and operated a service station, also several different cafes. Stonewall was a barber, and during World War II, he worked in a defense plant and he also worked in the oil fields at different times. Stonewall died 5-31-1971 in Alex and is buried in the Laflin Cemetery east of Alex.

Birdie has five grandchildren: Billy G., Danny R., and Dessie Joe Williamson Allison, Judith R. Lents Sharp (deceased) and Nancy J. Lents Witt. She has eight great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren. In 1995, Birdie was still living on Main Street in Alex, OK.

Birdie's mother, Alice (Hynson) Wilson was a daughter to Minnie Judith Turnbull who married Judge Noland Hynson and their two children were Alice Mae and Perry Hynson. Minnie Judith Turnbull was a daughter to John P. and Judith Turnbull. Minnie died in February of 1898.◆◆◆◆

Families of John and Jane Wilson.

Submitted by: Wilbor Wilson

Wilson Brothers of Choctaw and McCurtain Counties. Left to right: William (Roll #14100); Edward (Roll #14003); John D. (Roll #14006); Raphael (Roll #14099).

My father and mother both were born in the Indian Territory West, near Oak Hill and Frogville, respectively. My grandfather John Wilson came from near Louisville in Winston County, Mississippi. His mother, Clarissa LeFlore, chose not to emigrate. Since his father, James Wilson, at that time was dead, the six Wilson children had to shift for themselves during the removals of 1832 and later. John's wife, Jane James, emigrated with her mother and the Chickasaws, as her father also died before their removal. They had owned land and lived in Lowndes County, MS at that time. The area they were in is now part of Clay County, MS.

Both of my mother's parents were born in the I.T. West, specifically Frogville and Doaksville. Her father and grandfather, Joseph and Joel Everidge, respectively, lived in Yazoo County, MS. Her maternal grandparents, the Ervins, came from Rome, GA via Hunstville, Al and Kemper County, MS. The Folsoms that are in our family tree came from the Moshulatubbee District in an area "Head of Trim Cane" perhaps a creek in MS. It will be up to other relatives to give information on the Oakes, Ervins, Everidges and Wilsons. These names are prominent in our family tree.◆◆◆◆

Edward Hayes Wilson

Submitted by: Wilbor O. Wilson, son

Edward Hayes Wilson (Roll #14003) was born to John Wilson and Jane (James) Wilson (Roll #14098) on 6-9-1866/68 at Oak Hill, Towson, I.T. which is about two miles west of Valliant, OK. He was connected with schools in his area and was elected as the last National Secretary of the Choctaw Nation before the tribal government was abolished.

He had attended the Wapanucka Academy in the Chickasaw Nation, and later, he took a business course in Paris, TX. He opened and operated a store in Ft. Towson until it burned, then he started raising cattle plus doing some farming.

In 1892, he was appointed Superintendent of Schools in the Second District which he held until two years later, when he was made superintendent of the Wheelock Academy. In 1901, he was elected district clerk of the Second District, then a year later, he was elected National Secretary and held this position until the Choctaw tribal government was abolished. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Ft. Towson until is was consolidated with the First State Bank. There, he was a director until he passed away. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and gave spiritually and financially.

Emma Everidge Wilson, Age 20; Edward Lewis Wilson, age 1 yr.; Edward Hayes Wilson, Age 27. Taken cir. 1895.

He married Emma Everidge (Roll #3496) on 4-5-1893. Her parents were Joel Wood and Susan (Ervin) Everidge. Her father was the third son of Judge Joel and Sophia (Folsom) Everidge.

The Wilsons were parents to nine children: Edward Lewis was born 5-2-1894 at Millerton, Towson, I.T. (Roll #3497). He married Nina Estelle Selph. He died 6-14-1952 and was buried in Dallas, TX.

James Stanley was born 1-20-1896 at Millerton, Towson, I.T. (Roll #3498). He married Lake Lowry. He died 2-27-1986 in Tahlequah, OK, and was buried in Waco, TX.

Alma was born 9-7-1896 at Millerton, Towson, I.T. (Roll #3499). She married Paul Tiberg. She died 4-29-1970 at Oceanside, CA.

Joseph Dace was born 9-27-1899 at Fort Towson, Kiamitia, I.T. (Roll #3500). She married Ollie Holland. She died in April, 1981 at Breckenridge, TX.

William Hayes was born 9-27-1901 at Fort Towson, Kiamitia, I.T. (Roll #3501). He married Ona Clowdis. He died 5-29-1975 at Seattle, WA, but he is buried at Fort Towson, OK.

Robert Roy was born 8-3-1903 at Fort Towson, Kiamitia, I.T. (Roll #NB419). He married Evelyn Schoonover. He died 3-22-1969 at Stillwater, OK.

Susie Marie was born 2-26-1906 at Fort Towson, Kiamitia, I.T. (Roll #Minor 373). She died 1-22-1950 at Shawnee, OK.

Mamie Emma was born 7-24-1908 at Fort Towson, Kiamitia, I.T. and was too late to be put on the Dawes roll. She married Karl E. Ferrell on 9-24-1936 in Virginia.

Wilbor Owens was born 12-1-1910 at Fort Towson, Kiamitia, I.T. and was too late to be putt on the rolls, also. He married Thelma Adeline Torguson on 8-28-1938 in Sioux Falls, Minnehaha, S.D.

Edward Hays first four children were by his first wife, Emma Everdige, and the last five were by his second wife, Billie.◆◆◆◆

John D. Wilson (Roll #14006)

Submitted by: Wilbor O. Wilson, nephew

John D. Wilson was the sixth child of John Wilson and Jane (James) Wilson. He was born 2-24-1864 and attended the area schools before going to the Chickasaw Male Academy in Tishimingo, then finished his education at Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation.

He farmed and raised stock before establishing a business near Doaksville, I.T. He was appointed a Census Enumerator for the district, and in October, the legislature elected him as secretary of the lower house. He was one-fourth Choctaw and very well educated.◆◆◆◆

John Wilson

Submitted by: Wilbor O. Wilson, grandson

John Wilson was born 3-4-1827 in Jackson, MS. to James Wilson and Clarissa (LeFlore) Wilson. He married Jane James 1-31-1850 (Roll #14098). Jane was born 3-3-1837 at Lowndes, MS. Her parents were Dace James and Rutha James. There were eight children.

They were: Nancy Elizabeth, born 11-13-1851 at Wheelock, I.T. She married Benjamin Frank Byrd 2-17-1871. She died 11-7-1872 at Stonewall, I.T.

Harriet W., born 3-7-1855 at Wheelock, I.T. She married Ben Frank Locke, M.D. 6-1-1875. She died 10-12-1886 and was buried at Old Goodland Cemetery, I.T.

William Ward, born 4-11-1858 (Roll #14100) at Wheelock, I.T. He married Rosana Williams in 1879. He died 7-1-1924 and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Paris, TX.

Louis L. born 2-15-1859 at Wheelock, I.T. He married Josephine Williams. He died 11-3-1885.

George B., born 4-9-1861 at Wheelock, I.T. He died 1-9-1865.

John D., born 2-22-1864 (Roll #14006) at Wheelock, I.T. He married Florence Belle Turnbull in 1891 and he died in 1915.

Edward Hayes, born 6-9-1868 (Roll #14003) at Oak Hill, I.T. He married Emma Everidge 4-5-1893. He died 12-13-1920 at Paris TX, and was buried at Ft. Towson, OK.

Raphael Franklin, born 6-9-1870 (Roll #14099) at Oak Hill, I.T. He married Emma Jane Bohanon 1-16-1896 at Harris, I.T. He died 3-26-1925 at Paris, TX, and was buried at Valliant, OK.

John Wilson was married four times. His first marriage was to Jane James, second was to Nannie Carney, third was to Ollie Baird and the fourth was to Mrs. Ada Billingsley.

John died 9-7-1892 and was buried at Goodland, I.T. Jane died 5-2-1909 at Paris, TX, and was buried at Ft. Towson, OK.◆◆◆◆

Col. Willie/William W. Wilson (Roll #14100)

Submitted by: Wilbor O. Wilson, nephew

Willie W. Wilson was the third child of John Wilson and Jane (James) Wilson. He was born in a two-room log house near the old Wheelock Academy and the old stone Presbyterian church founded by Rev. Alfred Wright in 1846.

His father was born in Mississippi in 1837 and was half Choctaw. His mother was born in Mississippi and was also Choctaw. They were married in Doaksville, I.T. in 1851. His father was County Judge of Towson County plus holding many other offices of the Choctaw Government.

Willie married Rosanna Willliams in 1878 and she died a short time later. One child, Rueben, had been born but did not survive his father. In 1882, he married Nancy Carney, but she died in 1905, leaving one child, Oscar, and one grandchild by the name of Clarence Wilson.

In 1906, after his second wife died, he married Ollie Baird and two children were born from this union, William Ward Wilson and Ollie Jane Wilson. William was a mechanical engineer student at Southern Methodist University at Dallas, TX. Ollie Jane graduated from North Dallas High School in June 1928.

Col. Willie W. Wilson first attended the old Wheelock school that was taught by Miss Jane Austin who later became the wife of Jackson McCurtain, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation. When he was only 14 years old, he attended the Spencer Academy when it was located about 10 miles north of Ft. Towson which was a mission school supported by the Presbyterian Church. After his schooling there, he farmed and raised cattle, which he continued for 40 years and also engaging in the banking and mercantile business.

In 1915, Governor Williams appointed him as a Colonel on his staff, for which he qualified. He had five brothers: Louis, George, John, Ed and Rafe. He also had two sisters, Nancy and Harriet. George died at less than four years of age. The other five boys were very prominent in the political and business affairs of the Choctaw Nation.

At the age of twenty-one years, he was elected to the Choctaw Council and later was elected a senator. He served several terms as auditor and treasurer for the Choctaw Nation. He was urged to become a candidate for Principal Chief, but he was a very modest man and preferred to support the ambitions of others. He worked on commissions to help the Choctaw Nation in negotiating with agencies of the Federal government.

He died on July 1, 1924 at Ft. Towson, OK, and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Paris, TX. He left his wife, Ollie Baird Wilson, who temporarily lived in Dallas, TX, for the purpose of getting education for her children. Willie was a member of the Church of Christ and possessed the love and confidence of the Indians in the surrounding country as well as the white people.◆◆◆◆

Raphael Franklin Wilson - 57

Submitted by: Wilbor O. Wilson, nephew

Notes on our Uncle Rafe 1870-1925

Uncle Rafe was the sixth child born to John D. and Jane James Wilson. He once wrote that after finishing school at Spencer Academy, he went nearly a decade of finding himself and hunting pleasures including three years working on a cow ranch out west. He worked for a while on his brothers' stock ranches. He married Emma Bohanon June 16, 1896 and settled in Valliant, OK.

In his political career, he served in the following capacities: Ref #4

District #2 clerk for the Choctaw Nation - 2 years Member of Legislature - 3 years

Sheriff - 4 years

Member OK State Board of Agriculture - 4 years Member OAMC Board of Regents - Ref #1

During the 16 years he held office, he also raised livestock and farmed. In 1910, he sold out and moved his family to Oklahoma City as he was employed by the State, but he returned to Valliant after living in the city just one year, and used the trains to commute between Oklahoma City and Valliant.

Uncle Rafe was a true believer in Valliant where he was a banker, Realtor and stockman. At one time he purchased the watermill on Clear Creek that his parents had built and owned about the time of the Civil War.

Later, he served as the U.S. Indian Service Field Clerk for McCurtain County. At the time of his death, he was the auto tag agent for McCurtain County.

He was described by the OK historian, J.B. Thorburn, as being the Father of Valliant. Ref #3. The Valliant Leader, a local newspaper, carried an article that gave further details. Ref #2.

Like his mother and brothers, he was originally on the Chickasaw rolls (the Dawes Rolls), but all were later transferred to the Choctaw rolls.

Documentation:

1. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 47:512.
2. Smith, J.M. 1984 Raphael F. Wilson: Father of Valliant news article. Valliant Leader, October 17, 1984
3. Thoburn, Joseph B. -A Standard History of Oklahoma
4. Wilson, Raphael L. 1938 An interview given Hazel B. Greene #12976. Indian - Pioneer History 75: 347-358.◆◆◆◆

Rhoda Ireene (Woolery) Mason

Submitted by: Doris Mason

Rhoda was born at Alikchi, I.T. June 5 1896. Her father was a white man, John Woolery, who owned the hotel and a store in Alikchi. Family legend carried reports of his making his own money of wooden coins to trade with the Indians. They were only recognized as having any worth at his store. He was very prosperous and took care of his large family. He married Nancy Dyer according to Choctaw law. Nancy was a full blood Choctaw. They had three daughters: Annie, Julie and Rhoda. They also had five sons: James, Walker, John Jr., Carlton, and Gilbert Dyer.

Rhoda Woolery Mason was raised in McCurtain County. She attended school at Wheelock for a few years. She was a very loving wife and mother. She married William Alton Mason and lived for years north of Valliant in the Tight Wad Community on her Indian allotment land. They raised three children: Lowell, Lois, and Nancy.

She loved to tell the story of her father, John Woolery. He was the first postmaster of Alikchi. He also owned the hotel and the general store. He hauled his supplies from Paris, Texas, using oxen and a covered wagon.

She said they lived in a large white house that burned when she was a small child. There was a black woman who took her outside and sat her in a safe place and told her to "Sit right there."

She loved nature and really enjoyed fishing. She spent many hours doing fine needle work and had made a special quilt for each of her grandchildren.

Rhoda Woolery Mason passed away of 12-5-1982. William Alton Mason died 12-31-1984. They are buried at Bokchito, OK, where they made their home for many years. They both were so proud of their Indian house.◆◆◆◆

Samuel Lawrence Wooley

by: Jack L. Wooley, his grandson

An original enrollee, he was born near Indianola, Indian Territory November 10, 1880. His parents were William Lytton Wooley and Sarah Elizabeth Choate Wooley. He was commonly known in the area of Stuart, Oklahoma as Sam Wooley or just Sam. To his children, he was Daddy and to his grandchildren and great grandchildren, he was Papa or Pa.

His mother, Sarah, was full blood Choctaw. She was born in 1861 near Indianola, I.T. She died at age 30 in 1891 and is buried in the Pryor cemetery near Stuart, Oklahoma. At age 15, she married William, who was English, under Choctaw law. They had five children who were also original enrollees. Their names and roll numbers are: Samuel - No. 9596, Annie - No. 5343, Catherine - No. 9597, Irene - No. 9598, and Clara - No. 9599. William, Sam's father, was enrolled also - No. W-1121 as an intermarried white, under Choctaw law.

Sam, after carrying on a three year courtship, much of it by mail, with Lela Ivy Turner, married her on December 12, 1903. Joel H. Elliott, a minister, performed the ceremony. Sam once told his granddaughter Billie Jo Wooley Lawrence that he traveled 40 miles round trip by wagon and team to McAlester for the marriage license. The trip, he said, was made during a blizzard, but he was determined to get the license and some needed supplies.

Sam and Lela had six children. They were: Joseph McCurtain, also an original enrollee - No. NB (new born) 1329, William Lawrence, Marial Laurin (still living), Mildred Lucile (Still living), Woodrow Wilson, and Mary Lou. There were nine grandchildren: Billie Jo, Robert Samuel, Jack Leonard, and Richard Randolph Wooley; Sammie Laura Hudson, Wannah Lois Ruffin; Ellen Louise, Sarah Margaret, and Mary Ann Ingram. The great grandchildren numbered twenty five.

In 1904, part of Sam's allotment land was subdivided and dedicated as the location of the town of Stuart. Department of the Interior Secretary E.A. Hitchcock approved the removal of restrictions and granted permission to alienate 127.64 acres for townsite purpose.

When Sam was a boy, schools were scarce in which to acquire an education. For an unknown period of time, he once told his grandson Jack, he rode horseback several miles from the country-side to Hoyuby (later Stuart) to attend a one room log school where he was the lone student to one lady teacher. He also attended Spencer Academy, an Indian school. His schooling totaled about six years, which was in those days considered a good education in Indian Territory. He was called on, because of his knowledge and abilities, to serve as interpreter at Choctaw tribal council meetings. He traveled by horseback to the meetings.

Sam was a farmer for most of his life. He farmed his allotment land to sustain his family. His principle crops were corn, alfalfa, and headfeed. He and Lela raised hogs, cows, and chickens for their meat, milk, and eggs. A variety of vegetables consisting of potatoes, tomatoes, onions, and berries grown in their garden rounded out their food supply. They preserved ample amounts in fruit jars for the winters. The jars of food were stored in their storm cellar and potatoes were scattered under the house where it was cool.

Sam and Lela were generous, sharing their abundance of food with neighbors and with those in need. Their generosity was especially appreciated during the depression days of the 1930s.

Hog killing time was a carefully planned and carried out event each winter. After fattening the animals with slop and corn nubbins, Sam usually slaughtered two or three hogs. Everyone pitched in for this special occasion. After properly killing the hogs, they were sloshed around in a barrel of hot scalding water, and the hair was removed with sharp butcher knives. They were then pulleyed up in a tree and gutted and cleaned out. This part of the operation was done down on the farm near the pig pen and the water springs. The cleaned carcasses were then hauled by wagon and team up the hill to the farm house. There they were cut up into hams, side meat, shoulders, bacon slabs, and other parts. The various parts were sugar cured and hung from the ceiling or placed on shelves in the smokehouse. Some of the meat was ground up, seasoned, and stuffed into tubes as sausage. In a large black iron pot over an open fire, fat was rendered and made into lye soap and lard. The skins were cut and cooked to make cracklins. Some parts were pickled. There seemed to be a use for every bit of a hog, with nothing being wasted.

Folks in his part of the country saw Sam as a serious family man while knowing also that he had a humorous side. With his grandchildren he was playful and at times a bit mischievous. On occasion, after the chores around the barn were done, he would start a corn cob fight. Slipping around the corner of the barn, he would sting us with half a cob, then laugh. Then the fight was on in and around the barn with us kids running into the corn crib for ammunition or into the loft for greater advantage. Papa had a handsome left handed handwriting which he used sometimes to write letters to his grandson who lived only a short distance away. He would sign the letters with a girls name that he knew his grandson Richard really did not care for. Later He would good humorously laugh and kid Richard about getting a letter from the girl. He was a fun Papa.

Old Bill, Sam's faithful dog, deserves to be mentioned here. He was a big German police dog, larger than a German Shephard. Bill knew some of the people in Stuart mainly those who frequently visited the Wooley house on the hill. His job, he felt, was to patrol around the house or just lay in the front yard and observe movements. He allowed those he knew to pass on to the house. Others he held at bay until his master appeared and told him it was OK to let them by. Bill also trotted along beside the horses and wagon wherever they went. When corn picking time came, he was always there. At times, when the horses paused, he would lay down under the wagon where it was cooler. On more than one occasion, he fell asleep ahead of a wagon wheel and the wagon rolled over his body when it started up. He would let out a yelp and then carry on as if it were no big deal. Bill eventually died of old age and wear and tear. He is well remembered by all who knew him.

In time, due to his age, Sam was unable to perform some of the heaviest farming duties. Instead, Woodrow, their youngest son, assumed the more strenuous work such as plowing, planting and running the harrow and cultivator. the farming implements in those days were powered by a team of horses requiring the strength of a younger person. When America entered World War II, Woodrow was called to serve in the Army. Having had previous military training while attending agricultural college, he soon became a drill sergeant and eventually the leader of a crack armored infantry rifle platoon. Unfortunately, only one month before Germany surrendered, a snipers bullet ended his life in a German town. His name, along with other Choctaws who gave their lives in the defense of freedom, is engraved on the great granite memorial located on the grounds of the Choctaw Capitol at Tushkahoma, Oklahoma.

Not being a rocking chair type, Sam would rather be doing something constructive such as building a fence or repairing a barn door. In the evenings, we would gather on the front porch from which we could overlook the town and countryside. Of course, Papa would cut off a chew of Tinsley plug tobacco for himself and us too if we asked for it. Not many words were spoken those evenings, but the enjoyment of each others company was something to remember and treasure. Sadly, in 1951, after a full and productive life, Sam Wooley suffered a fatal illness at the age of 72. He is buried beside his wife Lela in Pryor cemetery. He is deeply missed and remembered by all those he left behind.

Acknowledgments: His daughters, Marial Wooley Hudson and Mildred Wooley Reynolds, and his granddaughter Billie Jo Wooley Lawrence contributed to this biography.◆◆◆◆

Maude Lee Wyatt

I was born Maude Lee Wyatt on January 2, 1901 near Howe, Indian Territory and am now 95 years of age. My parents were Celia Church-Wyatt and Eligah Littleton Wyatt. My mother and her mother were full blood Choctaws. Her Choctaw name was Newhtie Church and her father's name was Charles Church.

My mother was an orphan, her mother had a blind daughter and she could not care for both, so she gave my mother to Judge Lowell Fulsom. He raised her with his daughter, Maude, so that she could have a playmate. Mother was treated well. She married my father in 1899,

Maud Lee Wyatt
(Roll #13923)
born 1-2-1901

Bonnie Pearl Wyatt
(Roll # NB1251)
born 1-11-1905

they had three girls and one boy. I was the oldest and was enrolled when I was three weeks old. My mother enrolled the same day.
My brother, Earl Winston Wyatt, was enrolled in 1903. My sister, Bonnie Pearl Wyatt, was enrolled in 1905. My baby sister, Oleta Maytubby Nietz was born in 1915 and is still living.
I like to read, work in the yard, and I have pretty flowers and potted plants that I grow. I give these away to friends and neighbors.◆◆◆◆

Lorene Mattie Wyers

Lorene Mattie Wyers Furry Laughlin, or "Carolina," as she was called by her father, was born the fifth child to Mary Irene Breshears Wyers and John W. Wyers on April 22, 1900. She grew up in a happy, busy household. This pioneer family of five sons and five daughters lived in McCurtain, Indian Territory and enjoyed a more affluent life due to their progressive and industrious parents and Indian Allowances.

Her mother was raised in a Catholic school known as Saint Edwards in Fort Smith, Arkansas after Irene's mother, Kate McSweeney Breshears, was killed in a wagon accident. Irene's father, Judge Turner Breshears, had died a year earlier at age 49.

While at Saint Edwards, Irene Breshears was a friend and classmate of Alice McCurtain, daughter of Green McCurtain, and they remained friends throughout their lives in Stigler, Oklahoma. Alice McCurtain married George Scott and their families were neighbors.

Irene and her sisters, Susie and Allie, looked after each other and grew up together. They helped raise their little brother "Todd" Turner Breshears. Irene became a teacher and was employed when she met John Wyers. She told about Todd being a typical mischievous little brother when John Wyers visited her at her school house. The open rafters overhead were a perfect place for a little boy to climb and tease his sister, even refusing to come down when told to do so. Irene was considered to be highly educated for ladies of her day and must have been capable as she taught John Wyers to read and write.

John Wyers was born in Topeka, Kansas but has lived in Ozark, Arkansas until he was sixteen years old. He left home to make his way and little is known about his background except that some of his ancestors had come to the United States from England with some race horses and decided to stay. His mother married several times, one husband being a Civil War soldier as she drew a widow's pension of 48.00 a month. John Wyers had two step brothers named Harrison. A grave marker in Arkansas is where one of the family is buried. The epitaph states, "he furnished his own horse" dated 1865 - possibly one of his stepfathers.

John Wyers was a bright student as he learned to be a government surveyor and surveyed the state of Oklahoma in early statehood. He rode the train to Western Oklahoma and staked claims for land for his younger children around Wild Horse Creek in Carter County and Stephens County. The older ones had farms around what was later Haskell County and Pittsburg County. All Wyers' children were original enrollees except the youngest, Fritz, who was born after the Dawes rolls closed. His mother gave him her Blaine Bottom farm because he had no allotment, but it later was washed away by the Arkansas River. Fritz claimed to be the only white man in the family. He had a great sense of humor. He did not go to boarding school, but graduated from Stigler High School and later became an executive with an oil supply company. Incidentally, the land he claimed for Lorene produced oil later years and provided her a comfortable income.

Irene Breshears owned property in Haskell County, so she and John Wyers lived in her small house on her land when they first married. It was in the Old Panther Community and they attended church at Panther Missionary Baptist Church where John was a deacon for many years. They were married in an Indian wedding ceremony several years after their civil ceremony. As a result, John Wyers acquired an Indian head right and became a loyal and trusted friend of the Choctaws. Belle, their oldest child, could embarrass her parents by telling their friends she attended her parents wedding.

It was said some Indians did not want to enroll as tribal members, while others realizing gain even wrapped their pet dogs and cats in baby blankets and tried to pass them off as newborns.

The Wyers children were raised to have great pride in their Choctaw heritage. John Wyers learned to speak the Choctaw language, as did his son, Paul. He became an officer of the law and served as a field Deputy U.S. Marshal with the Indians, a Pinkerton railroad security officer on the Fort Smith and Western Railroad and at the time of his death, sheriff of Haskell County - their first Republican sheriff.

When the Wyers family moved from Old Panther to McCurtain, they purchased a large two story house that had a front porch that wrapped the front of the house. The children attended a grade school in McCurtain and enjoyed a lot of freedom. They had the first motor car in McCurtain. It was called a "Stevens" and Lorena remembers it had a device inside the car that inflated the tires. The older Wyers boys took advantage of their status, and being good looking fellows, they were popular with the girls. Paul was kind and willing to drive the younger children around town. Lorena remembers her dad taking the family and two guests to the circus. The guests were an elderly neighbor and Jewel Cown, Lorena's lifelong friend. Jewel's father was a doctor and they enjoyed remembering and laughing about their antics and inability to keep childhood secrets from their parents. It was while living in McCurtain that Lorena remembers seeing Annie Oakley who was visiting relatives. She was a niece of the Moses family.

The Wyers family moved to Stigler and bought a home. It was their family pride that "they had never paid a penny's rent - always bought the homes in which they lived."

There are many stories that have been told about John Wyers. He was a handsome, tall stately man who wore ruffled or pleated front white shirts and a blue uniform with big brass buttons. Some people in Bokoshe occasionally met the Fort Smith and Western train to see this important looking man. The Indians looked to him for protection. Lorene remembers once an Indian who was being chased by lawmen for drinking "firewater" rode his horse by the Wyers home and threw his bottle over their fence, knowing John Wyers wouldn't betray him. Sheriff Wyers was so popular with the townspeople of McCurtain that when it was learned that his birthday and that of Irene was on the same day, although two years apart, the town gave them a birthday party at noon. All the people arrived on their lawn bringing covered dish picnic food. Irene described it as being a "gala occasion."

Lorene recalls that her Dad could make a turkey caller by placing his fists together. Invariably, a wild turkey would answer and come into view responding to his "call." Another recollection about her well known father when she was in her teens. Three dating couples went out for a ride and had a flat tire. An outlaw came up on horseback and began assaulting one of the men who had been mistaken for someone else. One of the group told the outlaw that Lorena's father was John Wyers, and the outlaw fled. Another recollection was a family picnic during which her brothers wandered into the woods but soon came back saying they had found a dead man. John Wyers went to investigate but the man was not dead, just very drunk. The man jumped up and started fighting, tearing John Wyers shirt off and in turn getting the worse of the battle. He was arrested and spent time in jail. Later he apologized to Officer Wyers saying that he was drunk and didn't realize who Wyers was, and would not have fought him had he known. John Wyers told him he had Mrs. John Wyers (Irene) to thank for saving his life as she had persuaded him not to wear his gun on a picnic, otherwise, he would have shot and killed the man.

Although Irene Wyers had her definite views of right and wrong she did not allow her husband to spank her children. She said his hands were to big and he might hurt them. She said she would handle the discipline of her children and do so on a wholesale basis. When none admitted to a wrong, all were disciplined. They grew up to have a lot of respect for their parents and wanted their approval.

As was the custom of that time boys and girls were sent to boarding school after the eighth grade. The Wyers girls went to Tuskahoma Female Seminary which was an Choctaw Indian girls school sponsored by the Presbyterian Church. The boy boarded at Jones Academy at Hartshorne. Each child got an allowance and it fell on Irene Wyers' duty to keep track of each child's expenditures. Lorene and her younger sisters, Juanita and Edna enjoyed boarding school and learned to take care of themselves and each other. She said they were treated with utmost kindness. Lorene remembers that automobiles would take the young women to and from the train station to the school only a few blocks away. She remembers' a favorite person, the cook, who had a cot in the comer of the big clean kitchen. When anyone felt a bit sick or just a little homesick, she took them in hand, let them sleep awhile and enjoy some extra tender loving care with special treats. Lorene also remembers the terrible flu epidemic of 1918. They were not allowed to go home as travel would expose them to sick people but they got the flu anyway. She took care of her sisters and friends until she became ill herself.

Following graduation from High School, Lorene attended Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls in Durant and majored in Domestic Science (known now as Home Economics), which was the proper course for young ladies of her time. They had a cottage where they got to practice their cooking and homemaking skills, even being allowed to live there before graduation. She states that her true desire was to study business but that it wasn't proper. She did however enjoy tennis, basketball, and softball during her college studies. She became a teacher. While she can't recall what her salary was, she does remember how she was paid. The district issued a warrant and the teacher took it to the bank and redeemed it for whatever the district was able to pay. She taught for one and a half years near Stigler and then met Robert Marion Furry, a handsome tall merchant who was born and grew up in Bokoshe, Indian Territory. He said he had many school yard fights because he was teased about his middle name and called "Mary Anne." His family were not Indian, but Pennsylvania Dutch. He had four brothers and two sisters and his parents were farmers, raising feed and cotton. Their courtship was not lengthy as both knew they had met their lifelong mate. Robert Furry recalls the first time he met John Wyers. He recalled a big man, in a big room with a big gun in his belt. When he was shown Lorene's engagement ring he feigned shielding his eyes from the sparkle! John played the violin by ear and Lorene remembers that her father awakened the children each morning with his violin music.

Although a wedding had been planned Lorene and Bob eloped and were married on the church lawn at McCurtain with her friend Jewel Cowan and her date as witnesses. She said she wore a gray taffeta dress. She always liked to dress up and wore her hair in a cluster of long curls. In later years, she gave in to the style when ladies were cutting their hair in a "Bob." When her husband first saw her new hairdo, he said her naturally curly hair was her best feature and she had cut it off - (joking, we hope). Lorene recalls a navy blue wool dress she liked to wear. It had brass buttons and a matching cape. She doesn't remember the price because her mother hired a skilled seamstress to make their clothes and her Dad took the boys to Fort Smith to buy their clothes. Her mother also had a hired man and his wife to preserve the food and help with other household chores. Lorene's friend Jewel remarked that the Wyer's home was a wonderful place to eat. They took pride in the fact that they always had fresh beef, pork and chicken produced by the farm hands at her mother's farm at Blaine Bottom.

Lorene and Bob moved into a small house for which they completely furnished and as they had a new Ford car, they felt secure. Bob was impressed that Lorene had $1,000.00 in savings when they married. Bob worked in a general store in Stigler until he was offered a position of manager of a Chain Star Grocery Store in Van Buren, Arkansas. It was in Arkansas, August, 1924, that they became parents of their daughter, Marcella. A few months before she was born, Lorena had a dream that her father had died, so when she was notified of her father's death, she felt somewhat "prepared" for the news. John Wyers fell dead in the bathroom of his Stigler home at the young age of 53. It was felt that a case of influenza may have weakened his heart and he had not fully recovered. His newspaper obituary said he served his country faithfully as an officer of the law.

Mary Irene Wyers died in 1939 after a long struggle with diabetes and was buried next to her husband in the family plot of the Stigler cemetery. She had used her home to add to her livelihood by extending rooms to boarders. One person who was widely known and respected was the funeral home owner and director, Mr. Mallory. She was a Bible scholar, active in the Republican party and vitally interested in current events. She also enjoyed card games and jokingly challenged players as Pittsburg County verses Haskell County. She loved bright colors and mixed jewelry, wearing several strands of beads, bracelets and her diamond stud earrings. Company was always welcome and good food always on hand. One of her favorite statements was to boast that she never wasted a dime - "Not one dime!" she would repeat with all sincerity. "If I saw it and I wanted it, I bought it. And that is not wasteful."

Lorene and Bob moved back to Stigler following twice being hijacked by robbers in the store. Bob worked as a tobacco salesman for a while then moved to Quinton where he became a partner with an older brother, John Furry, in the dry goods business. When the zinc smelter closed, business declined and they dissolved the partnership and Bob and Lorene opened their own store. Being cautious and frugal, they were successful in continuing to make a profit during the depression. Lorene worked along side her husband in their store and found she had a real talent for sales. Even in later years she sold a motor bike for her grandson that was mostly parts put in a box. She was active in Eastern Star, becoming a Worthy Matron, belonged to the Federated Women's Club, active in Methodist Women's Organization, taught in Sunday School was involved in local charity drives, Pittsburg County Republican Party Vice Chairman, and encouraged her daughter in music and scholastic activities. Lorene and Bob belonged to a Canasta - dinner club as she enjoyed entertaining and being with other couples. They often had potluck suppers on Sunday night, pooling their leftovers from Sunday dinner with other couples. They later invested in mineral rights, farmland and registered Black Angus cattle. In 1946, oil was produced from Lorene's land in Stephens County and they were able to retire and enjoy their relaxed time together, with friends, and travel. Bob's health began to decline and following surgery on an aneurysm. He died April 14, 1959. He is buried in the family plot at Quinton cemetery.

Lorene moved to San Antonio, Texas to be near her daughter, son-in-law, and four grand children. When her son-in-law retired from the Marine Corp. they relocated to McAlester. She built a new home and later met

Lorene Mattie Wyers Furry Laughlin
Born April 22, 1900 - Died April 23, 1995

Claud Laughlin a County Commissioner from Henryetta. They married and moved to Henryetta where she built a home on the hill. After some years they divorced and she returned to McAlester and dabbled in real estate - again making a profit.

Lorene died April 23, 1995 in McAlester Regional Hospital. Until one week before her death, she was able to maintain her own home and conduct her own business. She regretted that she was no longer able to attend church services at Wesley United Methodist Church because of limited mobility. She continued to enjoy family visits and activities. She contributed financially to her five great-grandsons' education on a regular basis and counseled them on spiritual and personal maturity. The feeling of family members was that if they conduct themselves according to Gram's approval, they would be on the right side. She was always generous with her time, money, and concern. Lorene Mattie Wyers Furry is laid to rest next to her husband, Robert Furry, in Quinton Cemetery.

Most of the information was gathered and put together shortly before Lorene's death. She had wanted to put the facts down for her family so her daughter, Marcella Regan, finished her mother's work.◆◆◆◆

CHOCTAW

STORIES AND DOCUMENTS

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CIVIL WAR
1861-1865

When the war started, the Northern troops had been taken out of Fort Smith, they had orders to leave Fort Smith, and close the Fort. The teachers in the schools and Missions were called back home, they were all from the North.

New Hope Seminary for girls in Skullyville, and Fort Coffee Academy for boys were closed. The Southern troops confiscated the steamboats on the Mississippi River and Arkansas River. In all of the treaties the Choctaws signed with the U.S.A. there were promises that the Federal Government would at all times keep troops in the Choctaw Nation, for the protection of the Choctaws from any whites or invasion of other powers.

At this time the Choctaws were on their own, all of the troops were moved out. Provisions in the treaties were broken at this point. Douglas Cooper was an agent for the Choctaws. Douglas Cooper went with the South. The following is a letter written by Judge Julius Folsom to H.B. Cushman, September 5, 1891. Judge Julius was the son of Rev. Israel Folsom.

Dear Friend,

In the year of 1861 there were two delegates of the Choctaw Nation in Washington D.C. attending to business of the Choctaw Nation. Peter Pitchlynn and Isreal Folsom. There was no business accomplished tho because of the approaching War between the States. (North and South).

The two delegates upon hearing of the War actually starting between the North and South, hastened home to the Choctaw Nation, to see about the business at home. They were rushing to arrive in the Nation and keep the Choctaws on neutral ground. But alas, they were to late! Already had the Confederate troops come in and taken possession of the Choctaw Nation. They found everything in a state of confusion. Up to this time, our protection was in the Federal troops stationed at Fort Washita, under the Command of Colonel Emory. But he, as soon as the Confederate troops had entered our county, at once abandoned us and the Fort: and to make his flight more expeditious and his escape more sure, employed Black Beaver, a Shawnee Indian (he was a Delaware) under promise to him of five thousand dollars, to pilot him and his troops out of the Indian country safely with out a collision with the Texas Confederates which Black Beaver accomplished. By this act the United States abandoned the Choctaws and Chickasaw nations.

Our Indian Agent, Douglas Cooper, also betrayed the United States by his act, for he at once joined the rebellion, and urged the Choctaws and Chickasaw tribes to do the same, backing his arguments with the threat of confiscation of both land and stock if they (the Choctaws and Chickasaws) if they refused to join the South.

But under all of this pressure, abandoned by the North, and threatened by the South, they stood on neutral ground until the middle of June 1861. Then there became no alternative by which to save their country and property, they as the lesser of two evils that confronted them, went with the Southern Confederacy.

Your friend, Julius Folsom

Used with permission of Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin from her book, "CHOCTAW HERITAGE" which is dedicated to her Aunt Cleo Irene Ward Johnston.

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Reprinted from the Maysville Eagle--Maysville, Kentucky

Maysville Eagle
Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1824
Robert Freeman Turner

FATAL ACCIDENT

On Wednesday evening last, a deputation of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, arrived at this place on their way to the seat of government of the United States. The deputation consisted of Mingo Puckshunubbe, Mushischubbe (?) a young chief, Pusmatahah, Talking Warrior, Colonel Robert Cole, Red Fort, Captain Daniel McCutton, Nittahkachee, and David Folsom, accompanied by Major John Pitchlyn, the United States interpretor. Mingo Puckshunubbe, the great medal chief, (after having supped at Capt. Langhorne's, where they all put up), in attempting to go to the river, missed his way, and was precipitated over the abutments of the road to the stone pavement below, a distance of from 15 to 20 feet, and received so severe a contusion on his head, with other injuries, as to render his recovery hopeless. He lingered until Friday night, in a perfectly senseless condition, when his soul winged to the presence of the "Great Spirit."

Every attention that could possibly be paid to a fellow mortal, was rendered to the deceased by Capt. Langhorne and his family and the physicians and other inhabitants of the town. On Saturday his remains were accompanied to the Methodist Meeting

House by the Maysville light infantry, under Capt. Lee, united by a part of Capt. Nicholson's troop of horses, dismounted, together with the largest concourse of citizens and strangers ever assembled in this place on funeral occasion. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Corwin; after which his remains were conveyed to the "narrow house of the grave," and interred with military honors.

After the close of Divine service in the church, an interesting address was delivered, in his native tongue, by Colonel Robert Cole, (who is the successor of Mingo Puckshunubbe) in which, in a most feeling and dignified manner, he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon the memory of the deceased, as well as for the kindness and friendly feeling shown to the surviving members of the delegation. His interpretor, Mr. Folsom, (a half breed Choctaw) is a man of information and intelligence.

Mingo Puckshunubbe, we are informed, was the senior chief of the Choctaw nation, was upwards of 80 years of age, and much respected for his virtues.

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A SKETCH OF OLD BENNINGTON CHURCH

PRESBYTERY OF OKLAHOMA

DEDICATED

To the Majesty of our living Lord, who works through men when and where and how He pleases, utilizing our forefathers and our contemporaries in One Hundred Twenty Seven Years of Service.

Friday, October 3, 1975, will be a day long remembered by the people of Old Bennington Church. On that day they will celebrate the One Hundred Twenty Seventh Anniversary of the Organization of the Presbyterian Church in that historical neighborhood some three miles north of Bennington, Bryan County, Oklahoma. The Presbytery of Oklahoma will share in the celebration with its Fourteenth Stated meeting held on that historic site also.

There doubtless had been considerable preaching in the neighborhood by the early missionaries and the faithful Indian laymen, but the recorded history of the Old Bennington Presbyterian Church begins with these words:

The Indian Presbytery at their meeting at Goodland, September 15, 1848, resolved that Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury and Rev. J.C. Strong be a committee to organize a church at Bennington, agreeable to a request from a number of professors of religion residing in that neighborhood.

In compliance with the resolution of Presbytery, the committee above named did on the first day of October 1848, organize the Old Bennington Church, consisting of the following members.

John Folsom and William Scott, elders from Mayhew Church, George Folsom, Adam Nicholas, William Stewart, Willis Nichols, Francis Williams, John Wesley, Abel Brown, David Williams, Mrs. Flora Folsom, Mrs. Eliza Folsom, Mrs. Hotahona Nicholas, Mrs. Tushpatona Loring, and Mrs. Nellie Folsom. (15 members)

The church began to grow from the very beginning and the second record in the minutes of the Old Bennington Presbyterian Church is as follows: Bennington, Oct. 1, 1848.

The session met and was opened with prayer. Present: Cyrus Kingsbury, J.Folsom and William Scott, ruling elders. Jonas Williams and Gincy, his wife; Yuklitubbee and Iahoma, his wife; Hona, wife of William Stewart. Harriet Hochi, mother of Abel and Johnson Brown, presented themselves as candidates for admission to the church. After examination, Resolved, that they be received. Concluded with prayer.

The appearance of various Choctaw names in minutes of the church is interesting. The Folsom's were well represented from the beginning. And likely some of the people with Indian names later adopted English surnames. In the minutes of Jan. 20, 1849 we read, 'Jack Belvin and Felecia Belvin, his wife, presented a letter of dismission and recommendation from the Session of the Mayhew Church, with a request to be received as members of the Bennington Church, which was granted.' And on May 11, 1849, Fisher Durant and Sylvester Durant presented them selves as candidates for admission to the Church. After they were examined as to their religious experience it was resolved that they be received.' This Sylvester Durant and wife, Martha Robinson Hutcherson Durant were the parents of William A. Durant, late Principal Chief of the Choctaws. Then Besand Durant becomes a member. He was the father of Allen, Joseph Zozare, and Frank Durant and grandfather of the late B. Durant of Bennington. During the early years the Lorings, Byers, Williams, LeFlores, Impsons, Jones, Turnbulls, Dwights, Hunters, Cochnaners, Roberts, Riseners, Beams, McPhersons, and others make their appearance.

The transformation of the name of Binahantabbee (Stays-At-Camp-And-Kills) from the Choctaw into English takes place as the decades roll along. The last part of the name is dropped, and in 1860 Binahanta was made an elder. The white people pronounced the elders name as Bennie Hunter, and slowly the change is made and his days are ended under the name of Bennie Hunter. Bennie was the father of the late Tom W. Hunter, who was county judge of Choctaw County for years and an elder in the Hugo Presbyterian Church.

Another distinguished son of the Old Bennington Church was the late William A. Durant, Principal Chief of the Choctaws and well known in Oklahoma public life. At the ninetieth anniversary of the organization of the Old Bennington Church both Mr. Durant and Judge Hunter were present. At that time Chief Durant spoke of the work of the Rev. and Mrs. W.J.B. Lloyd and paid a glowing tribute to their part in his early training.

The following have been pastors in the church or supply pastors or have conducted evangelistic meetings there:

Cyrus Kingsbury	Oct., 1848	May 05, 1854
Chas. C. Copeland	May 26, 1854	May 10, 1861
Allen Wright	Sept. 29, 1861	Oct. 02, 1870
Ebenezer Hotchkin I.	July 3, 1864	Mar. 05, 1865
Wm. J.B. Lloyd	Jan., 1870	April, 1946
Ebenezer Hotchkin	1920-1920	
J.W. Gregg	1921	
C.J. Ralston		
William A. Rollo		
J.F. Austin		
Rogers L. Frazier		
W.H. Scholl		
Roy R. Craig		
Nelson Wolfe		
H. Grady James		
Roscoe E. Hooker		
Richard A. Harrison		
J. Leonard Spears		
R.M. Firebaugh		
Edward V. Cartwright Jr. (present pastor) (1975)		

It will be observed that many of the dates overlap and this data is taken from the Session minutes which were signed by the early missionaries. Just a word might be said of the faithful ministers who have labored at our Old Church. Cyrus Kingsbury was destined to become know as the 'the Apostle to the Choctaws.'

Rev. C.C. Copeland did a great work among the Choctaws but could not forget that he came from the north. All of the early missionaries were from the New England States, but they cast their entire lot with the slave-holding Choctaws and were not greatly disturbed by the issues which brought on the Civil War. Rev. Copeland, unfortunately, felt unwelcome after the ward clouds began to gather and left the Choctaw Nation for the north. When he left, he sold 'the old Gardner home with all improvements to William A. Gardner (son of Jermiah) and wife Mary A. "Polly" (Wilson) (Sims) Gardner, parents of the late Judge, R.C. Gardner, Clarissa Gardner Hutcherson Hardage, Sarah Ann Gardner Hardage, others.

Allen Wright was a full blood Choctaw and a very outstanding product of our mission work. Educated in the mission schools and then graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, he returned to his people for long years of active, fruitful service. He was known as a translator of the Scripture and sundry other tracts into Choctaw and was Principal Chief of the tribe when they made a new treaty with the Federal Government following the Civil War. At this negotiation Allen Wright caused the words Okla (People) and Home (Red) to be fixed to the Choctaw Treaty. These Choctaw words were a part of all future treaties and were destined to become the name of our state. Allen Wright served well as a Presbyterian minister, Chief of the tribe and reared a noble family, whose contribution to Oklahoma life continues to be great. Kingsbury and Allen Wright were present at the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in 1865 at Augusta, Georgia.

Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin came to the Choctaws in Mississippi and worked with them there. When the Indians were to come 'over the long Trail of Tears to what is now Oklahoma, Rev. Hotchkin was the only one of the pioneer missionaries able to come along with the Indians. The other veterans had to remain in the east to wind up the affairs of the mission stations. This Hotchkin family had been a blessing. His son Dr. Hotchkin, missionary, educator, and friend was a preacher of the Word. He spent much time compiling the history of the early mission work in this locality.

Along with the ministers were many devout ruling elders. The date of the ordination of the older elders is given:

John Folsom, transferred from Mayhew Church, 1848
William Scott, transferred from Mayhew Church, 1848
Makinta Scott, transferred from Mayhew Church, 1848
Jack Belvin, transferred from Mayhew Church, 1848
David Perkins, transferred from Mt. Pleasant Church, 1849
Nathaniel Hobart, first elder ordained; 1854
Allen Nicholas, 1854
Abrahan G. Lansing, 1854

William Stewart, 1854
N. Cochnauer, 1858
J. Stevenson, 1859
Isaac Folsom, 1860
Silas Courter, 1860
Binahanta, 1860
Silas Brown, 1861
Chufaahotubbi, 1861
Impson Jones, 1867
Tikbaheka, 1870
Joe Durant, 1877
William Gardner, 1877
Jack Risner
Greenwood Gardner
Calvin Beames
R.C. Gardner
Stewart Folsom
N.B. McClure
Ben Roberts
William Risner
B.J. McPherson
John Bulter
J.Y. Lott
W.A. Gardner
Joseph K. Lightfoot
R.L. Nickles
LeRoy Nickles
W.T. Gardner
R.C. Gardner, Jr.
George L. Draper
R.A. Morton
Solomon Roberts
Roscoe Gardner
Kenneth Butler

One is impressed with the activity of the Session and the places it met. The Session seemed likely to meet almost anywhere in central Bryan County. This page in the minutes is a good example:

Mouth of Blue, June 4, 1850

The Session of Bennington Church met and was opened with prayer. Present: C.C. Copeland, minister: John Folsom, David Perkins, Makinta, and Jack Belvin, elders.

John, Ahona, and Imantona, appeared before the session to be examined as candidates for admission to the church. After examination, Resolved, that they be received.

Aioklahoma also appeared as a candidate for admission to the church. On examination it appeared that she had not been serious but a short time. Had not begun to pray and had very indefinite ideas of her duty. The Session thought it best to defer her case until she should have time for further instruction, and until she gave evidence of having experienced a change of heart. Closed with Prayer.

The Rev. W.J.B. Lloyd came to the Choctaws in 1870 and went to his reward in April, 1916. The Old Bennington, old timer of today knew and loved was largely the work of his long ministry of 46 years. He saw an old day come to an end and a new day beginning, statehood and all the changes which were suddenly to come to this religion and his last text is a commentary on this ministry and his preaching: 'Behold the lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.' Gentle, faithful, unassuming, the last of the missionaries to speak and preach in both Choctaw and English, and during all the years Rev. Lloyd so lived that to be in his presence made you more conscious of the lamb of God. His life was a benediction.

Rev. and Mrs. R.M. Firebaugh came to Bennington in 1914 from Virginia. He was licensed and ordained by the Indian Presbytery and with the exception of a few years in Missouri all his ministry had been in our midst. During many of these years he had been Superintendent of the Indian Presbytery and during the long intervals when Old Bennington had no pastor he remembered us. Every church in the Indian Presbytery had something to show of Dr. Firebaugh as a builder, not only building with wood and stone but weaving himself into the center of our lives. Preaching, teaching, visiting, educating, baptizing our children and burying our loved ones. How we have missed the Firebaugh's since they have been gone!

The years have brought several changes in the name of the church and community. It was named Bennington over a century ago by some missionary after Bennington, Vermont.

The Presbyterian churches of Chishoktak, Caddo, Bennington and Durant drew most of their early membership from the Old Bennington Church. Three entered the ministry from this church. Joshua Bohanon was licensed but died shortly afterwards and was never ordained. The Rev. Richard A. Harrison, HR, and the late Oscar A. Gardner are both of this church.

During all the years we have worked and worshiped together and buried our dead at Old Church. Friday, October 3, 1975, will be an exciting day for Oklahoma Presbyterians at the Historical Old Church and any visitor can soon tell we are all children of the same God.◆◆◆◆

Wife of Silon Lewis turns back pages of history to tell of details leading up to and following Indian's execution

by Owen Jones
First published in the McAlester News-Capitol
July, 1957

Demonstrating amazing agility for her 80 years, a tall lanky woman turned back the pages of history to recall the execution of her full blood Choctaw Indian husband - Silon Lewis - nearly 63 years after his death.

Lewis was not the first man sentenced to death under the old Choctaw tribal law, set free to put his personal affairs in order, and then voluntarily keep an appointment with his executioner. But he was the last. Lewis died November 5, 1894 for the murder of Joe Hoklotubbee, a county sheriff.

History records a woman's frantic scream piercing the crisp November air shortly after the fatal shot was fired. From this moment the 17 year old wife of Lewis appeared to have vanished into an undeveloped Indian Territory.

Mrs. Sally (Lewis) Beams was located at her home in McAlester for the first time told of Lewis' final arrangements and circumstances surrounding this historical event. She is half Choctaw. These are the facts of her weird story as told to this reporter:

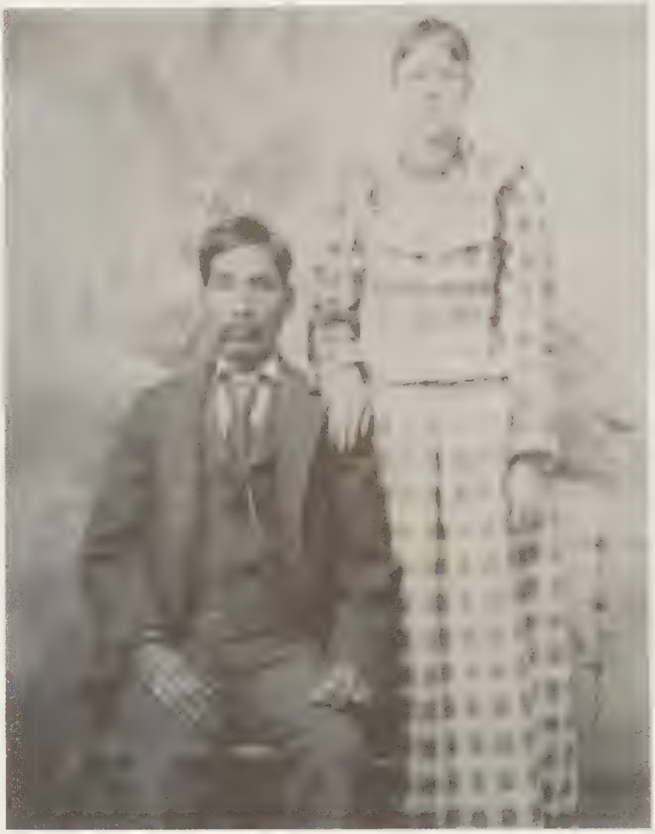
"Lewis was about 64 years of age and a prominent man in the area of what is now Blanco. He owned more than 100 herd of horses, several cows, hogs and many acres of farming land.

Father was farming for Lewis on a sharecrop basis and the family lived in half of Lewis' home. We had known each other about a year before the marriage on June 4, 1894.

Lewis had admitted firing the gun that killed Hoklotubbee, but believed up until the last minute that his friends would not permit his execution for the murder.

He already had been sentenced to death and told to go home and make final preparations when the marriage took place. They asked him to report to the old council house near Wilburton on the morning of the execution.

We carried on a normal married life through the summer. Lewis managed his property as usual, but we made several trips to McAlester and Hartshorne. There were discussions on the trouble, but no plans were made beyond November.



Silon Lewis and Sally Hollaway Lewis (later Beams). Silon was 64 years old and Sally was 17 years old. This was the only picture ever taken of them. It was taken shortly before his execution.

On one of these trips to Hartshorne, we stopped at a photography shop to have a family portrait made. This is the only picture of Lewis during his life.

As November drew nearer, friends began to plead with Lewis to leave and never come back, but he brushed off their warnings saying he 'had to go back and face the music.'

About three weeks before the execution date, he was notified to turn himself in to the sheriff at Hartshorne. He strolled out into a pasture and selected his fastest race horse. As he saddled the mount, father begged him not to go saying, 'You will never come back.' Lewis disagreed and said, 'White man will never understand, but I have got to go.'

This was the last occasion I had to talk with my husband alone. He was firmly convinced that if negotiations for his freedom failed, countless friends and followers would make a dramatic rescue.

A week passed with no word from Lewis. Then one day a messenger rode up with a request from Lewis to meet him at a home near Hartshorne. He said Lewis was being held prisoner at the home.

I complied with the request and set out on the day-long journey. My husband was under guard during the one week visit, and asked me to go back home. He seemed satisfied just at knowing I was there.

At the end of the week, he was transferred to another home. It was customary in the days of no jails to detain prisoners at various homes until disposition of their cases.

Another week passed and I was asked to come to Sheriff Frank Battles' home, near Hartshorne. It was time to start the trip to Wilburton. Father, mother and a six year old sister accompanied me on the wagon trip to the sheriff's home.

The officers would not permit me to talk to Lewis when we arrived. Twelve lawmen surrounded him and escorted our wagon toward its destination.

We neared a grocery store about halfway between the two towns and Lewis asked the lawmen to stop for him to draw up his last will.

It was his desire to leave me all of his possessions and wanted to take no chances, should plans for his rescue fail. The legal transaction lasted about 30 minutes and again the small group headed eastward.

A small creek located near the courthouse appeared to be an excellent camping site for the ensuing week. All activities around the council house could be clearly observed from the location selected.

The next five days passed without further action taken in the case. Lewis was constantly guarded. He was permitted to eat his meals at our camp. During the day he walked leisurely about the area, but did not go far away.

After breakfast on that final day, Lewis and I went to look at some caskets located in a crudely constructed building beside the courthouse. Three rough pine boxes were there for condemned prisoners to choose from.

Here Lewis made his final request, 'I don't want to be buried in one of those things. Take me home and place the body beside my two children.' Promises of burial according to his wishes were made.

About 10:00 a.m., officials started gathering around the courthouse to repeat the death sentence. It was mandatory to read the court verdict before an execution. Lewis was called in for the announcement.

He emerged a few minutes later and walked toward the camp site. His face showed signs of tension as he paced up and down a roadway near the camp. Not a word was spoken, but it was apparent that hope of being rescued was fast disappearing. He was scheduled before the firing squad at twelve o'clock noon.

Rumors of rescue continued to circulate among a crowd of some 300 persons gathered to witness the event. Even the sheriff was in sympathy with Lewis and said, 'If they come, we will give him up without a fight.'

A messenger galloped into the area shouting a large force of armed men were preparing to attack. The sheriff ordered us to the other side of a small hill and led Lewis off in an opposite direction.

About 10 minutes later, a shot rang out and we knew the execution had been carried out. Three men held Lewis on the ground, while one smothered him with a large handkerchief, He had been shot on the right chest.

He gasped for breath and tried to talk, but his mouth was quickly covered with the cloth. In a few seconds, he was dead.

Two men helped put his body in a box and load it into the wagon for the long trip home. Our first stop was to be at a Hartshorne funeral home to have the body prepared for burial.

Darkness came before we arrived at Hartshorne and it was necessary to camp at a nearby creek. A wolf pack soon detected the smell of blood and came howling toward the camp. They were after Lewis' body.

The horses began to snort and attempt to break loose, as the wolves neared. Father built a large bonfire, hoping it would frighten the wild animals away.

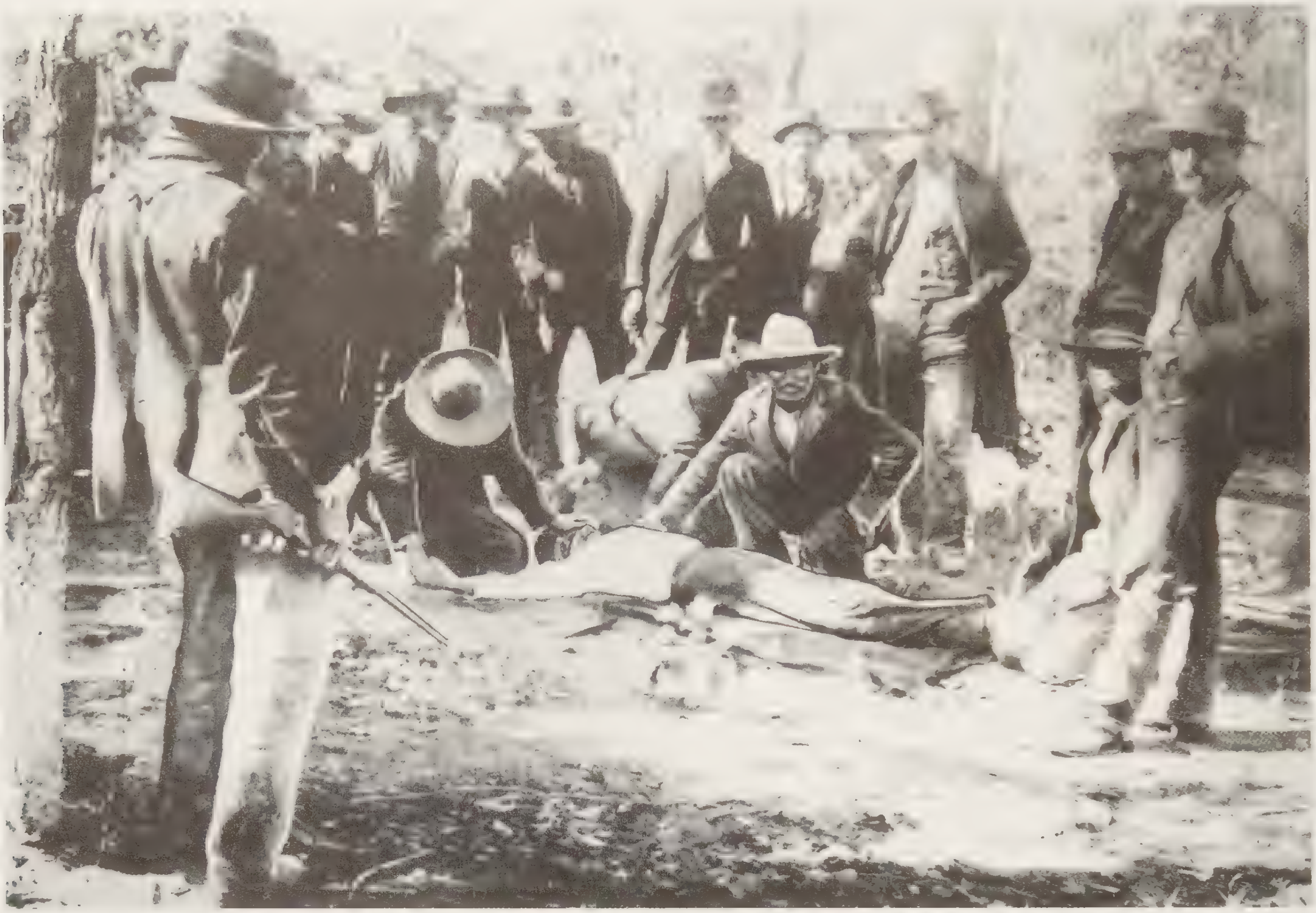
The fired served it purpose. It was kept burning through the night, while about a dozen wolves circled the camp - their eyes glowing in through the darkness.

Daylight saw the pack disappear and our wagon pulled into Hartshorne about noon. An undertaker dressed Lewis in a new suit and put him in another casket. About five hours later, he was buried a few feet from his home. His last wish, for a respectable burial beside two children of a former marriage, was granted."

Two years later, Mrs. Lewis married George Beams. They lived in Blanco some 20 years and reared a family of eight children. McAlester has been home for Mrs. Beams during the past 35 years. Her second husband died here in 1933.

Two explanations have been offered as reasons why the Choctaw Indians always voluntarily returned to be shot after spending their last few months in freedom, their love of their native surroundings and pride in fulfilling a promise. It would have been unthinkable for a member to leave his tribe and go into a strange country. It was a fate worse than death to be know as a man who lied.

Lewis was arrested and accused of murder two



"LAST CHOCTAW EXECUTION"

Silon Lewis was executed on November 5, 1894. The Deputy holding the rifle in the picture was Lyman Pusley. He was the District Deputy Sheriff at Wilburton at this time. He had a daughter, Ida Katherine, who was approximately 3 1/2 months old at this time. Her story is told in this book, also. She along with her siblings remember their father telling of keeping Silon at their home part of the time before the execution.

days after a band of gunmen assassinated the sheriff of what is now Pittsburg County. He probably was the only sheriff to die at the hands of gunmen in this section of Oklahoma.

The bullet riddled body of Hoklotubbee, a full blood Choctaw Indian, was entombed in a field about ten yards from his home, one mile south of Hartshorne. He had been sheriff of Gaines County for more than 10 years.

Eighteen gunmen stopped in front of the veteran lawman's modest one-room home at the crack of dawn on September 10, 1892. Lewis, the leader, shouted the sheriff's name and Hoklotubbee jumped from his sleeping porch bed into the sights of 16 Winchester rifles.

As the father of five children slumped to the floor, two more shots rang out. His assassinators turned and galloped off into a cloud of dust.

The sheriff's only daughter, Adeline, was 14 years of age when her father was shot. She later married the father of Dr. Frank Price of McAlester. Price recalled vividly how she told of the entire Choctaw Nation being up in arms over the shooting.

Friction among two political groups was responsible for the killing. Hoklotubbee supported Wilson N. Jones for governor of the tribe. Lewis headed a group who cast their lot with Jones' opponent, Jacob Jackson.

A final tally of the ballots showed Jones had won the election by a small majority.

"The shooting was because of politics," declared 83-year-old Mrs. Minnie Anderson, a friend of the family. "I have never voted in my life, and I never expect to." Statehood was one of the principal issues involved in the election that caused the death of two prominent early day pioneers.

Footnote: Sally (Hollway) Lewis Beams was Sally Hollway when she married Silon Lewis then after the execution, she married George Washington Beams.◆◆◆◆

JONES ACADEMY HISTORY

Jones Academy, located in eastern Pittsburg County, Oklahoma was established by the Choctaw Nation in 1891 as a school for boy and was named after Wilson N. Jones, the principal Chief of the Choctaws from 1890 to 1894. Chief Jones was born in Mississippi in about 1827 and died in 1901 at his home in Caddo, Indian Territory. He was the youngest son of Nathaniel Jones who was half Choctaw and half white. His mother's maiden name was Battiest, a prominent French-Choctaw family. In 1833, the family came over the "Trail of Tears" and settled on Little River where Chief Jones grew up. He received very little formal schooling and some of his political foes claimed he could not speak English, but through hard work, good management and native intelligence, he became one of the wealthiest men in Choctaw Nation.

Chief Jones believed in education in spite of his own limited schooling. His administration was memorable for the radical changes made in the educational system of the Tribe. Three new schools were built while he was Chief. These were: (1) Tuskahoma Female Academy, (2) Jones Academy for boys, (3) Tuskahoma Institute for "Choctaw Freedmen". Jones Academy has been in continuous existence, either under the control of the Federal Government or the Choctaw Nation since that time.

In 1952, Jones Academy discontinued its academic program and became a residential care center for Indian students, more commonly referred to as a non-reservation boarding dormitory, operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The state assumed the responsibility of the education of the students and they entered the public school of Hartshorne. This movement was in keeping with the Johnson O'Malley Act which became law in 1934 and which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with states for the education of Indians. Approximately sixty boys were enrolled in the public school at Hartshorne when Jones integrated with their schools.

In 1955, the Wheelook Academy Indian girl's school, a non-reservation boarding school near Millerton in McCurtain County, was closed after having been in operation since 1839 and approximately fifty-five girls were transferred to Jones Academy. For the first time since its beginning in 1891, Jones Academy became a co-educational boarding dormitory. Each year the enrollment grew, drawing students from eastern Oklahoma, Oklahoma City and other areas.

Jones Academy in 1922
Student is Swinney G. Paxton (Roll # NB 60)

During 1960, the physical facilities became inadequate to meet the needs of students enrolled and the original dormitory was recommended to be condemned and replaced with a structure complying with the standards of the building codes for dormitories.

In 1984, Mike Bailey became the administrator of Jones Academy and has worked diligently with Chief Hollis E. Roberts, the Academy Board and the surrounding area to see the Academy grow and improve. A rodeo arena was built in 1988, holding an 'All Indian Rodeo' each May. This year, a 'Wild West Show' will be held including a Chili Cook-off with other activities. In 1990, a new brick building was built to house a Museum. During the 1993-94 school term, a new girls dormitory was built plus the renovation of the older dormitories. A fence was installed around the softball field. In 1996, the first 'Annual All Night Gospel Singing' was held, also the first "Annual Arts and Crafts' which brought vendors from across Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and from Louisiana.

Many of our Original Enrollees attended school at Jones Academy and have mentioned this in their life stories. Jones Academy became home to many Indian students in the past 106 years and will remain there to provide a home and education for many years to come.◆◆◆◆

JONES ACADEMY

by Sidney J. White

Choctaw Sidney J. White, Box 98, Tuskahoma, Oklahoma 74574, working on the "sticks" used in playing Indian "stick ball" or Tolih.

Sidney J. White came to Jones Academy to start school in 1902. He is still living at Tuskahoma and was asked to write some of the things he remembered about the old Jones Academy. We will now turn you over to the writings of Choctaw Sidney White:

History of Jones Academy as done by Sidney White for his good friend, Will T. Nelson.

Jones Academy was named in honor of Wilson Jones, Principal Chief. It was erected in 1891. The contractor was part Choctaw, M.B. Ainsworth. The outside above the basement consistent of red brick which rested on a foundation of rock about two feet high.

The rock, of course, was laid on the basement dirt floor and mortised together as the bricks were. For many years after its erection, Jones Academy had only three floors, which were the basement, first, and second floors.

But, about 1930, the attic was opened and repaired into several more rooms, whereby Jones Academy became a larger school. Jones Academy on a straight line isn't more than three miles from Hartshorne, Oklahoma, to the northeast.

The floors with that of the basement and the two upper floors consisted of first class pine flooring, and the walls were of the best pine, also consisting of strips for the plaster, then finished with paper.

The building in its general shape was that of a large "T", and its general direction in structure was north to south, with the front, and its main structure facing the south.

A wagon road came through a large gate, probably 150 or more good steps from the building Jones Academy had a post office for many years. The post office was named in honor of its first superintendent's surname, Dwight, Indian Territory. Then for some few years after statehood it was Dwight, Oklahoma.

The superintendent acted as postmaster. The mail was brought to us from Hartshorne and Gowen by a horse drawn hack by a Mr.Mahan as the mail carrier.

There were three separate frame buildings extending east and west while their north walls answered for that much portion of the north yard fence. The one to the west was a long abandoned laundry building. For many years the laundry was taken to a Negro settlement about two miles west of Jones Academy.

Back yard gate was between the old laundry building and the workshop. Then a few feet to the east of the workshop was the store room.

On the east side of the basement extending to the south was a large room with beds to accommodate 28 to 30 boys. Then toward the west and just east of a narrow hall was another room which housed at least six boys.

As one entered the hall from the east, and to the left of the door, the engineer, Mr. Brock and his wife had their quarters. Mrs. Brock was at one time dining room matron. Just to the west of the narrow hall was the sick room. Another room to the west was for the two seamstresses.

The engine room made the upper bar of the large "T" to the north, while on the west that part of the "T" was one time a teacher's room. To the south of that room was a smaller room where set a large metal tank where steel pipe was connected to it for the purpose of heating the bath water.

The bathroom was located at the north side of the basement between the west wing and the dining room door. To the south of the water tank was the seamstress and clothing room. The dining room had an east and west door.

Near the doors of the two rooms east and west of the narrow basement hall the bottom of the stairsteps were there which led up to the first floor. The first floor was the main entrance to the building by a set of wide steps from the ground to the front and bannistered veranda.

The extension of the veranda east and west was between the west and east walls of the two classrooms. The primary grades on the fourth and fifth grades on the east wing. Back of each classroom was a bedroom.

As one entered a hallway about ten feet wide you could enter the chapel by an east or west door. Between the hallway and east classroom, first was the superintendent's office, his and wife's bedroom. A partition between their room and the east classroom was a guest room.

On either side of the chapel a door from the first floor led to an open bannistered porch. From the east porch a narrow walkway led to the cistern. Then from the cistern floor to the north were steps leading to the back yard. Just a few steps from the cistern was a water well with a windmill.

The second floor was where the greater number of the boys had their rooms, on either wing of the "T" east and west were four rooms. Each room accommodated four boys. Then there was a long hall which ran full length of the log of the "T" northward over the chapel and the cook's quarters with the rooms housing four boys each.

On entering the hall from the east wing was a teacher's room. A partition between that one and the next room was the principal's room. Across the hall west was the house mother's room. Then a partition for the dining room matron's room or the guest room. In that case the dining room matron would have to share a room with the house matron. Then the top of the stairs which came up to the second floor west side was the door entering west short hall.

I was taken to Jones Academy by horseback in the first week of September, 1902. On the 22nd of October following I reached my fourteenth birthday. I remained at Jones in good faith and I had made a grade every year from the fourth grade to the eighth grade by 1908.

Because I broke out with the measles at home on New Year's Day 1907, and because they settled on my lungs and impaired my speech to such an extent I could only speak in a whisper. I refused to return to Jones that January. I returned to Jones Academy September 1907, and remained there until the fall of 1908.

And the next to strike me was a hacking cough so I left Jones absent without leave with one Calvin Paxton. At home I rode horseback a lot and my hacking cough was healed. Since that time I took a cough remedy in the summer of 1915 after finishing Chilocco June 19 that year.

The employees of Jones Academy the way I remember them: First it was Wallace B. Butz, superintendent. But during the summer of 1903 Mr. Butz was transferred to Armstrong Academy while Sam L. Morley, then superintendent of Armstrong, was sent to Jones Academy to supervise its educational affairs.

J.G. Masters, principal. His assistant, a Mr. Rouch. Fourth and fifth grade teacher was Miss Cynthia Rainey. She resigned and married a Mr. Jones in Hartshorne. Miss Birdie Boyd was the primary teacher and also the music teacher.

Mrs. Fears was house matron. Mrs. Brock was dining room matron while Mr. Brock was the engineer. A colored woman I knew as Mary was the cook. Mrs. Bradley and Miss Wallace were the seamstresses. Mr. Stark was the farmer. Mr. Masters was succeeded by a Mr. Riling.

Mr. Rouch was succeeded by Mr. Mayfield. Mrs. Purdom succeeded Miss Rainey. Miss Flarity succeeded Mrs. Fears as house matron. Miss Crites was dining room matron but I do not recall which was first, she or Mrs. Brock.

Mr. Stark resigned as the farmer and Mr. Plunket came in as the farmer with his wife and three children. Ethel, Kate and Nathan Plunket. The Plunket children received part of their education at Jones Academy.

A third principal teacher came to Jones while I was there, But since I was under him for a short time in 1908, I have forgotten his name. John Pearce, a student, acted as an assistant engineer to aid Mr. Brock. After leaving school, John Pearce married the retired dining room matron, Miss Crites.

Miss Wallace left the seamstress room before 1908 or that summer, but I can't remember who took her place. As far as I recollect, Mrs. Bradley was seamstress and Miss Birdie Boyd primary teacher were the only two employees at Jones Academy for the entire time that I attended school there.

Mr. Masters, Mr. Riling, Mr. Rouch, Mr. Mayfield and Mr. Stark were bachelors. While employed there Miss Rainey was an old maid; so was Miss Boyd, Miss Flarity, Miss Wallace, and Miss Crites.

The married men were Mr. Morley, Mr. Brock, Mr. Plunket and the principal whose name I have forgotten.

Boys I remember at Jones Academy are as follows: Joe Ansley, Joshua Anderson, Dave Anderson, Jimmie Anderson, Sam Austin, Edward Anderson, Lewis Argo, David Archibald, Park Anderson, David Allen, Marcus Battiest, Milo Grover, and Joe Beck.

Also John Beck, Sam Beck, Dandy Beck, Charlie Bilbo, Cecil Bilbo, Charles Buck, Willie Brown, Wesley Brown, Tecumseh Brown, Robert Brown, Shorty Brown, Tillis Bobb, Pealer Jones, Pony Jones, and Pinkney Beale.

And twins John and Willie Boatright, Calvin Bryant, Wilson Bohanan, Ellis Bohanan, WIllie Battiest, Silas Bell, Robert Bell, Davis Bell, Abel Belvin, David Blue, Simon Byington, Roosevelt Bacon, Jesse Beams, Ephraim Billy, Robert Chubby, Edmund Cole, Calvin Cole, Rogers Cole and Cecil Cole.

Others were John Curtis, Simeon Conser, Gilbert Daney, Joel Daney, Jack Dyer, Bob Dyer, Mike Daniels, Edmund Dukes, Willie Dodson, Joe Davis, Jonas Durant, my cousin John Denton, Columbus Ervin, Simon Ervin and Jesse Ervin. Edmund and Jesse Evans, Governor Everidge, Robert Freeney, and my cousins Ben Foreman and Lewis Foreman.

Also Fred Fry, Alford Ford, Mack Folsom, Cloud and Davis Folsom, my cousin Mitchell Forrest, David Fowler, Alex Folsom, Tandy Folsom, my cousin

Breckenridge Forrest, Rayson Going, my cousin Simpson Garvin, Charles Goodnight, Isreal Gage, Emanuel and Tobe Guess, David Goode and Lee Gardner.

Some more were Willie Hickman, Zodor Harrison, Mitchell Harrison, Enoch Hudson, Jimmie Hudson, George Hudson, Ramsey Harris, my cousin Clayton Hunter, John Hodges, Dougles and Alex Hamilton, Watlton and Gene Hampton, Stanley and George Hoklatubbi, Boyd Homsom, and Aaron Homer.

And Walter Hulsey, Wilkie Hammit, Arron Hancock, Joe Jones, Jessee and Willie James, Frank and Rufus James, James Jones, Cooper Jackson, Ice James, Ellie "Hogue" James, Josephus Jefferson, my cousin Johnie B. James and Johnie J. James.

Also Douglas Jefferson, George Jones, Victor Kelley, my cousin Edmond Krebs, Henry Kendricks, McGee and Anderson King, Joe LeFlore, "second" Joe LeFlore, my cousin Frost Long, Walter, Andrew, and Terry Leard, and Ben and Jesse Locke.

Some more were Henry Labors, Osborn LeFlore, Osborn Lawrence, Mike LeFlore, Curtis Lewis, Eli Mitchell, James McDaniel, George Marlow, my first cousin Charles McGilberry, my cousin Harrison Massey, David McGee, Henry and Ben McClure, Stacy and Tom Moore, Ben Martin, Silas McGee, Nelson and Greenwood Nale, Isaac Nicholas, August Riley, and Lem Overstreet.

Also Mitchell Ott, Robert Pebworth, Cleve Palmer, Osborn Pusley, Calvin and Walter Paxton, John Pearce, my cousins Edmund, Sam, Eureka, and T. Riddle, Joe Robinson, James and Grady Ross, George Reed, Curtis Rabon, Kirk Stanley, John Slaughter and my cousin Willie Sitel.

And Jacob Smith, Arthur Selsor, Rudolph Swapshire, Ben Satterfield, Leo Sharp, Emmett Spring, Robert and Cleveland Sockey, Newt Sanders, Jimmie Thomas, Carl Thomas, Carl Thompson, Isom Thompson, Lonnie Tucker, Clark and Ben Townsend and Sylvester Taylor.

Others were Will Travis, Walter and Stanley Veech, Coleman, Robert Henry and Warren Ward, a second Henry Ward, Perry and Clarence Willis, Darius and Jubal Wilson, Henry Wilson, Levi Wilson, Isaac Wilson, Rayson Wilson, George and Lewis Woods, Martin Woods, McGee Woods, John Wilson, and William and George Wilson.

Also Aaron and Ira Ward, Curtis Wilburn, Ira and Ivan Wade my cousins Walter, Elmer and Ned Walls, and Dennis Williams.

Jones Academy was complete in its accommodations for at least 124 to 128 students and employees combined. While Mr. Plucket, the farmer, was there with his family, their living quarters were in the abandoned laundry building.

Our meals consisted of the following foods and ingredients. For breakfast we got home baked light bread, bacon, oatmeal, sometimes post toasties, milk with cereals, coffee and gravy.

For lunch, navy beans, gravy if not made with milk it had to be made with water, then meat such as a roast, sorghum and water to drink. We usually had some sort of canned goods such as tomatoes, peaches and apples then occasionally a sauce of some kind.

Dinner was nearly a copy of lunch but molasses was poured over the beans left from lunch and baked in the oven. We called them Boston baked beans. At intervals we ate fried or baked potatoes. For Sunday lunch each boy was served one fourth of a fruit pie.

And then Sidney remembered two more important people he attended school with at Jones Academy. They were Alex McIntosh and Willie McIntosh.

Used with permission of Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin from her book, "CHOCTAW HERITAGE" which is dedicated to her Aunt Cleo Irene Ward Johnston.

JONES ACADEMY ALUMNI - 1977

The new President chosen at the recent Jones Academy Alumni Association meeting at Hartshorne was Grady Anderson. Formerly of Yanush and Tuskahoma. Loyce Bell was elected secretary. The ones attending the Alumni meeting were:

Ervin Folsom	Stigler	1914
Milton Perry	Stigler	1926-1925
Gilbert W. Bacon	Talihina	1921-1923
Ed Wilson	Smithville	1917-1922
Cecil James	Fort Gibson	1926-1934

Easton Simpson	Talihina	1921
Edmond H. Krebs	Eufaula	1928-1933
Frank Anderson	McAlester	1934
John Cusher	Mena, Ark.	1926
Eulice Lee Phillips	Tuskahoma	1928-1933
Homer Folsom	McAlester	1926-1932
George Folsom	McAlester	1926-1931
John J. Bohannon	Eagletown	1922-1927
Daniel Wade		1934-1941
Impson Bohannon		1908
Wilson Long	Wilburton	1906
Grady Anderson	Ponca City	1930-1933
Atchinson Hickman	Talihina	1909
Sidney White	Tuskahoma	1902
Joseph Anderson	Tuskahoma	1930-1932
Preston LeFlore	Tuskahoma	1941-1949
M.J. Brown	Wilburton	1925-1933
Simon Williams	Allen	1934-1941
Anderson Jefferson	Pontotoc	1926-1933
Robert Fisher	McAlester	1940-1948
Damon D. Cooper		1934-1940
Jay McClain	Madeira, CA	1921-1929
Melvin Bryant Jr.	Newalla	1938-1940
Sid Carney	Anadarko	1928-1934
Rayson J. Billey	Keota	1936-1940
Lawrence W. Samuel	Talihina	1934
Joseph Billy	McAlester	
Haskell Scantlin	Stigler	1919-1923
Houston Perry	Stigler	1914
Phyllis Hampton	Red Oak	1965-1968
Leslie A. James	Talihina	1931-1935
Simon A. Durant	Broken Bow	1923-1930
Grady Jack	Red Oak	1940
Richard Deere	Holdenville	1954-1962
Calvin Brown	Lawton	1924-1931
Laquita Culberson	Holdenville	1973
Lonnie Billy	McAlester	1928-1939
Osborne Kenieutubbee	McAlester	1934-1936
Buster Wade	Hartshorne	1925-1934

Dave Ward was an alumni of this Academy. He entered Jones Academy in 1894.

He played Indian Stick Ball.◆◆◆◆

JUDGE ISAAC PARKER

Judge Isaace Parker
Born approx. 1837, Died Nov. 17, 1896

Judge Isaac Parker was a Congressman in the Forty-Third Congress. He was a friend to the Indians.

President Grant received reports that the western frontier of Fort Smith, was ridden with crime. The reports he received were serious.

Judge Isaac Parker was selected to come to the western Federal Court to sit on the bench and bring order to this area. The Indian Nations were also included in this report.

Isaac Parker would have jurisdiction over 70,000 square miles. He arrived in Fort Smith May 2, 1875. He was over 6' tall and he weighed 200 pounds, had blue eyes and a firm set to his jaw. He was a loving husband and father. He was also capable of cleaning up this area. Judge Parker hired 200 deputies, they were called "men of blood". Judge Parker soon had the name "The Hanging Judge". No family was safe in this area. The criminals would hide out in Indian Nations, there were no laws for white people in the Indian Nations.

Many good books have been written about Judge Parker. The best one I found was Glenn Shirley's book, "Law West of Fort Smith". He gives a ton of information in this book. The book is published by the University of Nebraska Press.

Fort Smith was a raw dirty town, dirt roads, no side walks, no schools, no churches, wild, dirty, and unsafe, and sitting in Choctaw land.

When Col. Zachary Taylor came to Fort Smith the first thing he said, was that this town should have never been built. He knew this town violated the intercourse laws. (These were the laws between the Government and the Indian Nations.) Col. Zachary Taylor was also a friend of the Indians. The town of Fort Smith was platted in 1838, that was eight years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The removal of the Choctaws was in 1831, 1832, 1833. So the town was platted and built after the Choctaws were occupying the Choctaw Nation and Fort Smith was in Choctaw Nation at the time it was platted for a town for white people. It was not called Arkansas Territory at this time. The treaty of 1820 (Doak's Stand) and the Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty both put this land in the Choctaw Nation.

One criminal when he read a sign that said, "500 miles to Fort Smith," he added to the sign the words, "and hell." The criminals dreaded Judge Parker's court.

Judge Parker hung 79 men.

The following is from the book "Law West of Fort Smith", by Glenn Shirley, published by the University of Nebraska Press.

These tribes had been forcibly driven from their homes in Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, cruelly driven like cattle across country over the Trial of Tears, to the land that had been set apart to be theirs as long as the grass grows and the water runs, and the white man had followed. From the time of the earliest colony, disregard for the right and property and life of the Indians had been practiced, and the white man in Indian country could see no more reason for respecting Indians claims here than else where. So long as there remained on the frontier one square mile of land occupied by a weak and helpless owner, there was a strong and unscrupulous politician, who could be hired for a vote or for money to back him. "Parker was not foolish enough to think he could obstruct the tide of white civilization. He did not even want to, but he knew that before their removal, the Indians had been compelled to yield to mass aggression, and he was determined that in their new homes they should not be cowed, intimidated, robbed and murdered by individual ruffians. He wanted a while to protect them, to teach them that there were good white men who respected their rights and would punish their oppressors."

Twenty one years experience with the Indians had taught him that they were a religiously inclined, authority respecting people, living off the honest fruits of their labor.

Judge said, "Perhaps things would have been different had the Government given them the protection it promised in 1828." "Not only will we give you farms and homes in fee simple", it said, "But we will protect you in your rights. We will give you every protection against lawlessness: We will see that every refugee, every bandit, every murderer that comes into your country is put out. Not one of these pledges has been kept."

Judge Parker knew what the treaties said. There is only one thing I will add. The Government didn't give them any thing. The Indians were charged for everything and every item. They were also charged for the Trail of Tears and death. They were charged over 800,000.00 dollars and all of those deaths on that forced removal. I have not found one thing the Indians were given by the Government, except free fire water before a treat. (A treat was a place and time a treaty was signed).

Used with permission of Betty Jeanne Ward Poulin from her book, "CHOCTAW HERITAGE" which is dedicated to her Aunt Cleo Irene Ward Johnston.

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SCHOOL DAYS AT TUSKAHOMA FEMALE ACADEMY CIRCA 1912

by Czarena Wall Erwin

It was the year 1912 at the age of 13 I left my home at Walls, Oklahoma to attend Tuskahoma Female Academy.

It was a beautiful September day, my father, Will W. Wall, took me to Red Oak to board the train. I reluctantly told my mother, Lillie D. Hardaway Wall, and my sister, Roena E. Wall, that morning "goodbye" for it seemed a hundred miles away to where I was going to travel before reaching my destination. I had to change trains in Wister and wait two hours or more for a Frisco train to take into Tuskahoma. I met a couple of girls in Wister that became good friends of mine in later years.

I will never forget getting off the train in Tuskahoma and the ride out to the Academy in the surrey. It was dark when we arrived at the Academy. Mr. Aven and Mrs. Parker, the matron greeted me and with my suitcase I was shown my room. I was given instructions by Mrs. Parker what to expect the next morning; the gong would ring at 6:00 a.m.

We were to go to the second floor to line up for the march to breakfast. We had to be in perfect step to the beat of the triangle. One line marched down one stairway while another line was on the other stairway all marched to the dining room where we were seated. I was given my place at the table.

Aunt Rose Graham was our cook and a very good one. We loved her and she was so kind to all of us. Her biscuits for breakfast were delicious with butter and jelly.

I was assigned my duties by Mrs. Parker that morning and when class was called I was assigned my class lessons. Everyone had duties. That is where I learned to do my work very thoroughly. I have been called a perfectionist, but I was just taught to do everything as it should be done. I have told my children so many times, "I wish you had had four years at T.F.A."

After being fully oriented, I knew just after breakfast I was to go to my room, dress in my middy and bloomers then go to the front of the building where we had calisthenics. We did push ups and bends, plus marching to the beat of the triangle. You certainly do feel better afterward. Then we did our breathing exercises which consisted of breathing the wonderful air in the valley of the Kiamichis and Potato Hills; I don't think the air could have been more pure. The call for classes was at 9:00 a.m. - I was anxious to go to class. I had my lesson prepared for the next day because we had two hours of study hall every night supervised by one of the teachers. I liked my teachers and the things they taught me have been one of the most lasting things in my life. I would not take anything for the knowledge I received there.

One of the girls was given the duty of delivering the mail every morning about 10:00 a.m.; we all looked forward to the mail with great pleasure thinking we would hear from home.

Saturday was the day we cleaned the entire school and it was "spic and span" when we finished. The lamps were filled with kerosene, the globes polished to a mirror-like finish. Before we left there we had electricity, our own Delco system. In the afternoon we all had our baths and were ready for Sunday.

Sundays, we had our Sunday School there, sometimes a preacher would come and we would have church services. We did enjoy that as we liked to dress up to go to church.

We organized several clubs and I liked our literary society and Y.W.C.A.. During my last year at the academy, I was the president of our Y.W.C.A. and was a delegate to the Convention at O.C.W. Chickasaw. I think the name of the National President at that time was Miss Eugenia Dobbs. She visited our organization one time.

One of the buildings on campus of the Tuskahoma Female Academy.

Our school plays were most interesting and were well received. We worked hard to perform as well as possible. We enjoyed doing them because we had an audience from nearby Tuskahoma and the surrounding area.

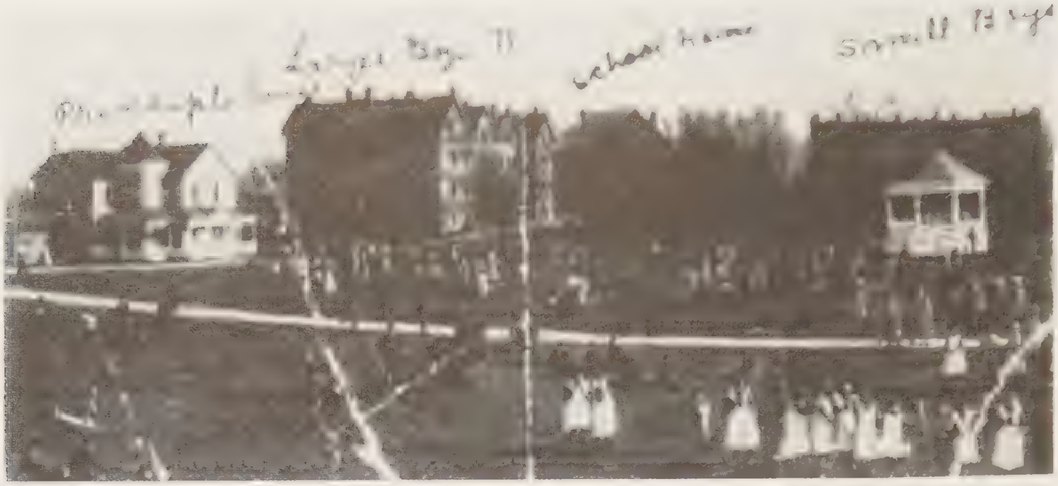
I saw a lot of our faculty come and go. Two of our matrons were from prominent Oklahoma families. Mrs. Lula Green's brother was a very prominent banker from Pryor, Oklahoma. Mrs. Lena Green was a sister to Gordon W. Lillie (Pawnee Bill). I shall never forget the lovely decor of her room, it was distinctly Indian.

Some of the distinguished visitors we had were Gabe Parker, Pat Hurley and Henry Cooper. We all loved Mr. Aven, his wife and little daughter, Marcelle. Dr. Renegan of Tuskahoma was our first doctor while I was there, later Dr. Huckaby.

The second year I was at Tuskahoma, my sister, Roena Estell Wall, enrolled. This made it very nice for me. My cousin, Cevera Wall, was a year older than me, she had been working there for sometime. We enjoyed being together, we could share our mail and hear from home more often.

Christmas was our only vacation, we certainly did look forward to it. The rides home with the Christmas candies and fruits were most pleasant, although sometimes our old car got pretty cold.

Seeing our parents again and being home with our friend and relatives we had much to tell of our experiences at school.◆◆◆◆



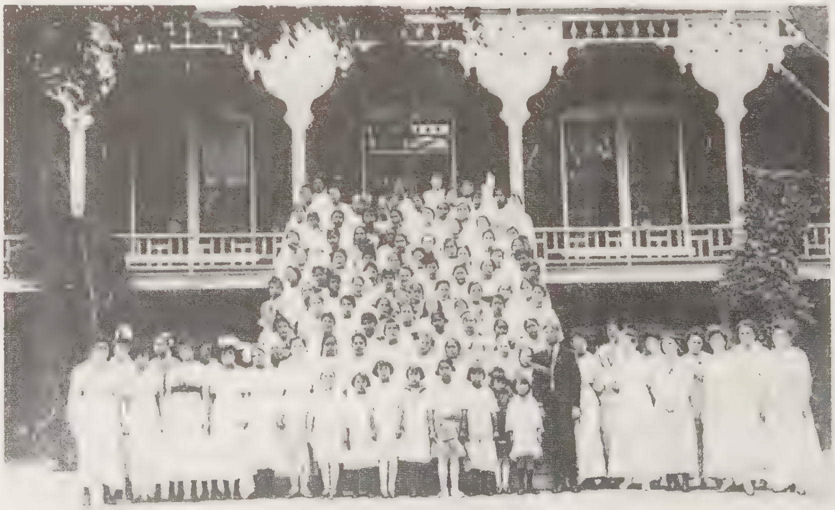
Campus, buildings and students at the Tuskahoma Female Academy.

Former students of Tuskoma Female Academy

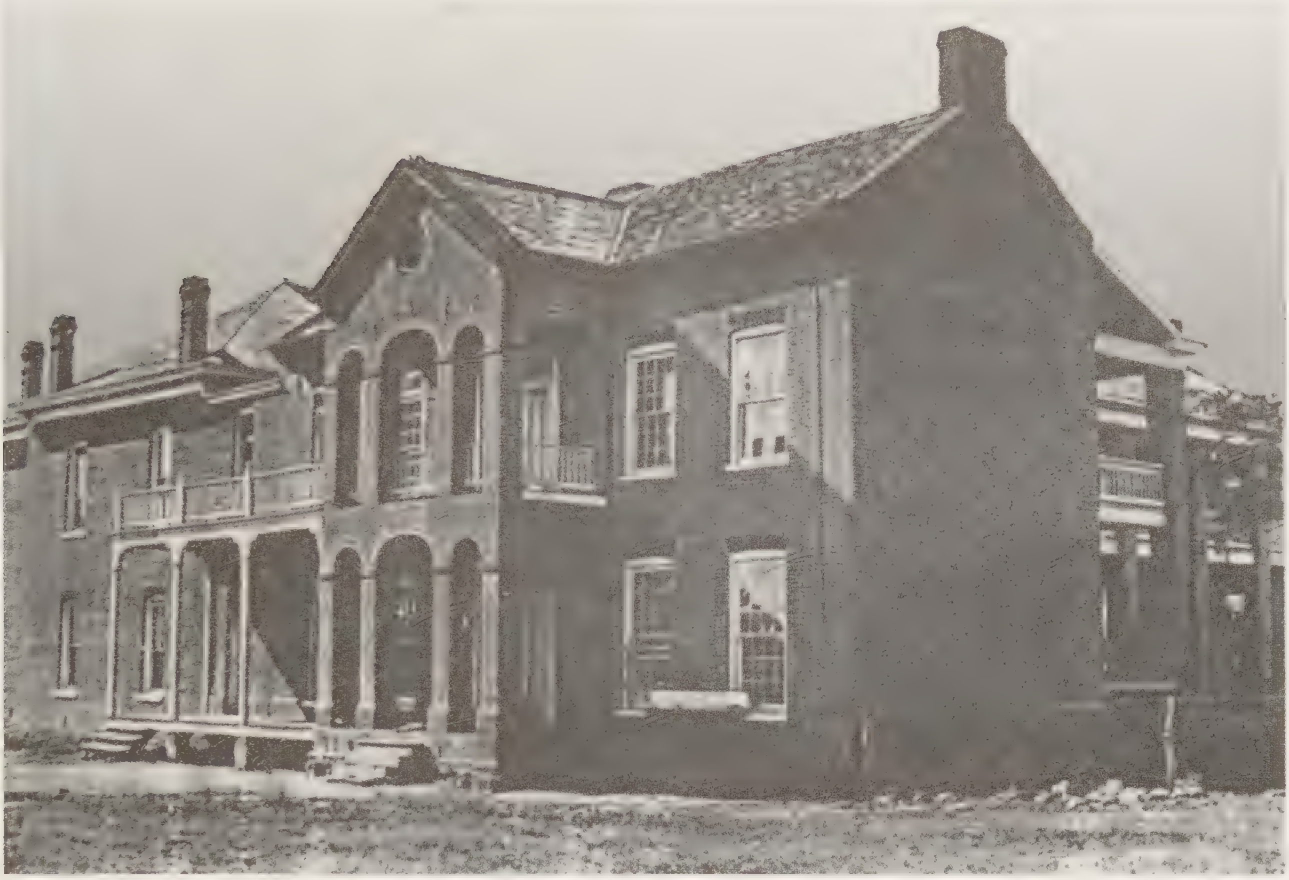
Deborah Anderson

Eliza Beck and Dora Folsom

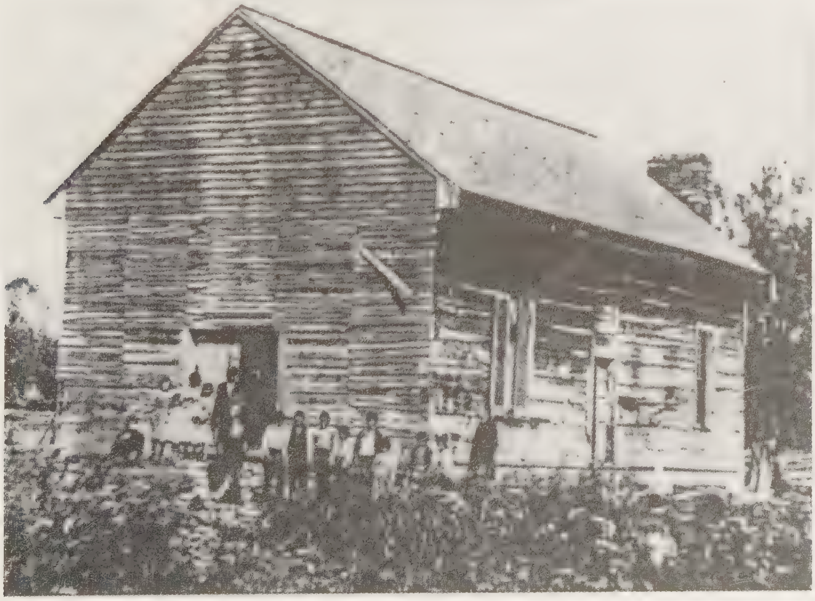
Helen Slinker


Tuskahoma Female Academy, Cassie 8th from the left

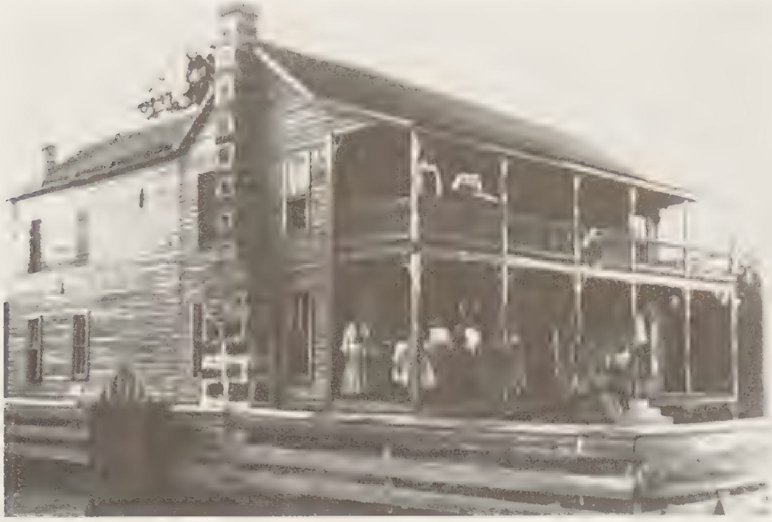
Some of our historical buildings



Armstrong Academy, shown here in a 1910 photograph, was opened in 1843 and became one of the best institutions in the extensive Choctaw school system. During the late 19th century, this building served as the capitol of the Choctaw Nation and was renamed Chahta Tamah, meaning Choctaw City.

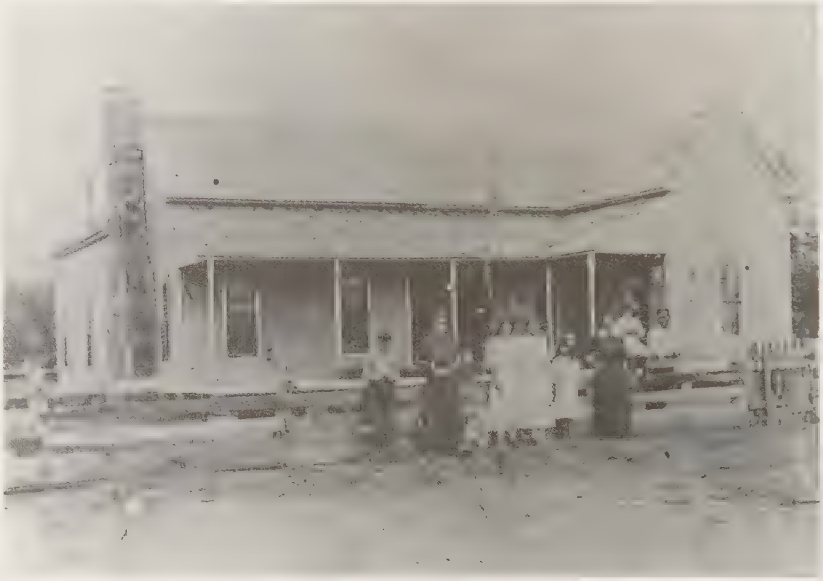


Nanih Waiya, the Choctaw's first council building in Indian Territory, which was erected near the present day city of Tuskahoma, Oklahoma in 1837.

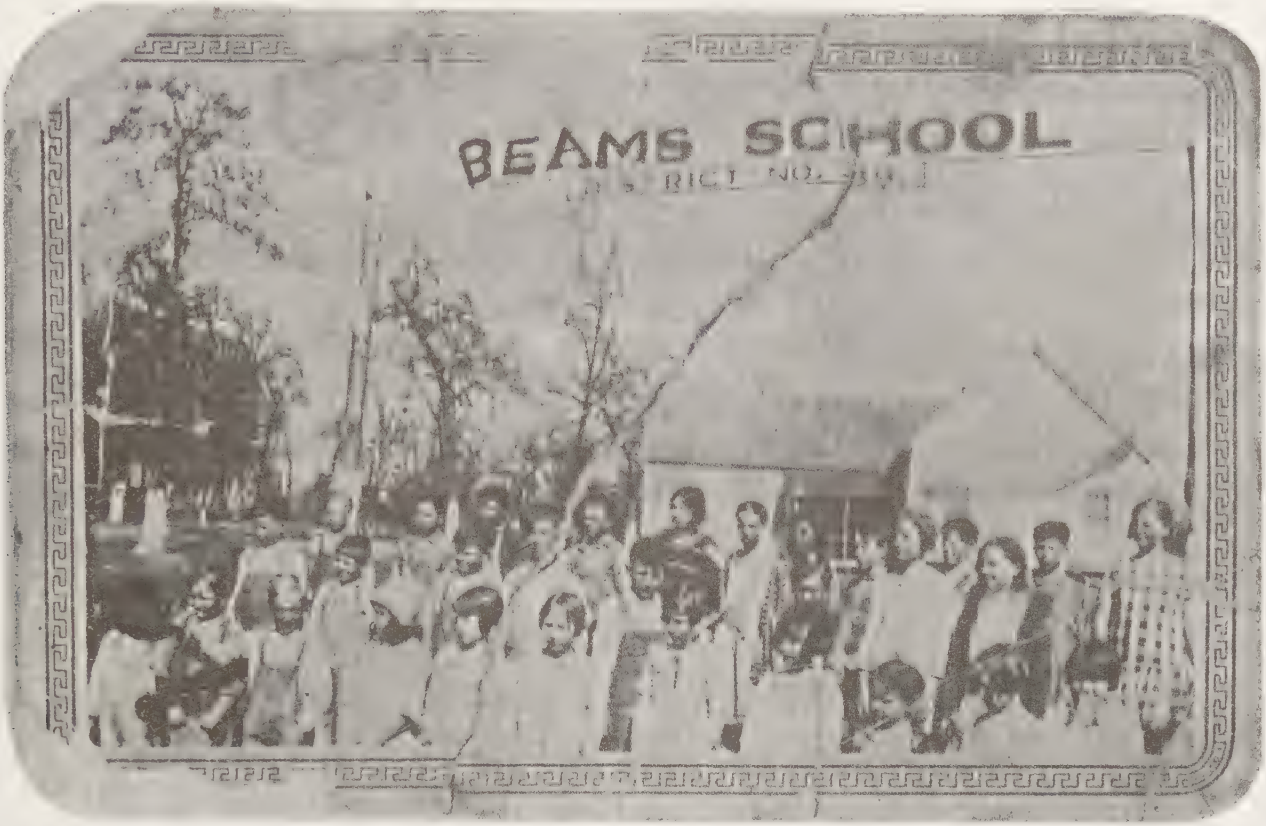


"Home of the Buck White Family"
This two story house was built by Buck in the 1890's, about the same time as the Peter Conser House (Historic Museum) which is located just down the road from it. It was said that Robert White's wife, Susie, was in late term expecting her first child, Dee White Brown, and she was forced to slide down a rail from the second story when this house burned in January 1912.
Buck reportedly lost a great deal of money in this fire, a loss from which he never fully recovered financially. A telephone switch board and post office were operated in this house.

Buck White Home: Buck built this single story house soon after the two story burned. The front room at the end of the porch was the White Community Post Office.



FINAL END OF AN ERA"
This was the last home that Silsainey (Jones) Ward built. It was built in Idabel, Oklahoma where she lived so many years and where she raised children, nieces, nephews plus others. It was torn down to be seen or used no more. Silsainey was already gone but the family will always have many happy memories of Silsainey and this home to so many.



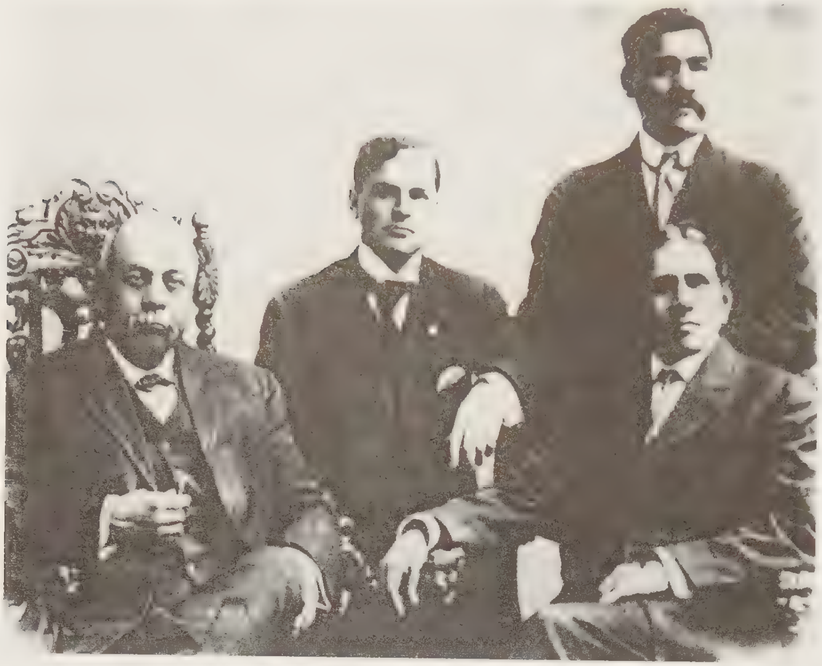
Beames School Class Picture

Mildred Beames, Woodrow Roberts, Thelma Beames, Calvin Beames, Bertha Brackett, J.D. Cleveland, Lorraine Brackett, Robert Cleveland, Cortez Cleveland, Cecil Cleveland, Juanita Jeffreys, Wade Fultz, Bennie Risner, Bessie Lee Morris, Johnny Sparks, Henry Sparks, Lois Sims, Delmar Morton, C.R. Brackett, Juanita "Snooks" Beames, Golyd Roberts, Harvey Noland

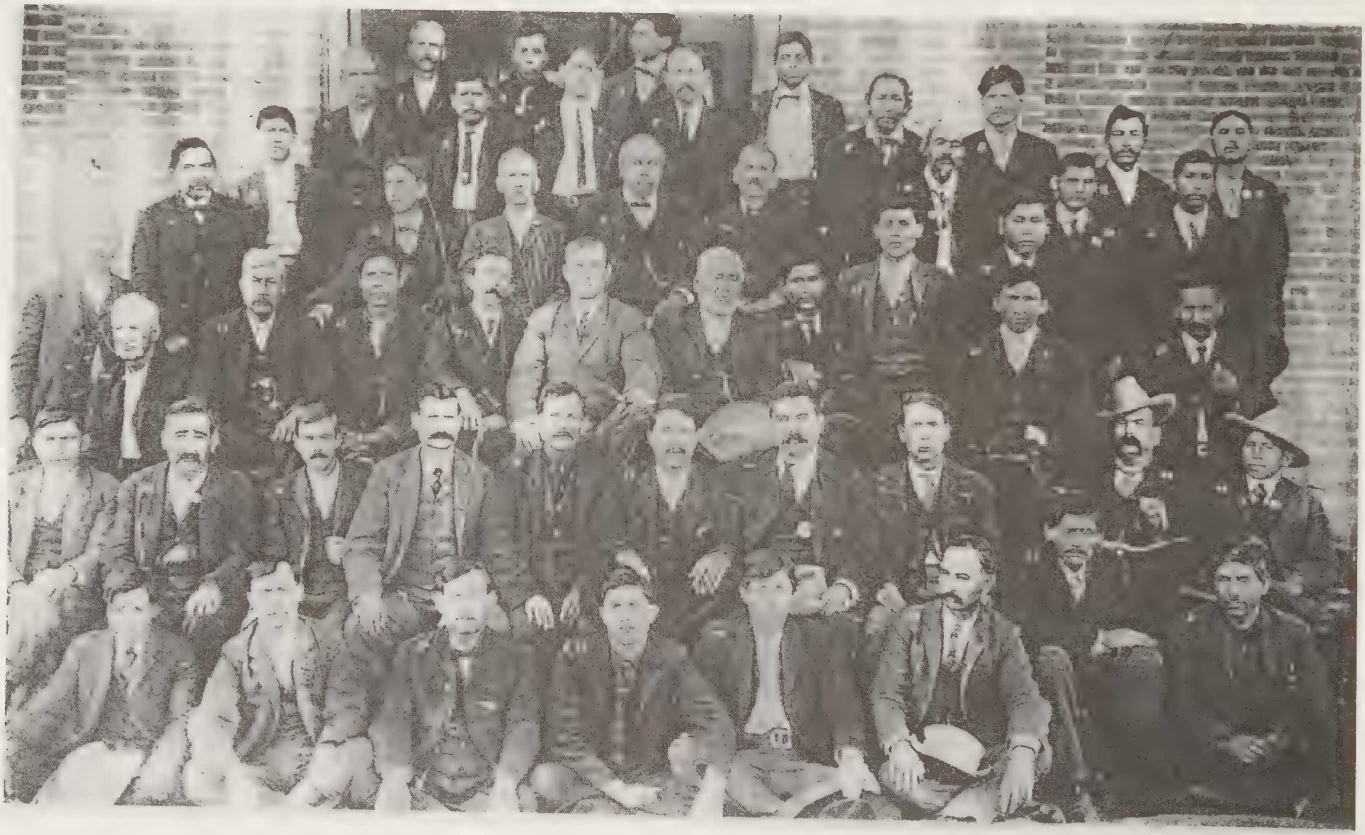
Located: 2 miles east, 1 1/2 miles south, 1/2 mile west & 1/2 mile south of Bokchito, Oklahoma in Bryan County.

Coal loaded onto cars of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad in the late 1870s near the town of McAlester in the Moshulatubbee district.

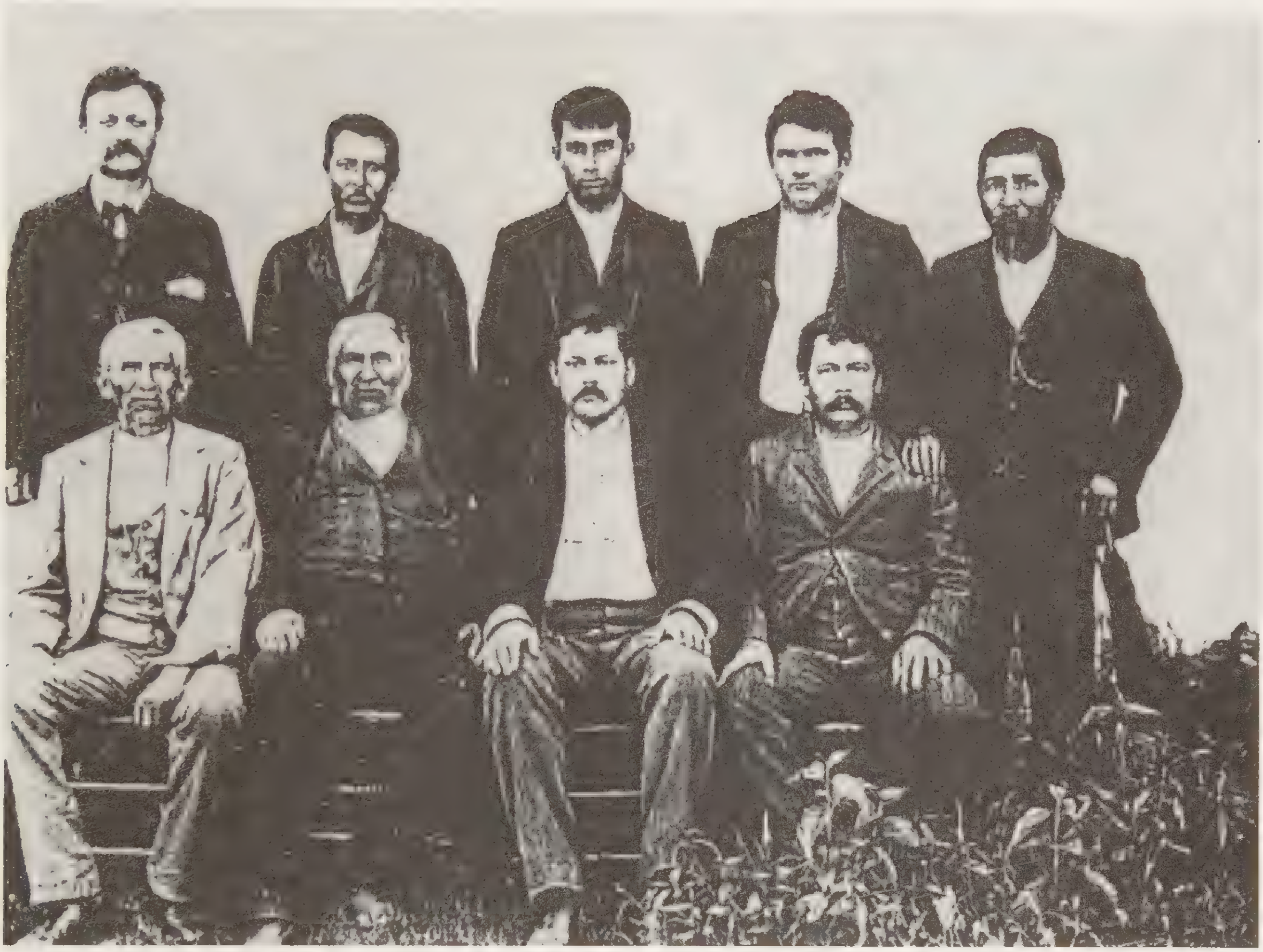
Some of our Chiefs, Leaders and Historical Figures



Principal Chief Green McCurtain and 1896 Choctaw councilmen Victor M. Locke, Peter J. Hudson, and Dr. E.N. Wright (clockwise from left.)



The Final Session Of The Choctaw Council: November, 1905



Choctaw National Education Commission in 1892
Photo taken at Wheelock Ref. McCurtain County: A Pictorial History. (1892).

Standing, from left to right:
Wood Kirk, Absolum James, Edward Wilson, Raphael Wilson, Soloman Hotema
Seated: John Turnbull, Henry Harris, John Wilson, Willie Wilson

Important Choctaw documents

Treaties of 1820, 1825 and 1830

At Doak's Stand, Oct. 18, 1820.

A treaty of friendship, limits and accomodation, between the United States of America and the Choctaw Nation of Indians, begun and concluded at the Treaty Ground, in said Nation, near Doak's Stand, on the Natchez Road.

Extract Article 2. "For and in consideration of the foregoing cession, on the part of the Choctaw Nation, and in part satisfaction for the same, the Commissioners of the United States, in behalf of said States, do hereby cede to said Nation, a tract of country west of the Mississippi river situate between the Arkansas and Red river and bounded as follows: Beginning on the Arkansas river, where the lower boundry line of the Cherokee strikes the same, thence up the Arkansas to the Canadian Fork, and up the same to its source; thence due south to the Red river; thence down the Red river, three miles below the mouth of Little river, which empties itself into Red river on the north side; thence a direct line to the beginning."

Ratified Jan. 8, 1821. U. S. Stat., vol. 7, page 210.

At Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1825.

Articles of a Convention made between John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, being specially authorized therefor by the United States, and the undersigned chief and head men of the Choctaw Nation of Indians duly authorized and empowered by said Nation, at the City of Washington, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Extract Article 1. "The Choctaw Nation do hereby cede to the United States all that portion of the land ceded to them by the second article of the Treaty of Doak's Stand, as aforesaid, lying east of a line beginning on the Arkansas one hundred paces east of Fort Smith, and running thence due south, to Red river; it being understood that this line shall constitute and remain, the permanent boundary between the United States and the Choctaws."

Ratified Feb. 19, 1825. U. S. Stat., Vol 7, page 234.

At Dancing Rabbit Creek, Sept. 15, 1830.

A treaty of perpetual friendship, cessation of limits, entered into by John H. Eaton and John Coffee, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States and the Mingoes, Chiefs, Captains and Warriors of the Choctaw Nation, begun and held at Dancing Rabbit Creek, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

Extract Article II. "The United States under a grant specially to be made by the President of the U. S. shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi river in fee simple to them and their descendants, to inure to them while they shall exist as a Nation, and live on it, beginning near Fort Smith where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas river; running thence to the source of the Canadian Fork; if in the limits of the United States, or to those limits; thence due south to Red river, and down Red river to the west boundary of the territory of Arkansas, thence north along that line to the beginning. The boundary of the same be agreeably to the Treaty made and concluded at Washington in the year 1825. The grant to be exercised as soon as the present Treaty shall be ratified."

Ratified Feb. 24, 1831. U. S. Stat., Vol 7, page 333.

Acts of Congress

An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes"—and ratifying the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with Commission representing the Choctaw & Chickasaw Tribes of Indians on the 23rd day of April, 1897, at Atoka, Indian Territory. Approved—June 28, 1897. (30 Stats. P. 495.)

Extract from Section 29—"That all lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes." * * * * "That all lands set apart for townsites shall be exempted from division." * * * * "That each allottee shall select from his allotment a homestead of 160 acres, for which he shall have a separate patent. This provision shall also apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Freedman to the extent of his allotment.

'An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, and for other purposes."—Approved July 1st, 1902. (32 Stats. P. 641.)

Extract from Section 11.—"There shall be allotted to each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes * * * * land equal in value to 320 acres of the average allotable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and each Choctaw and Chickasaw Freedman * * * * land equal in value to 40 acres of the average allotable land of said nation. * * * * "

Extract from Section 12.—"That each member of the Tribes shall, at the time of his allotment designate as a homestead out of said allotment, land equal in value to 160 acres * * * * which shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee not exceeding 21 years from the date of the certificate of the allotment, and separate certificate and patent shall issue for said homestead."

Indian Appropriation Act, Approved April 21, 1904. (30 Stats. P. 204.)
Extract

"And all the restrictions upon the alienation of lands of all allottees of either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, who are not of Indian blood, except minors are, except as to homesteads, hereby removed, and all restrictions upon the alienation of all other allottees of said tribes, except minors, and except as to homestead may with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be removed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe." etc.

An Act for the Removal of Restrictions from part of the lands of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes and for other purposes." Approved May 27th, 1908.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, that from and after sixty days from the date of this Act the status of the lands allotted heretofore or hereafter to allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes shall, as regards to restrictions on alienation of encumbrance, be as follows:—All lands including homesteads, of said allottees enrolled as inter-married whites, as freedman, and mixed blood Indians having less than half Indian blood, including minors shall be free from all restriction. All lands except homesteads, of said allottees enrolled as mixed blood Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood shall be free from all restrictions. All homesteads of said allottees enrolled as mixed blood Indians having half or more than half Indian blood, including minors of such degree of blood, and all allotted lands of enrolled fullbloods, and enrolled mixed bloods of three quarters or more Indian blood, including minors of such degrees of blood, shall not be subject to alienation contract to sell, power of attorney, or any other encumbrance prior to April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and thirty one, except that the Secretary of the Interior, may remove such restrictions wholly or in part under such rules and regulation concerning terms of sale and disposal of the proceeds for the benefit of the respective Indians as he may prescribe. The Secretary of the Interior shall not be prohibited by this act from continuing to remove restriction as heretofore, and nothing herein shall be construed to impose restrictions removed from land by or under any law prior to the passage of this act."

Patent

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"To all to whom these Presents come, Greeting:

"Whereas, by the second Article of the treaty begun and held at Dancing Rabbit Creek on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, (as ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 24th February, 1831) by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Mingoes, Chiefs, Captains and Warriors of the Choctaw Nation, on the part of said Nation, it is provided. That the United States under a grant specially to be made by the President of the U. S. shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi River, in fee simple to them and their descendents, to inure to them while they shall exist as a Nation and live on it. Beginning near Fort Smith where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas river, running thence to the source of the Canadean Fork, if in the limits of the United States or to those limits; thence due south to Red River, and down Red River to the west boundary of the Territory of Arkansas; thence north along that line to the beginning. The boundary of the same to be agreeably to the treaty made and concluded at Washington City in the year 1825.

"NOW KNOW YE, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in execution of the agreement and stipulations in the aforesaid Treaty, Have Given and Granted, and by these Presents Do Give and Grant, unto the said Choctaw Nation, the aforesaid 'tract of land west of the Mississippi': To Have and to Hold the same with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, as intended to be conveyed by the aforesaid Article, 'in fee simple to them and their descendants, to inure to them, while they shall exist as a Nation and live on it; liable to no transfer or alienation, except to the United States or with their consent.

"In Testimony Whereof, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

"Given under my hand at the City of Washington the twenty-third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the independence of the United States the sixty-sixth

"By the Present, "JOHN TYLER.

(L. S.) "Daniel Webster, Secretary of State

"T Hartley Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs "John C. Spencer, Secretary of War

"J Williamson, Recorder of the General Land Office

'Recorded in Vol. 1, page 43.

"Executed in the bereau of

'Topographical Engineer.

"John J. Abert,

"Col. Corps T Engineers

(L S.) B.—M.F.H.

• • • • • • • • •

"Department of the Interior,
"General Land Office,
"Washington, D C., Sept 8th, 1904

"I hereby certify that the annexed copy of the patent is a true and literal exemplification from the record in this office

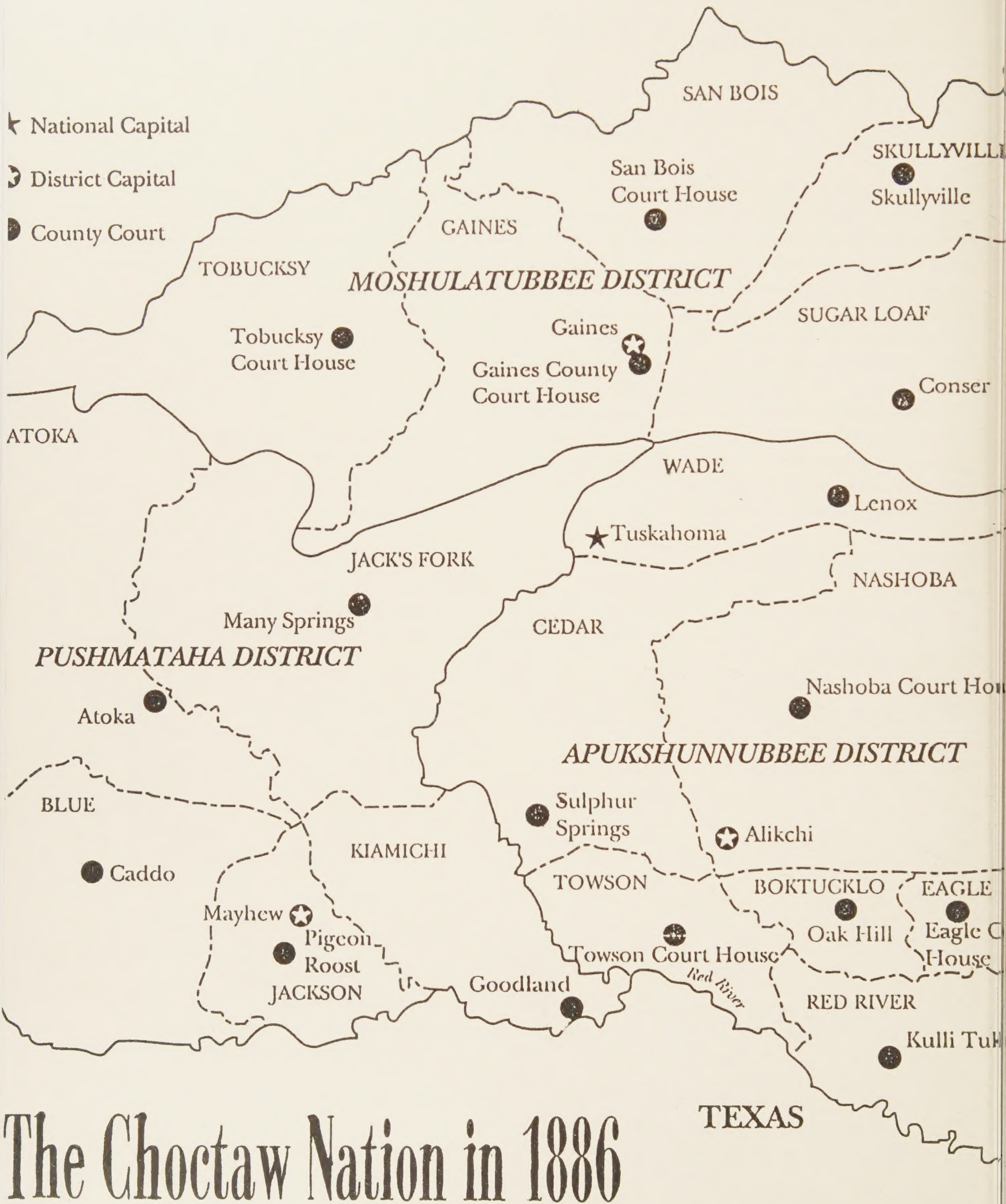
"In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of this office to be affixed at the City of Washington, on the day and year above written.

"C H BRUSH.

(SEAL)

Recorder of the General Land Office"

The foregoing instrument was filed for record at 1 p. m., Oct. 5th. 1904, in the office of E. J. Fannin, U. S. Clerk, Central District and Ex-Officio Recorder for 15th Recording District at South McAlester, Ind Ter., and was recorded in Volume 29 at pages 202 and 203.



The Choctaw Nation in 1886

[redacted]